THE Law-French DICTIONARY

Alphabetically Digeſted;

Very uſeful for all Young Students in the *Common Laws* of *ENGLAND.*

To which is added,

THE Law-Latin Dictionary:

Being

An *Alphabetical Collection* of ſuch *Law-Latin* Words as are found in ſeveral *Authentic Manuſcripts*, and Printed *Books* of *Precedents*, whereby *Entering Clerks*, and others, may be furniſhed with *fit* and *proper Words*, in a *Common Law Senſe*, for any thing they ſhall have occaſion to make uſe of, in *drawing Declarations*, or any parts of *Pleading*. Alſo, a more *Compendious* and *Accurate Expoſition* of the *Terms* of the *Common Law* (interſpers'd throughout) than any hitherto extant, containing many *important Words* of Art uſed in *Law-Books*.

The Second Edition, corrected and enlarg'd.

In the *SAVOY*.

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W. Musgrave.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

THE PREFACE.

FOraſmuch as the Reading of the Later and Modern Reports, without the Knowledge of the Ancient Writers of the Engliſh *Laws, will hardly ſhew the true Grounds and Reaſons of them; and ſince moſt Students are at a loſs to find the true Interpretation and Meaning of many Words (uſed by Authors who have written thereof in the* Law-French) *which are taken in a different Senſe, and no* Dictionary *of this kind being yet made publick; I have therefore, for the Uſe and Eaſe of all Young Students in the* Common Law, *collected out of many Authors, and compoſed Alphabetically, all or moſt part of the Words generally uſed by them as* Law-French, *and given the meaning thereof as near as I could in* Engliſh. *It cannot be expected that they ſhould be Grammatically declined or put into all Caſes and Tenſes; but in ſome places*

I have ſhewn the ſeveral Tenſes of divers Verbs, as the Word Dier, *to ſay, &c. by which others may be eaſily gueſſed at. And becauſe ſome Words are diverſly uſed by ſeveral Authors, I have therefore ſet down the ſeveral ways, whereby they are uſually accepted and expreſſed, and have added the Authors Names and Folio's, and the ſeveral Impreſſions of their Books. So that the Student may have Recourſe thereunto, and may the better apprehend the true Senſe of the Words as they were intended.*

THE Law-French DICTIONARY.

A B.

A. To, *a ſcavoir*, to know, *a dire*, to ſay.

A, by, *a Tort*, by wrong; and from, *a Ceſtuy*, from him.

A, at, *Tenant a volunt*, Tenant at will.

A, for, *a cauſa de cy*, for this reaſon, *Covient a eux*, it is neceſſary for them. *per Perkins* 55.

A fils et a fits d' roy, For the King's Daughter or Sons.

A, Is the third Perſon ſingular of the Verb. Viz. *j'ay*, I have, *tu as*, Thou haſt, *il a*, He hath, *ſi ayes*, if ye have. *per Crompton* 223 b. *Que a*, who hath, *Idem* 188. a.

Le Reigne a; the Queen hath, *ſi a de bien*, if he hath Goods, *En ſon Ewe que a*, in his Waters which he hath, *per Crompton* 162. b.

A la Ville, to the Town. *A*, is alſo taken for like or after, as *A la mode*, after the Faſhion.

A B.

A, is ſometimes taken for *In* or *En*, as, *A la Façon*, in the faſhion. *A la Preſence*, in the Preſence.

A, is ſometimes uſed for *Avec*, with, viz. *a peu perd*, with ſmall loſs.

Aage. age, *L'aage de ung an*, a Year old, *Tout ung Aage*, all one Age, *Eſt pluis Aage q'autre*, he is older than the other.

Abaiſer, to bring low, caſt down or abate.

Abbaiſſér, idem.

Abbandon, leaving, *abbandoner aſcun*, to deſert or leave one, *abandonaunts*, idem.

Abaſaunts, debaſing, or abaſing.

Un Abathie, an Abey, *un Abbs*, idem.

Abbe, an Abbot, from *Abba*, ſignifying Father.

Abbeſſe, an Abbotes.

Abater and *Abatre*, to quaſh, deſtroy, beat down, or pull up by the roots. *vid. Ley Terms*, &c. *ib.*

Abbater, to demoliſh or throw down, *Abbater arbres*, to fell trees.

Abbatu, thrown down, proſtrated, *Boys abate*, Wood cut or fallen, *p. Coke, Rep.* 5, 25, a.

Abatre, idem. *per Plowd. Com.* 316. b. & *p. Briton* 31, a.

Abatue and *Abatus*, thrown down.

Abatu per vent, blown down, *p. Nov. Narr.* 16, b.

Abate, is alſo a term in Law, uſed upon a wrongful entry, or detaining the poſſeſſion of Lands.

Abatement, ſuch a wrongful entring, It is alſo a Term in Heraldry, denoting ſome mark or ſtain in Arms.

Abatement, of a Writ or Plaint for uncertainty, *Miſnomer*, *&c.*

Un abator, is he who wrongfully enters upon Lands or Tenements upon the Death of Tenant in Fee; He who ſo enters upon the Death of Tenant for Life or Years, is called an Entruder.

Abaizance, and *Abaizaunce*, *ſicut in nubibus*, a thing in the conſideration of the Law, or in its diſpoſition. 2 *Hen.* 7. 13. a.

Abeiſſe & Abbeiſſe, abated, Leſſened, *p. Nov. Narr.* 7. a.

Abbaiaunce, reſpite, or in expectation, *abayance*, idem.

Abbayer, to bark as a Dog, *abbaye*, barking as a Hound; when a Deer turns head, he is ſaid to be at bay.

Abbeſſed, caſt down, humbled, *p. Phillips.*

Abece, the Alphabet.

Abbreger, to ſhorten, contract, or epitomize.

Abbrege, ſhortned, contracted.

Abbetours, aiders, aſſiſtants, *abbetaunts*, aiding or aſſiſting; *abbetaſt*, had aſſiſted or abetted. *p. Plowd. Com.* 390. b.

Abbuver, to give Water, *abruver les Chevaux*, to water Horſes.

Un abbrevoir, a Watering place.

Abdicate, to renounce or refuſe.

Abhorrer, to deteſt.

Abject, caſt down, *choſe abject*, a vile thing.

Abille & *Abillor*, vide, *Habille* & *Habiller.*

Abjurer, to forſwear, to recant, or deny.

Abjurement, denying, renouncing.

Ablution, waſhing away, cleanſing.

Aboler & *Abolir*, to root out, to aboliſh.

Aboli hors d'uſage, aboliſh'd out of uſe.

Aboliſſement, aboliſhing.

Abogen, bowed.

Abominer, to deteſt, to abhor.

Abondant, moreover, furthermore.

Aborder, to apply to, to arrive at.

Aborderment, bordering, or arriving at.

Aboutir, to draw to, alſo to ſet or make boundaries or limits of Lands, *&c.*

Les Aboutiſſants, the limits or bounds.

Aboutiſſements, idem.

Abſcondre & *Abſconder*, to hide.

Que abſents, who are away.

Abrogée, put away, *Abroger*, to put away.

Abſince, & *abſcynce*, Wormwood.

Abſouldre & *Abſoul*, to forgive or pardon.

Abſouls & *abſoulbs*, forgiven, pardoned.

Abſtenir, to forbear.

Aſtrus, & *Abſtruce*, hidden, difficult.

Abſurd, inconvenient, fooliſh.

Abuſion, abuſe, *p. Mirror Juſtic', Wrong*, Cap. 5. Sect. 2.

Abutrements, Ornaments.

Un abyſme, a bottomleſs Pit.

A C.

Acceſſorie, one that aids or Inſtigates another in committing a Crime.

Accreſter, to happen, to accrew.

Accreſte, encreaſed, accrewed.

Puis accreſte, may happen, *p. Fitz. nat. brev.* 185. a.

Acceſſer, to aſſeſs, *Acceſſont ſur enqueſt*, the Juty aſſeſs, *p.* 2 *Edw.* 5. 3.

Accerte, found. *p. Nov. Narr.* 65, b.

Accordant, agreeable, according to.

Accort, heedy, wary.

Accoller, to embrace.

Accomplir, to finiſh or fulfil.

Accomplice, fulfilled.

Accoſter, to draw near, to be familiar with.

Accoucher, to lye, *Accuchement*, lying down.

Accoutre, to dreſs, deck or adorn, *accouſter*, idem.

Accreve, encreaſed, *accreu*, idem.

Achemine, went along with, proceeded. *p. Coke, rep.* 9. 120. b.

Achater, to buy, *achator*, a buyer, *acheter*, idem.

Achate, bought, purchaſed, *achape*, idem.

Achett, idem, *achatamus*, we bought.

Acheſon, hurt, damaged.

Accoinct, very neceſſary or familiar.

Accomoder, to lend, *accomoda*, lent.

Accompaigner, to keep company with.

Accompter, to reckon, *vous accomptes*, ye ſhall be accompted, or reckoned with. *p. Kitchin* 54. b.

Accorder, to agree. *d'accorder*, of the agreement.

Accordant, agreeing, *doit accorder*, ought to agree.

Accoſter, to prop or hold up.

Accouſtomer, to be uſed or accuſtomed.

Accouſtomee, uſed. *p. Coke, rep.* 9. 120.

Accreſſer, to happen, ſee *accreſter*.

Accreſter, to encreaſe or grow.

Accruſt, hath happened or accrewed. *p. Plwd. Com.* 203.

Accrocher, to apprehend, to pull or draw to, to hook, vide *Encroche*. vide Stat. 25 *E.* 3. *H.* 3. c. 8.

Acenſeur, a Farmer, *acenſement*, a letting to Farm.

Acertes, in good earneſt, truly.

Aceres, Maple trees. *p. Coke rep.* 4. 62.

Achevement, an obtaining or acquiring.

Achemine, accompliſhed.

Acheteur, vide *Achater*, a buyer.

Acier, Steel.

Acoup, ſudden, or ſuddenly.

Serra accouple, ſhall be joyned.

Acquerir, to get, to obtain.

Acquis, got or obtained, *Biens acquis*, Goods gotten or obtained.

Acquiſſer, to receive, gather, *p. Fitzh. gr. abr.* 2. *pt. fol.* 5. a.

Acre, ſharp in taſt. *Acrimonie*, ſharpneſs.

Acquiter, & *Aquieſcer*, to acquit, alſo to agree to, or ſtand to.

Acqueiſter, to pacifie or make quiet.

Acreſtra, ſhall fall or happen, *p. Britton* 92. b.

Un acte, an authority of Court.

Actif, buſie, active.

Actuel, ready, ſpeedy, effectual.

Actuelment & *actualment*, preſently, out of hand.

Accompliſſement, fulfilling.

Aquitte, releaſed, abſolved, *acquite de ſon ſerement*, abſolved of his Oath.

A D.

Ad, hath and had.

Ad ew, hath had.

Ad a fair, had to do.

Ad eſte, hath been.

Adage, an old ſaying, *eeſt un comon adage*, it is a common ſaying.

Adayer, to pvovoke.

Adayement, a provocation.

Addonne, given to.

Un addoubeur, a promoter, or ſetter up of Cauſes.

Addoulcir, to aſſwage or mitigate.

Addoulciment, mitigating or aſſwaging.

Addoulciſſement, idem.

Ades, by and by, anon.

Ademain, to morrow.

Adeprimes, at the beginning, at firſt.

Adiprimes, idem. *p. Termes Ley*, 240, a.

Adderere, belonged unto, *p. Nov. Narr.* 65. b.

Adereign, put in order, tryed, arraigned.

Adevant, before, before ſuch time, *p. Plowd. abr.* 18.

Adieu, farewel. *p Kitchin* 7, a.

Adherer, to ſtick or cleave to.

Adjourner, to give, or appoint another day.

Adire, to ſay, or ſpeak to.

Adjouſter, to put to, add, or reckon, to make even, *adjuſter*, idem.

Adjouſt, added, ſet right. *p. Plowden's preface.*

Adjudger, to give Judgment, *adjudgera*, ſhall judge.

Adjoignant, joyning unto.

Adreſſer, to reſort unto, to have recourſe unto, *Adreſs*, idem.

l'Admiraute, the Admiralty.

Admis, admitted, *Admetre*, to admit.

Adminiſter, to direct, diſpoſe, or govern.

Adminiſtrateur, he that doth direct or adminiſter.

Admoneſte, charged, admoniſhed, warned, *p. Brit.* 60. b.

Adjure, to ſwear to.

Admirablement, wonderfully.

Adonc, then, at that time, *adonques*, idem.

Adopter, & *prendre a filz*, to adopt or make one his Son, *adoptif*, choſen, adopted.

Adorer, to worſhip, *adorateur*, a worſhipper.

Adoſſer, to lean againſt any thing.

Adroit home, a right or fit Man.

Adnuller, to make void or deſtroy.

Adowel, ought to have.

Advenir, to happen, or fall out.

Advertizer, to give notice.

Adventure, chance, accident.

Advenant, according, fitting. *Il eſt jeune & Gaillard a ladvenant*, he is young and luſty accordingly.

Advenu, come to paſs, *advenement*, happening, alſo a chance.

Advenues, the paſſages, or entries, *Garder les advennes*, to watch the acceſs or entries.

Advint, happened.

Advowterer, an adulterer, *un adultere*, idem.

Advowry, vide *avowry*.

Advertir, to give notice, or to admoniſh.

Advertiſſement, admonition.

Advou, faith or fidelity.

Advover to vouch, confeſs, or own,

Ad-

Advower quelque crime, to avow any fault.

Adyre, to ſay, or ſpeak. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 9. b.

A E.

Ael, a Grandfather, *ail*, idem.

Aele, a Grandmother.

Aererer, to plow or plowing, vide *airer*.

Aerin, braſs, *airaine* idem. and *airain*, idem. *p. Termes de Ley.* 179, and 251.

Acier, ſteel.

Aery, the neſt of Hawks, *airy*, idem.

Aeſtime capitis, a forfeiture in caſe of Murther. It is ſaid by *Blount*, that in an Aſſembly at *Exeter*, King *Athelſtan* declared that the Mulct for killing the King ſhould be 30000 *Thrymſæ*. of an Arch-biſhop's head or Prince's, 15000, of a Biſhop or Senator, 8000, of a Prieſt's or Thane's head, &c. and that a *Thrymſa* was the 4th part of a *Saxon* ſhilling.

A F.

Affaire, to be had, made, or taken, *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 167, a.

Affair, buſineſs.

Affame, famiſhed, ſtarved.

Affectate, wilful. *p. Plowd. Com.* 12. a.

Affermer, to make ſure, to ſtabliſh, to fortify; alſo to let to Farm. *affirmer*, idem.

Affiert, it behoveth, or belongeth. *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. 9. 2.

Afferance, idem.

Afferement, a taxation, aſſeſſment, *&c.*

Affere, ſet, taxed, aſſeſſed, confirmed.

Afferer, to tax or aſſeſs. *p. Coke rep.* 8. 39. a.

Affer, *Affri*, and *affra*, Cattle or Beaſts, as *Affries de ſon Carve*. Heifers, or Beaſts of his Plough.

Averia Carucata, idem.

Affeont, they belong.

Affectuous, deſirous. *p. Plowd. Com.* 306. b.

Affiont, truſting. *p. Kitchin.* 174, b.

Affirrours, Perſons who are appointed to tax or aſſeſs ſuch amerciaments as are ſet in inferiour Courts. 8 *H.* 7. 4.

Affiance, alliance, confederacy, or confidence, *Weſt.* 1. c. 1.

Affinity, Kindred or Relations by blood or Marriage, *Weſt.* 1. c. 9.

Affins, kindred by Marriage.

Affinage, refining Metals.

Affraies, fightings, aſſaults.

Affranchir, to ſet free.

Afgodeſs, impiety, ungodlineſs. *Saxon. p. Phillips.*

A. G.

Agaſt, diſmaid with fear, alſo waſted.

Agait, waiting, *giſt en agait*, he lyeth in wait.

Agaitz, Idem.

Agard, awarded, *le agard*, the award.

Agir, to go, *agiſant*, lying.

Agiſter, to put into, to go in, or to depaſture or lay in, *agiſer*, Idem.

Agiſtment, is the laying in of Cattle, to go and depaſture or feed by the Month or Week, and is called *tacking* in ſome Counties,

Aggregation, a gathering or aſſembling together, *aggreger*, to aſſemble, or gather.

Aggrandir, to make great, to enlarge.

Agglue, joyned or congealed.

Aggravee, vexed, made hainous.

Aggreſſeur, the firſt who does the offence, or gives cauſe of it.

Agrarian law, a *Roman* law to diſtribute lands among the common People.

Agreeont, they agree.

Agreſtical, clowniſh, rude.

Agneau, a Lamb, *agnels* and *agnes*, lambs, *agneler*, to yean or bring forth lambs.

Agniſer, to acknowledge, *agnize* and *agniſe*, acknowledged, *p. Coke* 8. 116.

Ahontir, to ſhame, *ahonter un home*, to abaſh or make one aſhamed.

Aherda ſoy, joined himſelf unto. *p. Plowden.* 262, a.

Aguir, to guide. *p. ſtat. confirm. Cart.* 25. *Edw.* 1.

Aguille, a Needle.

Aguilles, a point or ſharp end.

Aguiſer, to ſharpen, whet or grind.

A. I.

Aid prier, to pray in aid or aſſiſtance.

Aider, to help or aſſiſt, *aidre*, idem.

Al aid de dieu, the help of God.

Si vous aid dieu, ſo help ye God.

Jeo aie, I have. *p. Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 184. b.

Ajants, having, *ni evtayant*, they have not.

Aiet, he ſhall have. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 17. b.

Come ait eſte dit, as hath been ſaid.

Aincientment, anciently.

Qui aid, he who helpeth.

Lever aids ſur le ſujets, to raiſe aids upon the Subjects.

Un aigle, an Eagle.

Aigre, ſharp, eager.

Ailours, elſewhere, otherwiſe.

Aillours, *ailleurs*, and *aylors*, idem, *p. Briton.* 32. a.

Ail, aGrandfatherr, vide *ael.*

Aileſs, a Grandmother, *aele*, idem.

Ainſi, even ſo, after the ſame manner, ſo that, unleſs.

Ainſi come, even as it were.

Dit ainſi, he ſaid ſo, or thus, *ainſi*, thus.

Ainſi ſoit il, ſo be it, *il eſt ainſi*, it is ſo.

Aimant, a Loadſtone.

Tailleurs des aimans, cutters of Diamonds. *p. ſtat. art. ſup. Cartas Cap.* 20.

Aimer, to love, *amer*, idem.

Aireau, a Plough, *airant*, Plowing, Tilling.

Airaine, braſs. *p. termes de Ley*, 180. b.

Ais, a board.

Aier, ſteel.

Aile, a wing, *aile de Oyſeau*, the wing of a Bird.

Aire, the neſt of a Hawk or Bird of game.

Ait, he hath.

Aiſne, firſt-born, *aiſne fitz*, eldeſt Son.

Aiſnee fille, eldeſt Daughter.

Aiſneſſe le droit, the right of the firſt born.

Aiſement, ſpeedily, quickly.

Aiſnetia pars, the Son's, Daughter's, Brother's, or Siſter's Part.

Ajuge, adjudged, or awarded, *Weſt.* 1. c. 4.

A. L.

Al, to, *al mon pre*, to my meadow. *p. Kitch.* 35, a. alſo *From*, &c.

Alls,

Ala, goeth, *eſt ale*, he is gone, *Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 97, a. and alſo brought.

Il alaſt, he went, or he goeth, *p. Coke rep.* 8. 37, *a.*

Alaſſent countre, they ſhould go againſt. *p. Mirr. Juſt.*

Alant avant, they have gone forth.

Aler ſans jour, to be diſmiſs'd the Court without Day, *i. e.* abſolutely.

Avers alantes, Cattle going.

Vous alaſtes, ye have gone, *ale*, gone, went.

Ale & tout defail, gone and quite ſpoiled.

Alangeor vide *Languer.*

Aleblaſtre, Aleblaſter.

Aleigiance, fidelity, alſo alledging.

De aler, of the other. *p. Hen. 6. annal.*

Aleconner, an Ale-taſter, an Officer who takes care of the Aſſize of Ale and Victuals.

Aler & aller, to go, or to take a Journey.

Leſſe aler, let go, *alera* ſhall go.

Aler in quelque lieu, to go to any place.

Aller a port, to go to the gate.

Aller verſui aſcun, to go towards one.

Allay, vide *Aloy.*

Le aler, the bringing, *de ny aler*, not to go.

Alegent, they ſhall alledge.

Aliener, to ſell, *aliene*, ſold, vide *Eſtranger.*

Alienee, the buyer, *alienation*, ſelling.

Alienmee, one born out of the King's Dominions, *vid. Alien.*

Allee & venue, to go and come.

Alience, confederacy, combination, *Aliaunce*, idem.

Alluminor, a Limner or Guilder of Letters in old Parchment Writings. See *St.* 1 *R.* 3. c. 9.

Almoignes, Alms, *pour almoigne*, for Alms.

Almoygne & almognez, idem. *alemner*, vide *aumoner.*

Alme, Soul, *almes*, Souls.

Alnetum and *alnes*, a Wood of Alders, *Co. Lit.* 46.

Alont hors, they went out, *alomus*, we went.

Alodium, a free manor, *p. part* 1. *Inſt.* 5. a.

Alt, high.

Alloynd, ſtolen, hid, concealed or chaſed away.

Alloyners, they who hide, ſteal, conceal, &c. *p. Briton.* 26. B.

Alloyner, to chaſe or drive away.

Aylienout, they put off, or deferr.

Alien, a Foreigner, or one born out of the King's dominions.

Allies and *alliez*, Kindred, confederates.

Alors, there, at that time, or in that place.

Aloy, a value on Gold or Silver, or addition of ſome baſer Metal, the Mixture, or temper of Metals, vid. 3 *H.* 7. 10.

Alternatif, that which is done by turn, one after another.

Alternativement, by courſe or turn, one after another.

Alterquer, to wrangle.

Alun, Allom.

Alveys, ſegs, flags, or Ruſhes. *Nov. Nar.* 5. 3.

Alvetum, the place where they grow.

Allyeont, they bind.

Alleynours, they who make ſale.

Alter-

Altercation, controverſie, diſpute.

A. M.

Amer, to love, *aimor*, idem. *amer* is alſo bitter.

Ama d'aler bravement, love to go fine.

Ament, they love, *de amer*, for to love.

Ames, Friends, *amiez*, idem.

Amice, beloved.

Ambages, a circuity of words, or a long idle or fooliſh diſcourſe. *p. Coke rep.* 11. 29.

Ambideux, both.

Ambrey, a Cup-board.

Amene, brought, *ameni*, idem.

Amena, idem, *ſera amenus*, ſhall be brought.

Amender to make better, *ne ameniſſe*, may not be amended, *amendez* in modern *French* is to buy.

Amercie. amerced, *amercy*, idem, *ſont amercies*, are amerced, *eſtre amercie* to be amerced.

Ameſtie, friendſhip, kindneſs.

Amneſtie, a forgetting injuries.

Ameſna, brought, alſo led or carried away or drove, *ameſne*, idem, *eſt ameſnable*, to be brought or carryed. *p. Fitzh. Juſtice*, 12. b.

Ameſner, to bring, lead or drive.

Vous ameſneres, ye may bring. 21. *Hen.* 7. 28, a.

Ameſnera, ſhall bring, carry, *&c.*

Il amennſoit, he may bring, 31 *Hen.* 7. 28. a.

Ameſner ſon hoſt, to lead his Army.

Amaſſer, to heap up or lay together.

Amour, love.

Amort, dead. From whence.

A-la-Mort, ſitting Melancholy.

Amoler, to melt, *amollir*, idem. and to make ſoft, *amolir*, idem. *p. termes Ley.* 116.

Amoneſte, admoniſhed or forewarned, *Weſtm.* 1. c. 2.

Amortizer, to alien lands to a Corporation, or body Politick. *Amortir*, idem.

Ample, Broad, large.

Amplier, to encreaſe, to enlarge.

Amputer, to cut, *amputation*, cutting.

Amont and *a mount*, upwards.

Amplie, encreaſed.

Amplement, largely, fully.

Amuzement, gazing.

Amuzer aſcun, to put one in a ſtudy, or to buſy one's thoughts.

Amenuiſer, to make thin, or lean, or to be ſlender, *amoindrir*, idem

Amortiſſerment, giving lands to a Corporation, or body Politick, being then ſaid to be in dead hands, againſt which the ſtatute of *Mortmain* was made.

A N.

An, a Year, *Anne*, idem. *le an*, or *Lan*, the Year, *ung an*, one Year, *deux ans*, two Years, *de anan in an*, from Year to Year, *demi an*, half a Year, *de anten*, of the laſt Year.

Adnates, the firſt Year's Fruit paid out of the Church-livings.

Anarchie, a Common-Wealth without a Chief.

Ancelle, a Maid-ſervant.

Anceſtres, anceſtors.

Ancien, old, *le pluis ancien de touts*, the oldeſt of all.

Antique temps, old time, *antik*, idem.

Ancre, an Anchor.

Angleterre,

Anfeldthyde, a ſingle charge or accuſation, *LL. Edm* R.

Angleterre, England.

Angyld, a ſingle value or Eſtimation, *LL. Ina*, Rs. c. 20.

Anhlote, a ſingle Tribute, payment, or portion, *LL W.* 1. c. 64.

Ankes, Geeſe, *p. Brook's Gr. abr.* 144.

Aniens and *Anyent*, defeated, recovered againſt, alſo barred and annulled. *p. Greg.* 296, b. and *Parkins.*

Aniente, void, being of no force. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 214. b.

Aneantir, to make void.

Anient anſterment, utterly void.

Anienter, to defeat, ſtop, or throw out. *p.* 3 *part. Inſt.* 119.

Anientiſiment, deſtruction, making void or annulling, *anichilling*, making void.

Annealing, or *anhealing*, a burning or hardning by Fire. See 17 *E.* 4. 1, 2.

Anſcote, the ſame as *Anhlote*, *quod vide.*

Anuels livres, year-books of the Laws.

Annels livres, idem.

Annel, a Ring, *anel*, idem.

Annels and *anneux*, Rings.

Anuelment, yearly, *annuele*, idem.

Anuelx and *annuelx*, Rings, *p. Parkins* 17. b.

Anz, years, *ans*, idem,

Anoya, hurt, miſchief.

Anyent, idem ut *aniont.*

Anguille, an Eel.

Anui, to day.

Anu xee, join'd, coupled.

Aouſt, the Month of *Auguſt.* vide *Auſt*, idem.

Aore, now. *p. Plowd.* 12. a.

A P.

Aparaile, ready or prepared, *Weſt.* 1. c. 9.

Aparluy, by himſelf. *aperluy*, idem *Co. Rep* 9, 58.

Apanage, the ſettlement given to the young Children of Princes, *apennage*, idem.

Apay, contented, ſatisfied. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 186. b.

Apparels, ready, provided, fitted.

Apparuſt, had appeared.

Come apparoiſſoit, as it appeared. *p. Coke rep.* 9. 120.

Apeu, a few, *apee* one foot.

Aper, a Boar, *p. Coke* 8. *rep.* 138.

Appendant, depending on, or fix'd or united to.

Appergeront, they appear, *apperge*, ſhall appear. *p. Coke part.* 10. 100 *Plowd. Com.* 63. b.

Apertment, openly, publickly, alſo ſeverally, apart.

Aperçu, perceived, found. *p. Britton* 139. a.

Apeler and *appeller*, to cite or call before a Judge.

Appertionment, a Dividing into parts or portions,

Apprimes, firſt.

Appel, called, or cited; alſo where one ſues, being next of kin to a Perſon murthered, which Appeal muſt be brought within a Year and a Day after the fact is committed.

Appellowus, we cite or call before.

Apertet, it ought, or needeth, *come apertz*, as it ought.

Appellant, he that cites or calls, *appelle*, he that's cited.

Appeller, vide *approver.*

Jeo appelloi, I have called, *ſont appelles*, are called.

Appels, called or cited.

Violont apelle, they would cite. *p.* 1. *Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Appeler Dieu a teſtimoignage, to call God to witneſs.

Appellement, calling, or citing.

Appenſes, hung, fixed.

Appent, belonging to; *Appendant*, idem.

Apenage, vide *Apanage*.

Il appient, it belongeth, *il appent*, idem, alſo it ought.

Appent a la journes, belonging to their Inquiry, *p. Coke rep.* 8. 39. a. *vid.* 10 *E.* 3. 9. a.

Il appiert and *appers*, it appeareth, or is manifeſt.

Il apierge, idem.

Apperoit, he ſhould appear. *p. Britton* 47.

Appetite, deſire, *appetant*, deſirous, greedy.

Appier, to appear, *ne appiert*, he doth not appear.

Appoſes, queſtioned, demanded, interrogated.

Appoſer, to queſtion, demand, &c. *eſteent appoſe*, being queſtioned, &c. *p.* 4 *Hen.* 7. 2. a.

Apoincter, to direct, appoint, *appoinct*, directed.

Apres, after, *venir apres*, to follow after.

En apres, hereafter, afterwards, moreover, farthermore.

Apres que, after which, *cy apres*, after that.

Apprender, to learn, to apprehend.

Apprendre, to take, *profit apprendre*, taking or receiving Profit.

En apprent, it is taught or ſaid.

Nous apprenons, we have advice.

Apprendes, learn ye, underſtand ye.

Appreſter, to prepare, *appreſt*, prepared.

Apreſmidi, afternoon.

Approver, to proſecute, to prove or give evidence; *un aprover*, is one that takes upon him to juſtifie or prove a Crime, to be done, either by battel, or in a Writ of right, or otherwiſe by proof in criminal Cauſes.

Approve, vouch'd, or currently owned.

Appriſe, learned, skill'd, *appriſe in la ley*, learned in the law, *appriſes*, idem.

Apris, underſtood, alſo valued, appriſed *p.* 1 *H.* 7. 5 a.

Approupter, to borrow, *Approupt*, borrowed, *ad approupt*, hath taken, borrowed, or truſted with. *p. Yelverton* 22.

Approcher, to draw nigh.

Approper, to appropriate, or order to a particular uſe.

Apprope, any Thing ſo ordered, *approupre*, idem,

Approperment, properly.

Appropriation, when Tithes or Lands are in the hands of Spiritual Perſons, they are ſaid to be appropriated.

Lour appries, their own proper.

Approwe, to improve or make better by tilling Land, or incloſeing. *p. Fitzh Nat. brev* 149.

Aptment, fitly, aptly.

Appeter, to deſire, to wiſh for.

Appenſer, to think or conſider.

Appenſe, forethinking, or conſidering.

Apurtenant, , appertaining or belonging to.

Q.

Aqueous, wateriſh, *Aqueſity*, wateriſhneſs.

Aquatiques

Aquatiques & Aquatile, that live in the Water.

Aqueduct, a Conduit that conveys Water by a Pipe, *&c.*

A. R.

Arable, plowed Land.

Arace, to deface.

Arage, mad, diſtracted. *Brit* 39.

Arages, Mad-men, *p. Brit.* 17. a.

Arain, Braſs.

Aracher, to root up, to tear up, *arache* pull'd up by the roots, *arachement de bois*, ſtocking up Wood. *p termes de Ley*, 27. b.

Arayer. to put in order, *aray*, Apparel.

Arbitrer, to award, *un arbitre*, an award.

Arbitrament, idem.

Arbitrerent, they awarded.

Arbre, a tree, *Arbres*, trees, *arbres fruictiers*, fruit-trees, *arber*, a wood alſo.

Archivs, ancient Records, and alſo the Places where they are kept.

Archieveſque, an Archbiſhop, *archieveſhes*, Archbiſhopricks. *p. Fitzh.* Juſtice, 188. b.

Arcter, to force, to bind, to compel, *arcts*, bound or forced, *arctera*, ſhall bind or force.

Arctable, forcible, *ſont arctes*, are forced. *p. Compton* 5. *Jur. Cur.* 41. b. 43. b.

Arc, a Bow, *ark*, idem, *arc tend*, bow bent.

Arc de un pont, the Arch of a Bridge.

Un arcenal, an Armory, or Store-houſe for Arms.

Arche, a Cheſt, or Box.

Arden, a Wood, or Woodland.

Arder, to burn, *arda*, burned, *arde*, idem.

Ardant, burning; *Ferveux arde* burning hot.

Ardus, burned, *arſes*, idem, and *arſe*, idem.

Arere, again, behind, back, or left.

Aremain, idem, *aler in arrere*, to go backwards, or behind.

Aret, an Account, *arretted*, charg'd with a Crime.

Arere luy, behind him. *p. Coke.*

Areriſſement, hindrance, *arreſs*, idem. *p Coke, rep* 8, 128 b.

Arrerie, hindred. *p. Britton*, 35. a.

Arene, Gravel.

Arroy and *array*, ordering or accoutring Soldiers.

Armes de quel, with what Weapons.

Arranger, to put in order, *arraine*, idem.

Arete, taken or charg'd with ſome Crime.

Aret and *areſte*, idem. and *arret*, idem, aretted, idem. *p. nov. narr.* 59. b.

Array Challenge, is excepting againſt a Jury impanelled or arrayed, *i. e.* put in order; as when a Peer is Party, and no Knight retorned or impanelled.

Argent, Silver, alſo Money, *vif argent*, Quickſilver.

Argent eſt cauſe de ceo, Money is the Cauſe of all this.

Argil, Clay, Lime, and ſometimes Gravel, alſo the Lees of Wine, gathered to the hardneſs of Stones.

Argoil, idem.

Arquebuſe, a Hand-gun, a Caliver.

Arguer, to diſpute.

Armie, Armed.

Arpen, an Acre, *arpent*, idem, alſo a Furlong. *p.* 1. *Part Inſt.* 5. b.

Ararez, Fodder, Soil, Compoſt. *p. Kitchin* 59 a.

Arondelle, a Swallow.

Arras, earneſt given in part on a Bargain.

Arrer, to Plow, *arer*, idem.

Arre, Plowed.

Arrect, imputed to, or charged with *Coke* 7. 6. b.

Areſter, to detain or with-hold one from Liberty.

Arreſtes, ye ſhould take into Cuſtody.

Arundinetum, a Place where Reeds grow. *Inſtit.* 4.

Arſer, to burn, *arſure*, burning, *le arſar le maine*, the burning the Hand.

Arte vide *artie*, forced. 2 *Rich.* 3. 14.

Artique, North, *artic*, idem.

A. S.

As, to, into, amongſt.

As, joyn'd to a Plural is plural, and ſignifies to.

As Juſtices, to the Juſtices, *as tu cel*, haſt thou this; *as*, is the plural of *A*.

Aſne, an Aſs.

Aſpirer, to breath, *reſpirer*, idem.

Aſpre, ſharp, tart.

Aſavoir, to be known or underſtood.

Aſſavoir and *aſçaveir*, idem, alſo (to wit) *ceſt aſcavoir*, (that is to ſay). *p Parkins* 62. a.

Fet aſcavoir, to be made underſtand.

Aſcun, ſome one, any, *vide aucun*.

Aſcuns and *aucuns*, plurals.

Aſſay, try, *aſſayed*, tried to bear the Teſt.

Aſſoy, idem, *en aſſaiant de harneis*, in trying or fitting of Armour *p Crompt Jur. Cur.* 72. b.

Aſſaut, Aſſault.

Aſcavanter, to certifie, or make known.

Aſceverer, to affirm.

Aſcriber, to write.

Aſcient, knowing.

Aſſent, *quid vide* 10 H. 7. 19.

Aſſeſs, rated, ſet, limited, *aſſi* and *aſſiſe*, idem. *p.* 1. *H.* 5. 3.

Aſſetz, enough or ſufficient, *aſſez*, idem.

Teignount Aſſetz, they hold it ſufficient. *Plowd. R.* 16. b.

Aſſembler, to come together, *aſſoner*, idem.

Aſſensont, they agreed.

Aſſentez, agreed, aſſented.

Aſſart, eraced, *aſſart terres*, are Lands joining to a Foreſt or Chaſe, and converted into Tillage or Paſture, formerly woody Ground ſtock'd up and enclos'd, being *aſſart*, *i. e.* eraced by the Tenants; alſo Land improv'd.

Pour aſſerter, for converting Wood-lands into Arable or Paſture, *de aſſer*, to improve. *p. Brit.* 184. & 40.

Un aſſees, a Woodcock.

Aſſiduement, frequently, earneſtly.

Aſſigner, to aſſign.

Aſſis, ſcituated, as *ou les Caſtles ſont aſſis* Weſt. 1. c. 7.

Eſt aſſiſe, is affirred, or aſſeſſed.

Aſſoicierant, they go or gather together.

Aſſoiler, to abſolve or forgive.

Aſſoile, Abſolved, forgiven. *Coke Rep* 8. 68.

Aſſoiles a Moy, pardon me. *p.* 2. *Rich.* 3. 14.

Aſſouther, to acquit, *aſſouth*, acquitted.

Aſſoynounts,

Aſſynounts, Concubines, *p. Brit.* 248. b.

Aſſuredment, aſſuredly, certainly.

Aſſeu, fiſhed, or ſewed. *p. Nov. Nar.* 48.

Aſter, and *home aſter*, a Man that is reſident; it ſeems to come from *aſtre*, or *atre*, an hearth. *p. Britton* 151. *& p. Nov. Nar.*

Aſtre, in Modern *French* is a Star.

Aſtrint, coſtive, bound.

Aſtre, by *Britton* is an Hearth, *atre*, idem. *p. Nov. Nar.*

Aſur, Blue, Sky-Colour.

Aſyle, a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Offenders.

A T.

Atcheivement, performing ſome great Exploit.

Attainder, to impeach or accuſe in Court, or to convict of high Crimes.

Attaine, brought, commenced. *p. Britton.* 120.

Attaindre, to bring to paſs, or attain to.

Attacher, to faſten on, to arreſt, alſo to commence.

Attache, fixed unto. *p. Plowden* 323. *attachent*, they take or arreſt, *ſera attach*, ſhall be taken, ſhall be commenced.

Attaints, convicted, attainted.

Atteynte, idem.

Attempter, to go about any Act, *Ne attempteroit*, he ſhould not attempt. *p. Mirror Juſtic.*

Attempt en action, a Suit brought; *de un attemptate*, of one who deſigns to bring or do. *p. Plowden*

Attender, to wait, to follow, *attent*, belonged to, *attient*, idem, *attigne*, idem. *p. Parkins.* 115. a.

Attourner, to become Tenant, to attorn.

Attreit, drawn unto. *p. Coke Rep.* 11. 34.

Attamined, depending, or in being, brought. *p Coke Rep.* 5, 47. b. *Chimins*, ways, *chimins male attyres*, Ways out of Repair. *p. Britton* 31. a.

Attrapper, taken, ſeiz'd, *ne les peuvent pas attrapper*, they could not be taken or apprehended. *p. Coke Rep* 9, 120.

Attrenche, reſpited, or reverſed, as *Le Judgment ſerra attrenche*, *Vide* French, *&* 1 *E.* 3. 2.

A U.

Au, until, at, to, by, alſo, for.

Au ceo temps, until this Time.

Au pluis, at moſt, *au quel*, to whom, *au fine*, to the end, *au temps*, at the Time.

Au amone, for Alms, *au dernier*, at the laſt.

Availe, advantage, *Per ſon availe*, for his advantage.

Avance preferr'd. *p. Greg.*

Avant, before, *avant le temps*, before the Time.

Avanthier, the Day before, or Yeſterday.

Avant que il, before that. *Plowd Com* 313. b.

Avant maine, before-hand *p. Fitzh. Juſtic* 20. b.

En avant, henceforwards, to come hereafter, *de icy en avant*, from this Time forwards. *Plowd.* 309. b.

Suiſt avant, he ſued forth.

Avenage, vide *appenage.*

Avage le Seignieur, let the Lord go. *p. termes Ley.* 174. b.

Le Availe, the Benefit or Profit. 20 *Hen.* 8. 9. b.

Audace, bold.

Avec. with, *avecſe*, with that or this.

Avec quel, with whom. *p. Kitchin.*

Avecques, together with, *avec ſoy*, with him.

Avener, to come, *puit aveigner*, he may come.

Aveign, cometh, happeneth, *aveignes*, idem. *p. nov. nar.* 7. b.

Avenants, coming or happening. *p. Plowd. Abr.* 16.

Avenage, Rent-Oats. *p. Phillips*, *avenor*, the King's Officer to provide Oats.

Avenes, Oats, *vide aveynes.*

Avegler, to blindfold, *aveagle*, blind.

Aver, to have, *avoir*, idem, in Mod. *French.*

Avera & avra, ſhall have, *averes*, ye ſhall have.

Eſt de aver, it is to ſay. *p. Coke.*

Re-aver, to have again, *en avoir*, in having.

Averia, ſee *Affer.*

Vous aves impriſt, ye have taken upon you.

Poit averer, he may have.

Averomus, we have, *jeo averay*, I may have, *jeo averoy*, idem, *avoy*, have had, *avomus*, we have. *p. Coke*, *avoyent*, they ſhould have *p. Plowd.* 303. a.

Vous aves, ye have, Words uſed in Court when Jurors appear, *i. e.* ye have appear'd.

Avers, Beaſts, Cattle.

Averpeny, Money contributed towards the King's Carriages.

Average, Service by Cattle, or Horſe Carriage, alſo Merchants, *retorne in Average*, to thoſe whoſe Goods are thrown over-board for the Safety of the Ship.

En averuſt, in doubt or fear. *vido avrouſt.*

Avet, Birds.

Aveynes, Oats, *Avens*, idem, and *avenes*, idem.

Auferance, taking away.

Avel, broken off, cancelled. *p. Moor Rep.* 30.

Aveuture, a Thing fell out by chance.

Avenue, happen'd. *p. Britton* 3. b.

Augurim, foretelling, alſo Arithmetick. *p. Plowd* 287.

Avienir, to come, *uviendra*, ſhall come or happen, *il avint*, it happen'd.

Avient, it cometh; alſo they have. *Plowd. Com.* 396.

Avide, greedy, covetous.

Aujourdhuy, to Day, this Day.

Aviſement, conſidering, directing, adviſing.

Aviſe, adviſed, *vous ſois aviſes*, be ye adviſed. *Brit.* 2. b.

Aule, a Hall, *vide Sale.*

Aulnegeor, he who ſeals woollen Cloth.

Aumone, Almes, *aumoigne*, idem. *p. Brit.* 2.

Aumoner, the King's Officer to diſtribute Alms to the Poor.

Aume and *aulm*, a Soul.

Un aulne, an Ell, *aulner*, a Meaſure by the Ell, *aulnage*, Ell-Meaſure.

Aunes, Meaſures, Gallons. *p. Brit.*

Arbre aulne, an Alder-Tree.

Aunceſter, the Father, Grandfather, or other Perſons under whom the Heir claimeth.

Auncient demeſne terres, are Lands contained in Domeſday Book, held of the Crown; which Book

was

was compiled in the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor.

Avoidera, ſhall eſcape or avoid.

Avouch, to juſtifie or maintain.

Aune, a Word uſed for *inned* or carry'd, as Corn in Harveſt, *a barne* to Barn or Stack.

Avolſont le ſpics de frument, they gathered the Ears of Corn. *p. Plowd.*

Aupres, near, at or nigh, *aupres luy*, about him.

Aucun, ſome one, *aucuns*, ſome, plural.

Aucune ſoits, ſometimes, *aucunement*, ſomewhat.

Aveugle, blind, *aveuglement*, blinding.

Aveignont, they come.

Aulmoſnier, an Almner, or Almoner.

Aviſes, diſcreet. *p. Stat. Art. ſup. chart.*

Aviſſi, alſo, in like manner, *auſci & auſi*, idem.

Un auge, a trough.

Avower, to own, to juſtify, to maintain, *avowry*, owning or juſtifying, acknowledging, *il avowera*, he ſhall avow or juſtify, *de ſa avowry demeſn*, of his own confeſſion or having owned, *avowaſtes*, ye have avowed.

Avowes, the Founders of Colleges, *&c. vide Weſt.* 1. *c.* 1.

Advouzen, *avowſon*, or *advouſon*, the right of Preſentation to a Church. Note, That an *Advowſon* will not paſs in a Fine, under the Title of Tenements. *p. Greg.* 282.

Au quel, to which.

Aurel, *auril* and *avril*, the Month of *April*.

Auront, they have, *il aura*, he ſhall have. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 155. a.

Auricula, an Ear, *aures*, Ears.

Auſt, the Month of *Auguſt*, *Britton* 151. b.

Autant, as much, equal, ſo much, like as.

Autant il devoit, he ought as much, *ces choſes ſont autant al ung que a l'autre*, theſe Things are as much to the one as to the other.

De autant pluis, ſo much the more.

Auter, other, *de auter* of the other.

Au tiel forme, ſuch a manner. *Coke* 5, 42.

Autour, about.

Autre, the other, *L'auter de apres*, next unto.

Auter foitz, other Times, heretofore, ſome Time paſt, *auterfoiz*, idem.

Les autres, the others, *autres*, idem.

D' autre part, of the other ſide.

En autre, to another, *a un autre foits*, at another Time, *auter foits marie*, married again.

Autrement & auterment, otherwiſe. *p. Coke.*

Qui eſt autre, which belongeth to another.

Autryſeer, ſurveyed. *p. Britton.*

Avens, Penthouſes.

Un autheur, an Authour.

Autre ſoyl, another's Ground.

Aveugle, puzzle. 1 *Hen.* 7. 15. b.

Automne and *Automnale*, Harveſt-Time.

Autiel, another ſuch, *Autielx*, ſuch like. *Parkins* 112.

Avoid ſerra, ſhall be avoided.

Aux, to them, and *aux nous*, towards us. *p.* 2 *pt. Inſtit.* 639.

Auxi hault, ſo high, and as high. *Coke* 5. 26. a.

Aux quels, to which, or wherewith.

Auxi bien, as well as, ſo, alſo, beſides.

Auxi bien, ſo well.

Auxinſi, and, alſo, whereas.

A W.

Awaits, ambuſhments, vide *agayts*.

Awruſts, doubts, fears, *awrouſt*, doubtful.

Awrons, doubtful. *Plowd. Com.* 349.

En awerouſt, in doubt, in fear.

En awer and *aweir*, idem.

A Y.

Ayde vide *aid*.

Aydants, aiding.

Aye, have, *jeo Aye*, I have.

Ayant and *Aynt*, having.

Ayent, they have, *Ayet*, he ſhould have. *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 39. b.

Ayle, Grandfather, vide *aile*.

Ayeles and *ayele*, Grandmother.

Ayeul, *idem*, in modern *French*.

Aylours, beſides, elſewhere, otherwiſe.

Aylors, vide *ailors*.

Ayrer, to plow, vide *arrer*.

Ayres, plowed.

Ayront, they ſit to hatch or breed. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 17. b.

B A.

Baailler, to gape or yawn.

Baaillement, gaping or yawning.

Babillard, a babler, or prater, *balatron*, idem.

Backberend, when a Thief is taken, bearing on his Back the Thing ſtolen.

Batherend, idem.

Bague, a Reward or Bribe.

Bailment is the delivery of a Thing or Perſon to the

Bailee, *viz.* the Party who receives it.

Bailwick and *Bail*, a County, Liberty and Juriſdiction.

Bailer, to commit, deliver or pawn.

Pur baile, for to deliver, *terms Ley*, 30. a.

Bail de ſeizin, Livery of Seizin. *p. Britton*, 102. a.

Baile, delivered, *bailment*, delivering.

A bailer, to deliver, *bayler*, idem *p. Kitchin* 136. a.

Bail is derived from the *Greek* verb Βάλλω, id eſt *Mitto*, to let paſs, *car cellui que baille*, *mittit a ſe*. *Bailes hors*, delivered out, *traditur in ballivo*, delivered upon bail or keeping.

Bailours, Sureties. 20 *Hen.* 7. 2. a.

Bagage, Carriage, *bale*, a pack, *ballets*, little packs.

Baiſſer, to humble, to bring low, to ſtoop.

Baiſer, to Kiſs, *baiſe*, a Kiſs, *baiſeur*, a Kiſſer.

Baiſe, Kiſſed. *p. nov. nar.* 7. a.

Baiſement, Kiſſing.

Baiſer la teſt, to bow the head.

Un bal a dance, *ballads*, ſongs.

Un bale, a pack of Goods, *&c.*

Balen, a Whale, *balaine* and *baleine*, idem. *p. Britton*, 7. b.

Un Baley, a Broom or Beſom.

Un balk, a Ridge between two furrows of Land.

Balkers, ſuch as ſtanding on the Shore, do direct Fiſhermen where the Shoals of Fiſh paſs. *vide* Stat. 1. *Jac.* 1. *c.* 23.

Bander, to tye, to bind.

Banir, to baniſh or put in exile.

Baniſſement, baniſhing.

Bankrupt, one that has broken or waſted his Stock.

La banque, the Place to exchange Money, or the Bank, *banquier*, a Banker.

Un banqueroute, a Perſon broke or decayed in his Eſtate, a Bankrout.

Banquetiment, Feaſting, *banqueter*, to feaſt, to banquet.

Barat, deceit, ſubtilty, wrangling.

Un baretter, a wrangler, one who ſetteth others at variance, *barateur* idem, and in the Law is one who ſtirs up Suits and Strife.

Barbaudier, a Brewer.

Balen, a Whale, *Balenes*, Plural. *balain & baleine*, idem, *vide antea*.

Bandoner, to leave, to abandon.

Bandon, left to one's ſelf; leaving.

Bank, a Bench or Stock.

Bans, the publiſhing in the Church before Marriage, alſo the proclaiming any Thing in publick Places.

Barbe, a Beard, alſo Sheep.

Barbier, a Barber to ſhave.

Barbits, *barbytes*, *berbes*, Sheep alſo.

Barbuytes and *berbettes*, idem.

Le Barges, the roof of a Houſe. *p. Coke*, *Rep.* 5. 101. a.

Barcaria and *Bercaria*, a Sheep-coat.

Barkaria, a Tan-houſe.

Barkery, a Liberty to take the barks of Trees.

Barateur, *a barater*, a mover and maintainer of Suits, Quartels, *&c.*

Barter and *Baretre*, to exchange.

Bareyes de Maiſon, the Eaves of a Houſe.

Barreaux de Maiſon, the bars or grates of a Houſe.

Baron, a Husband, as *Baron* and *Feme*, Husband and Wife, alſo a Peer of the Realm.

Priſt baron, took to Husband.

En bar, in ſtay or ſtoppage.

Barrera, ſhall ſtop, ſtay, or bar.

Barreroit, ſhould or ought to ſtay.

Un barton, a Manor-Houſe, alſo demeſn Lands, and the Fold-yards or Rick-yards thereof.

Barrets, Quarrels. *p. Coke*, *Rep.* 8. 37. a.

Bas, low, humble, ignoble. *p. termes Ley*, 12. b.

Baſilique, a Royal Palace.

Un lieu bas, a low Place.

Chambre bas, a Jakes.

Baſſeur, Lowlineſs, Humility.

Bas Cur, an out-yard or baſe Court.

Baſtardeigne, where the elder Child is a Baſtard, he is ſo called.

Batton, idem as *Baſton*.

Baſtarder, to baſtardize.

Un baſt, a Pack-ſaddle.

Un baſtille, a Fort or Caſtle.

Un baſtiment, a Building.

Baſton, a Staff, Club, or Cudgel; alſo it is taken for a Pledge, or Security, alſo a Waiter upon a Priſoner. *p Coke*, *Rep.* 9. 36.

Batel, a Barge, Boat or Trough. *p. Broke's gr. abr.*

Battels and *batails*, a Barge, Boat or Barges. *Coke* 5. 107.

Batella mare, Sea-banks.

Bater, *Batre* and *Batter*, to beat or threſh.

Battel, a form of Trial by *Duel*. *lib. aſſize.* 1. a.

Batus and *Batu*, beaten, *Bate*, id. *Coke*, 7. 44. a.

Batture and *batement*, beating; *batante*, idem. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. f. 7. b.

Batiſt, hath beaten, *qui eſt batu*, he that is beaten.

Batures, ſtripes, blows.

Batewe and *Batus*, a Boat or Barge, *Bateux*, Boats or Barges. *p. Kitchin*, 191. *bateau*, idem, in modern *French*.

Baudemont, openly, fairly, *Britton*, 140. a.

Un Baudroyeur, a Currier of Leather.

Bay'er, to deliver, idem ut *bailer*.

Ils bayleront, they delivered. *Plowd.* 391. a.

Baylerent, they ſhould deliver. *p. Plowden.*

B E.

Beacon, quid vide 12 *H.* 7. 18.

Beat, bleſſed.

Bearers in the Law, are Abetters or Maintainers. *p. Philips.*

Beal, well, *pluis beal*, better, and by *Coke*, 'tis more lawful. *Rep.* 5. 31. a. and by ſome, is the moſt fair or faireſt, *viz. p. Parkins* 97. a. And *fort beau*, very fair, vide *belle*.

Beau Pleader, fair pleading. *vide Weſt.* 1. *c.* 8. *Bewpleader*, idem.

Beau temps, a clear Seaſon, fair Weather.

Beaucoup moins, much leſs.

Beaucoup, very much, *p. Coke Rep.* 9 121.

Bedell, an Apparitour, Meſſenger or Summoner, from *beadeau*.

Belement, idem ut *baudement*, i. e. fairly.

Bele, well, in Health.

Belier, a Ram.

Beins, Goods, *beins* and *biens import*, Goods carried, *byens*, idem.

Benigne, favourable.

Beregafol, a Tax on Beer or Ale.

Bery and *bury*, the chief Seat of a Manor.

Berluffer, a gaſh or cut. *p. termes Ley*, 179. b.

Berquerium and *Bercueria*, a Houſe to lay Tan in. *Coke*, 5. *Inſt.* f.

Belle, fair, *belment*, fairly, *belement*, idem.

Un beoſe and *beuſe*, an Ox, *vide boeſe*.

Beowets, Steers.

Berbits, vide *barbits*, Sheep, *a berbe*, a Sheep.

Beſants, Talents of Gold, *p. Mirror. Juſt.* alſo an antient ſort of Coin.

Beſayle, great Grandfather.

Beſoigne, needful, needeth, *Beſoignable*, needful.

Beſoignes, needs, buſineſs, alſo needy Perſons. *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 1.

Si beſoigne, if need be, *que il beſoignera*, if it ſhall need, *ne beſoigne*, it needs not.

Beſogne, Work, Workmanſhip, *beſognes*, the Plural, *eſtre en la beſogne*, to be in the Work.

Beu, drank. *p. Britton*, 42. b.

Bever, to drink, *beverer*, idem. *de bever*, idem. *p. Parkins*, 43. a.

Bevent, they drink, *bevrage*, drinking.

Sans beyver, without drink. *p. Britton* 136 b.

Ne beyvent, they drink not *p. eund.*

Il ad bever, he had drank.

Beutre, Butter, *buerre*, idem.

Ne aye beu, I have not drank. *Britton*, 42. b.

Beliſirer, to beg.

Benir aucun, to bleſs one, or wiſh one well.

Un beovier, an Ox or Neat Herd.

Beſtiails, all manner of Cattle.

B I.

Bien, well, *byen*, idem.

Bien toſt, ſoon after. *lib. aſſiz.* 213. b.

Biens, vide *beins*, Goods.

Un biche, an Hind.

Bienfaſteur, well doing, doing good.

Biewvienner aucun, to welcome any one.

Un biere, a Bier or Coffin.

Bigamie and *bigame*, twice Marrying.

A bigot or *bigotted*, ſuperſtitious, ceremonious.

Bigotiſme, Superſtitions in Ceremonies.

Bigotizing, to be fooliſh in Superſtitions.

Un billet, a Letter, and by *Kitchin*, a Warrant. 279. a.

Biſoyle vide *Beſaile.*

Biſextie, twice ſix.

Bitumie, Glue or Pitch, of a Roſinary quality, and more particularly called *bitumen.*

Bis, Bread or Bisket, *pur payſer le bis*, to weigh the Bread or Bisket. *p. Crompton, Jur. Cur.* 87. b.

B L

Blanc, white, *blanke*, idem, and *blanche*, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 25. b.

Blancher and *blanchir*, to make white.

Qui eſt blanchet, which is whitiſh.

Blancheur, whiteneſs.

Blandir, to allure one by fair Words.

Blandiſſement, alluring, flattering.

Blaſoner, to diſplay Arms in Heraldry.

Ble, Corn. *Blees*, idem.

Blees ſcies, Corn cut. *p lib. an. Hen.* 8. 2. b. *tout ſort de ble*, all ſorts of Corn.

Batre la Ble, to threſh Corn.

Degaſt ſes Blees, his Corn trod down, eat up, or ſpoil'd. *p. Moor Rep.* 421.

Blemeur, to blemiſh, *p. Britton* 49. a.

Bleſme, pale, bleak.

Lour Bleſſeurs. their Wounds.

Bleſſus, Wounded. *Bleſſa*, ſhall wound. 21 *Hen.* 7. Fol. 28. a.

B O

Boefe, an Ox, *boefs*, plural.

Boier, to drink, *ils boierunt*, they drank.

Boſcage, the Product of Woodlands, for feeding of Swine and other Cattle, *viz.* Acorns, *&c.*

Bote, put, as *ſoit Bote Ouſter*, let it be put over. *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 40.

Bote alſo ſignifies ſome Profit or Advantage, as Plough-bote, Houſe-bote, *&c.* alſo a Tax or Payment.

Boy, drink, *boyer*, to drink, *ad boya.* hath drank.

Bonne, good, *bon*, idem. *Bonte*, goodneſs.

Bois, Wood. *Sub-bois*, Underwood. *Boies*, Woods.

Bois abate, Wood cut down. *Co. Rep.* 5, 25. a.

Boſcos, Wood-ground. *p.* 1 *pt. Inſt* 4. b.

Boſcage, liberty of taking Wood, alſo woody Places.

Bote and *boot*, Aid, Help, Advantage, ſuch as *hedg-bote*, *hay-bote*, *plough-bote*, &c.

Ne Bota, it helps not, or boots not, *Britton* 26. a.

Bote, by *Brook's Abridgment* is, added, or put unto, alſo an Amends, or Recompence. *Fol.* 220.

Boiſte, and *boiſt*, a Box. *p. nov. narr.* 41.

Boiſſeau, a Buſhel. *Boiſſeaus*, plural.

Boliure, a lip.

Bonnet, a Hat, Cap, or Bonnet. Ch*Bouche*, the Mouth, alſo the eek. *p. Coke*, 5. 10. b.

Un Bouche, a Mouthful.

Bordlanders, Tenants holding th*e* Demeſnes which the Lords ke*ep* in their Tenure for main*t*enance of their Board, or Table.

Bordeaus, Stews, Brothel-Houſes.

Bordarii, Cottagers, Husbandmen. *Borduani*, idem.

Bouc, a Goat. *Bouqnin*, a Kid.

Jeo ſue bote & eſpernonne, I am booted, and ſpur'd.

Le Bouche de la playe, the Orifice, or Mouth of the Wound.

Un Bouchier, a Butcher. *Beucherie*, Slaughter.

Bovata terræ, as much Land as ſix Oxen may yearly till, *Vocat.* ſix Ox-gangs and a Plough-Land. *p. Crompton's Jur. Cur.* 200.

A Boucher, to ſpeak.

Bouger, to give out. *Ne bouger*, to ſtand to it, not to budge.

Bouter hors, to put out. *p. Britton*, 245. a.

Boteles, without Help or Amends.

Boundes, Limits, alſo Mereſtones.

Bouſment, ſtopping. *Bouſchement*, idem. *p. Britton*, 48. b.

Boute, ſhew forth, *ſe boutent*, they intrude themſelves. *Boutent hors*, they put out. *p. Britton*, 38. a.

Bougre, a Buggerer, *bougrerie*, buggery.

Boviller, to boyl or ſeeth.

Bourg, a Town, or Burrough.

Un Bourſe, a Purſe. *Burs*, and *Burſe*, idem.

Boucher, to ſtop. *Bouſchement*, ſtopping.

Bourges, a Free-Man, or Denizon.

Bourgeſſors and *Bourglarons*, Houſe-breakers. *p. Britton*, 17. a.

La Boute de Rue, the end of the Street.

Boutefeu, an incendiary.

Ad Boy, hath drunk. *p. Coke, Rep.* 8. 146. b.

B R

Brache, an Arm, alſo a Hound. *p. Kitchin*, 60.

Braces and *Bras*, Arms. *p. nov. narr.*

Brace, an Arm. *Bras de Mer*, an Arm of the Sea.

Bracereſſes, Brewers. *Braceraſes*, idem. *p. Brit.* 77. a.

Brachonner and *Bracener*, a Hunter, or Deer-ſtealer.

Bracheator, a Brewer, alſo a Hunter, or Fowler.

Brachier, idem. *p. Kitchin*, 11. b. and 14. b.

Braire, to cry, or bray like an Aſs.

Brant, burned. 21 *Hen.* 7. 27. b.

Brayard, a cryer, or lamenter.

Brebes, Sheep. Vide *Barbits.*

Brevage, drinking, idem ut *Bevrage.*

Brees, Wheat, Bread-Corn.

Brider, to bridle. *Un bride*, a Bridle.

Brief and *Breſe*, a Writ.

De Brief, ſhortly, *brievement*, idem.

En brief, in ſhort.

In Brigam, in contention, an old Word for wrangling. *p. Coke*, 1 *Inſtit.* 3. b.

Brigbote and *Brugbote*, a Payment for Repair of Bridges.

Broches, Spits, alſo Gallons. *p. Termes de Ley*, 33. a.

Briqut,

Brique, Brick, *briqueterie*, Brick-work.

Un brochet, a Pike.

Bruarium, Heath-ground.

Brumal, winterly, or winter-like.

Bruſors, Brokers.

Bruſe, a Purſe or Pocket, *burs*, idem.

Evacuation del bruſe, emptying the Pocket, *Coke*, *Rep.* 5. 126.

Bruere, heath ground, or heath. *bruſey*, heathy.

Bruyere and *Bruiterie*, idem. *Bruyere*, modern *French* for heath.

Bruer, brewing', *pour breer & piſter*, for brewing and baking. *Brue*, doth brew, *p. Greg* 29.

Bruit, a Report, *il court bruit*, there runs a Report.

B U

Buant, drunkening, *p. Coke*, *Inſt.* 138. and by *Plowden*, a Bull, or Bulling. *Com.* 304. b.

Burgbote, a Payment for Repair of the Town-Walls. v. *Eſtovers*.

Burglares, vide *Bourglares*.

Un Buccine, a Trumpet.

Buffe, a Blow, or Stroke.

Burſe, idem ut *Bourſe* and *Bours*.

Bumbard, a ſort of Gun.

Bumbaſeen, Cotton, Fuſtian.

Buizart, or *Buiſſart*, a Kite, or Buzzard.

Butin, ſpoil, pillage.

B Y

Byen, vide *bien*, well.

Byen publique, the Common-wealth.

Bye, a dwelling place. 1. *part Inſt.* 5. b.

Byens, vide *biens*.

Byſants, vide *beſants*.

Byan, to dwell, *p. Coke* 1 *Inſt.* 5.

C A.

Ca, here, *ca & la*, here and there, alſo hither and thither, alſo wandering.

Cabala, a particular Aſſembly, informing and adviſing each other.

Cablicia, bruſh-wood, *p. Crompton Jur. Cur.* 195.

Cacher, to hide, *Cachement* hiding.

Cache, hid. *Se cachoit*, he hid himſelf.

Cachette, ſecretly, privily.

Cachetter, to ſign, or ſeal.

Cachet, a ſignet, or ſeal.

Cader, to fall, *cade*, fallen. *Voit cader*, would fall.

Cadet, a younger Brother, or youngeſt Child.

Calculer, to compute, or reckon.

Calcul, accounting, computing.

Calendes, the firſt Day of the Month.

Un calſay, a Cauſey. 12. *Hen.* 8. 2. b.

Calme, quiet, tranquil.

Camera and *camere*, a Chamber.

Cambre, cieled, vaulted.

Un campane, a Bell, *pulſure de campane*. ringing of the Bell. *p. Fitzherbert's Juſt.* 41. b. *Campane environ le col del beof*, the Bell about the Ox's Neck, *p. Plowden*, 219 *Comment.* a.

Camp and *Campaign*, a Field.

Campeſters, idem, plural, and paſtures. *p. Plowd.* 316. b.

Le Camp, an Army in Tents, or in the Field encamp'd.

Campaigne del Roy, the Queen Conſort.

Campaine Royne, idem, *p. Coke*, *rep* 5.

Can.

Cancellation, a Defacing or Obliteration of a Deed or Writing. *Vide* 1 H 7 5.

A Canteller, to deface, to cancel. *p. eund. rep.* b. 46. a.

Cantaria, a chauntry, a place to ſing Maſs.

Canal, a place dug for a Watercourſe, alſo a Kennel, or place for Dogs.

Canape, Hemp, *Canope*, idem. *p. Kitch.* 21. b.

Un Captiff, a Priſoner, a Captive.

Capacitie, a Power, or Ability, or Privilege in Law to do a thing.

Capax, capable. *p. Brook's abr.* 288.

Capitaine en chief, a General, or chief Head. *Plowd. Com.* 268. a.

Caquet, much tongue, pratling, ſcolding, or one much uſed to it.

Car, for, becauſe, for that.

Carbons, Coals.

Domus carneletta, a Caſtle, 1. *pt. Inſt.* 5. a.

Careſſe, chearing, welcoming, complement.

Caro, Fleſh, vide *chare* and *chair*.

Carol, a Song in Conſort, and *Carolle*, idem.

Carvage, an ancient Tax or Payment for as much Land as might be till'd with one Plough.

Carve of Land, *carucata terre*, as much Land as may be tilled by one Plough in a Year, or a hide of Land. *p. Phillips.*

Car entant, foraſmuch.

Cart, Paper, *Carte*, Writing.

Carre and *Carve*, a Plough, *carew*, idem. Vide *charres*.

Carew or *Carve de terre*, a Plough-Land.

Ca. ſa. or *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum*, A Writ to take the Body in Execution to ſatisfie a Debt.

Caſſer, to put out, to caſhire,

Caſtigation, Puniſhment.

Caſte, chaſt.

Catarre, a Rheum diſtilling.

Catalla, Cattle and Beaſts of the Plough, alſo the ſame as Chattels.

Caverne, a Cave, or hollow place.

Cauſare, to cauſe, *cauſeroit*, may cauſe.

Cauſera, ſhall cauſe.

Caut, wary, *cautement*, warily. *par Cautels*, by cunning or craft.

Cautels, warnings, cautions.

Cave, beware, *caveont*, they take heed.

Cautelle, guile, craft.

Caveole, a Cage. *p. terms Ley.* 172.

A Cauſa, by reaſon of, becauſe, for.

Cautred, a part or portion of a County commonly call'd a Hundred.

C E

Ce, this, that, *ceo*, *cetty*, *cecy*, *cel* and *celuy*, ſignifie that, this, theſe, *&c.* *Ceo* and *cet* are Maſculines, *cetty* Feminine.

Ceſt, that is *ce eſt*, idem.

Ce terme, this term. *Cet home*, this Man, *cetty feme*, this Woman, *ces homes* theſe Men.

Eſt ce elle, ou non? Is this ſhe, or not?

Ce ſignifie que, this declares that.

Ceans, here within.

Eſt il ceans? Is he within?

Ce cy, this here, *Ce cy meſme*, this very ſame thing.

Ceder,

Ceder, to fall, to give place, vide *Cader*.

Je te cede, I give thee place.

Ceduls, Seats or Pews in a Church. *p. Kitchin*, 194. a.

Ceo eſt ceſt, this is it, or that is it, vide *ceſtuy*.

Ceindre, to girt or gird.

Ceinct and *cinct*, girt or bound.

Cel, this, and alſo that. *p. Cromp. jur. cur.* 221. a.

Ce la, this ſame, and that ſame.

Celebrer, to extol or magnifie, to celebrate.

Celebres, celebrated. *p. Parkins* 53. b.

Celeraunt, they divulge, or diſcover. *Briton*, 9. b.

Celer, in modern *French* is to hide.

Celement, privily.

Celle, ſhe, *celuy*, him, and *celui*, dem.

Celuy la, that ſame Man, vide *ceſtuy*.

Per celuy outiel, by ſuch or ſuch. *terms de Ley* 57.

Cendrey, Aſhes, *encendre*, in the Fire. *p.* 3. *part Inſtit.* 44.

Un cengle, a girt.

Cenſe, a Farm, *cenſeour*, a Farmer. *Nos poit cenſomous*, we may judge, 1. *Hen.* 7. *Annals*, 25. b.

Centre, the middle part or Center.

Cent, a hundred, *cent foits*, a hundred times, *cent foits double*, 200 times, *cent foits trois*, 300 times, *&c.*

Cens deux 200, *trois cens*, &c.

Huict and *huit cens*, 800. *cens neuf* 900.

Centeiners, Hundredors, or Men of the ſame hundred. *p. Mirrour Juſt.*

Centeine, to divide by the hundred.

Mettres per centaines, to put by hundreds.

Ceps, a pair of Stocks.

Un cep, a Stock or Root.

Cependent, in the mean time.

Cercher, to ſeek out, to enquire.

En cerchent, in ſeeking, *la cerche*, the ſearch, *cerches*, ſought for.

Ceps de arbres, the ſtocks of Trees or Roots when felled. *p. Coke, rep.* 5.

Un cerf, a Hart or Stag.

Ceo, this, *pur ceo*, for that, alſo becauſe, and therefore, *ceo en avant*, from henceforth.

Ceole, Heaven.

Cerifiers, Cherry-trees.

Cere, Wax, *Cerot*, a Serecloth, *ſerot*, idem.

Cere, is alſo a Lock.

Certes, verily, truly.

Deſtre certaine, to be certain. *p. Coke, rep.* 7. 9, & 37.

Certainment, aſſuredly, without doubt.

Cervois, Bear, Ale, *hauſt de cervois*, a draught of Beer.

Coſtuy, him, he, *ceſt*, it is, and that is.

Ceſtuy cy meſme, his own ſelf here.

Ceſtie, him, *ceſtuy la meſme*, he, himſelf.

Qui eſt ceſtuy ci? who is this here?

En meſme ceſtuy, in this ſame. *p Coke, rep.* 7. 33.

Ceſtuy que, he who, or who is, or he whoſe.

Ceruſe, white-lead.

Ces & ceux, theſe and thoſe.

Ceſſer, to ſtay, to abate, to ceaſe. *p. Coke, rep.* 6. 32.

Un ceſſure, a Receiver, a Bailiff, or one ſo deputed. *p.* 16. *Edw.* 6. 8.

Le ceſſe, the forbearance or the ceaſing.

Le ces, idem. *ſans ceſſe*, without intermiſſion, without ſtay, alſo preſently.

Ceſſera, ſhall abate, ſtay, and *ceſſion*, ſtaying, alſo ſitting, *ceſſer de parler*, to forbear ſpeaking.

Ceſſe de braire, hold your yawling or crying.

Ceſtaſcavoir, that is to ſay, *p. Dyer & Parkins*, 131.

Ceſtaſſavoir, idem. *p. Coke*, idem ut *ceſtaſſavoir*.

Ceſt, this, *ad ceſt*, hath this.

Cet, that, *ceux*, thoſe, theſe. *per ceux ou ceis*, by thoſe or theſe.

Le cœur, the Heart, *cœurs*, plural, *ener* and *cueur*, is a Heart in modern *French*.

A certifier, to certifie.

Ceynture, girding, *ſans ceynture*. without a girdle, or ungirdled. *p. Britton.* 11. b.

C H.

Chacun vide *chaſcun*.

Chafewax, he that chafes and prepares the Wax for ſealing of Writs, Commiſſions and Patents in Chancery.

Chair, Fleſh, *chare*, idem.

Challenge, an Exception taken againſt Perſons and Things.

Chare, Deer, Veniſon, vide *cher*.

Trop chare, too dear. *p. Crompton Juſtice*, 7. b.

Chair envenomee, Veniſon.

Chair de pore, Swines Fleſh.

Chair de berbits, Mutton, *chair de veau*, Veal, *chair de chevreau*, Goats fleſh.

Chair de cerf, red Deer, or Stags fleſh.

Chair de leporina, Hares fleſh.

Chaffed, chaſed.

Chaleur, Heat.

Chambre, a Chamber.

Chameraire, a Chamberlain in the Modern *French*, *Cubiculair*, and *chambellan*.

Champ, a Field, *champs*, plural, vide *camp*, *playn campe*, an open Field.

Champerty, is the buying Lands contrary to the Statute, 32 *Hen.* 1. and alſo compriſeth maintainance in carrying on Suits at Law, on condition to have part thereof when recovered.

Champeſtre, an open Country unincloſed.

Chance-medley, the killing one by Accident mix'd with ſome fault in the Killer.

La chancellerie, the Chancery.

Un chandelle, a Candle.

La chandeleur, Candlemas.

Change tout, alter all.

Charre of Lead is 210 *l.* conſiſting of 30 Formels, and each Formel 70 *l.*

Charneau, fleſhy.

A Charter formerly ſignified any written Deed or Inſtrument, now properly a Grant of the King under the Great-Seal.

Chaunter, to ſing, *chanter*, idem.

Chauntant and *chantant*, ſinging.

Ad chaunt, hath ſung.

Et jur chanta pour le plt. and the Jury gave Verdict for the Plaintiff. *Mich.* 8 *Hen.* 6. *chaunte*, ſung, *chauntu dulciment*, ſung ſweetly.

Le chauutry, the Muſick or the Singing.

Doit chaunter, ought to be ſung.

Un chanel, a Sink or Drain, vide *canol*.

Charier, to draw or drive.

Charrii,

Charrat and *Charets*, Ploughs, Carts, and Waggons *p. Nov. Nar.* 52. b.

Un charret, idem.

Charets, is ſometinses taken for Cart-loads, *Kitchin* 241.

Charters, Writings, Charts.

Le charter, the Driver or Carter.

Un chariot, a Waggon, *chariotz*. plur. 2 *Hen.* 7, 1. a.

Charnels amies, Kindred in Blood. *Briton* 135, a.

Avec charnelles, with battlements. *p. eund.* 31. a.

Un charme, a Spell.

Charbons, vide *carbons*.

Chaperon, a Hood or Bonnet.

Un charbonnier, a Collier.

Chaume, Straw.

Chardon, a Thiſtle.

A charger, to charge.

Chaſer, to drive or hunt, *chaſſer*, idem.

Chaſe, drove, hunted. *p. Coke rep.* 6. 14. a.

A chaſer and *rechaſer*, to drive backwards and forwards, *p. chaſement*, by driving, &c.

Chaſera, ſhall drive, hunt, *&c.*

Chaſſe, idem ut *chaſe*.

Chaſes, Drivings, *enchaſes*, idem.

Charve, idem ut *carve*.

Chaſcun, idem *ut cheſcun*.

Chaſtaigne, a Cheſnut.

Chaſtellain, the Owner or Captain of a Caſtle.

Un chat, a Cat, *St. Weſt.* 1. c. 4.

Un chate, idem. *p. Coke rep.* 5, 107. b.

Chattells, are all Goods moveable and immovable, alſo Leaſes, &c.

Chateus, Goods. *p. termes de ley*, 208.

Chatelx real, Chattels real. *p. Parkins*, 109. a.

Chateux, Chattels. *p. Kitchin*, 243, & *Plowd.* 277.

Chate, brought.

Un chateau, a Caſtle.

Chaud, hot.

Chapon, a Capon. *p. nov. nar.* 2. a.

Chevoucher, to ride, *Chevaucher*, idem.

Chevauchant, they ride.

Chevauche, rid.

Chaſtrer, to geld. *chaſtre* gelded.

Chaulx, Lime.

Le chief, the head, the top. vide *teſt*.

Cheifage and *Cheivage*, a Fine paid by Villeins in token of their Subjection.

Chein, a Dog. vide *chien*.

Chemin, a way, vide *chimin*

Checke, controul, command. *p. termes de Ley*, 102. b.

Chemiſe and *chemyſe*, a Coat, Smock or Shift.

Chemyſe de lynge, a Linnen Smock. *p. nov. nar.* 71. b.

Cher, Dear, *chiere*, idem. *p. Parkins*, 115.

Cherchent, they ſought, *chercher*, to ſeek. *p. Cook's Report* 9, 120.

Cherir aſcun, to flatter one.

Un cherve, a Cherry.

Cheftaine, Captain.

Cherte, Charity, alſo Dearth.

Chet, doth happen, or fall out, *p. Britton*, 200, b.

Cheſer, to happen, *cheſe*, happened. *p. eund.* 128. b.

Cheſent, they happening. *p. eund* 84.

Cheſcun, every one, each. *p. Coke* 9. 83. and *cheſcun*, by *Greg.* is over and above, in the Mote-Book, fol. 220. *cheſcun p. luy*, each by himſelf.

Cheſne, an Oak, in Modern *French*.

Chevisance, obtaining, purchaſeing, vide *chivisaunce*.

Cheval, a Horſe, *chival*, idem.

Chevaler and *chevalier*, a Horſeman, a Knight.

Cheveres and *chevers*, Horſes. *p. nov. nar.* 13. a.

Chevaucher, to ride. *chevauche*, rid.

Chevauchement, riding.

Cheu, happened, fallen out.

Chez, at, with, near.

Cheut, a fall, *ſa cheut*, his fall, *Coke* 9. 122.

Chier, to fall, *p. le chier*, by the fall.

Chiet, doth fall, *chia*, fallen, *que chia*, which fell. *p. Brook's abr.*

Chirra, ſhall lie or fall, *chira*, idem.

Chient, they fall.

Chien, a Dog, *chyen*, idem, *chienne*, a Bitch.

Chirographorum, of Writings, vide *Chirograph.*

Chimin, a way, *le haut chimin*, the high way.

Chiminage, a Toll taken towards repairing Highways, in Foreſts, Chaſes, and ſome other places paid by the Paſſengers.

En ſes chiminant, in his journey or paſſage on the Highways.

Chirographer and *Cirograffer*. an Officer in the Common Pleas who ingroſſes the Fines there levied, and makes out Indentures thereof, *&c.*

Mal chival, a jade Horſe.

Chivaler, a Knight, *ſervice en chivalry*, is Knights ſervice to attend the King in his Wars.

Chivalks and *chivaulks*, Horſes, *a chivaulks*, to grind or work in a Horſe-mill. *p. Coke rep.* 11. 50.

Chivaucher, to ride, *chivauchomus*, we rode.

Chivanchant, riding, or they rid, *chivauchomus*, we rode.

Chivauchea, rode, *chivauch* idem.

Chiviſaunce formerly ſignified Trading or Trafficking, now an unlawful Bargain or Contract. *Vide Stat.* 37 *H.* 8. c. 9. 13 *Eliz.* c. 5. 12 *Car.* 2. c. 1.

Chole, Anger, Choler.

Chivers and *chyvers*, Goats.

Chopchurch, a Broker or Exchanger of Churches, we may call it a Church-jobber. Vide 9 *H.* 6. 65. *Spel. Coci.* 2 vol. 641.

Un chorde, a String.

Choſe and *chos*, a thing, *choſes* plural.

Choiſe, idem ut *choſe*, *p. Fitzh. gr. abr.* 2. *pt.* 5, a.

Chreſtien, a Chriſtian.

Chroniques, Annals, Chronicles.

Chymen, idem ut *chimin.*

Chyvers idem ut *chivers.*

Un chyrograph, the Indenture of a Fine. *p. nov. nar.* 43.

C I.

Ci, here, *ci pris cy mis*, as ſoon ſaid as done. Modern *French.*

Ci davant, heretofore, *ci long ment*, ſo long.

Cibien, as well, ſo well, *Cybien* idem. *p. Coke* 8. 85.

Cices, Pulſe, Vetches.

Ciens, hither, here, *ceiens* and *cienz*, idem. *p. Coke* 9. 37. b.

Ciel, Heaven, vide *Ciole*

Un cigne, a Swan, *cignes*, Swans *cignets* young Swans, *cygnits*, idem.

Cil idem ut *celuy.*

Cimitorie, a Burial-place or Church-yard.

Cinque, five, *cinque foits*, five times.

Cinquieme, the fifth, *cinquiſme* idem.

Cinquantie, fifty, *cinquantiſme* the fiftieth.

Cip

Cipt, vide *Ceps*, the Stocks.
Cire idem ut *Cere*.
Ciſte, a Cheſt, *ceſt* idem.
Ciſti, him. *p. Parkins* 131.
Citoſt, as ſoon as, as oft as.
Citius, rather.
Un cimiterre, a crooked Sword,
Cirier, a Wax-chandler.
Cite, a City, *al Cite*, at the City. *p. Plowden, Com.* 300. b.
Ciphis, Cups. *p an. Rich.* 3.
Un ciphe de vin, a Cup of Wine. *Coke* 9. 86.
Cirer, to ſeal, vide *cerer*.

CL

Un claud, a Ditch.
Un clave, a Horſe-ſhoe, alſo Horſe-nail. *p. Fitzherb. Nat. brev.* 49.
Clayes, Hurdles, Stakes for folding Sheep. *p. Coke Report.* 5. 125. b.
Cler, clear, *clerte*, clearly.
Un cler, a Clerk.
A fair cler, to make clear or bright, *pur cleanſer*, to make clean *clerement*, clearly.
Clere, Clergy.
Clete, Hurdles to fold Sheep.
Cleif, a Key, *cleifs* and *clifs*, Keys.
Clief, alſo a Key. *Coke rep.* 5. 91. b.
Cloche, a Bell, alſo a Trumpet.
Clocher, to ſhut, and from thence Cloyſter.
Clos, ſhut or incloſed, *un clos*, an incloſed Ground, fenced about.
Cloie, pricked with a Nail.
Cloier mon chival, to prick a Horſe in ſhoeing, *Cloy*, pricked, cloyed, *cloya*, idem.
Clou is Modern *French* for a Nail.
Clough, a Valley between Hills.

Cloſture de hayes, incloſiing with Hedges.
La cluſe, the Cloſe or End, as *la cluſe paſchæ*, the Cloſe or End of *Eaſter*. Vide 2 *Inſt.* 157.

CO

Coercer, to force, *coherter*, idem. *Coke* 7. 24.
Coerts, forced, *cohert*, idem. and *chere*, idem.
Coherter, to force, or to compel.
Cohertera, ſhall force.
Fuit cohert, was forced.
Coneu, known.
Conuſtar, to know, *conuſtre*, idem.
Coeur, a Heart, alſo the Breaſt. *p. Coke* 8. 157.
Cognom, a Surname.
Cognizance, confeſſing, acknowledging.
Cognuzance, having knowledge.
Coigne, Coin, Money.
Coigner, to coin. *p. Plowd. Com.* 116. a.
Coleberti, Tenants in free Soccage.
Coiler, to gather, *Collier*, idem.
Collyer and *coller*, idem.
Collegez, gather ye, *colige*, idem.
Coillers and *coillours*, Collectors.
Coilliot, *p. Coke* 8. *rep.* ſeems to be a lock of Wool, taken as Toll.
Colier and *Coylour*, a Collector; *collecterez* ye ſhall gather, *bein collye*, well gathered.
Colle, a Neck, *col*, idem. alſo Glue and Paſte.
Collateral choſes, things by the by, Securities over and above, afterwards.

Collateral, alſo is what's equal on either ſide in Kindred, ſuch are Bothers and Siſters Children, and their Iſſue.

Colluſion, Deceit.

Collucanis and *collarii*, are Cottagers.

Columbes, Doves, Pigeons.

Columbarie, a Dove-houſe, *columbare*, idem.

A combat, to fight, *combatre*, idem.

Combatier, idem; *combatant*, fighting.

Un combe, a Valley betwixt two Hills.

Combien, although, *combien que*, although that.

Combien eſte? How many are ye?

Combien y a'il? how long is it ſince.

Combien, how much, how well, and how many. *p. termes Ley*, 113. a.

Combien vaillant, how much are they worth? *p. Britton*, 185.

Come and *Comme*, as, where, alſo how, and even as.

Comburer, to burn, *eſtre combre*, to be burned, *comberts*, burned.

Comment, although, notwithſtanding, albeit, when, how.

Coment cela? how ſo?

Comencer, to begin, *comencera*, ſhall begin.

Comence, begun, *comenceroit*, it ought to begin.

Comenſant, beginning, *comenſeant*, idem. *Comenſement* and *comenſiant*, idem.

Comeder, to eat, *comederoit*, ſhould eat. *p. Plowd.* 19

Comede, eaten. *p. Plowd. eod. fol.*

Comenge, excommunicated, or accurſed.

Commengement, excommunication.

Commettre, to commit, *que fuit comiſe al Priſon*, who was committed to Priſon. *p. Coke.*

Commiſes, committed, acted, done, *comiſe*, idem.

Cominaſſe, to have common, *ne comminaſſent*, they ſhould not common. *p. Nov. Nar.* 53.

Comiver, to eat with, alſo to converſe.

Commorant, dwelling, or abiding.

Commineront, they aſſembled together. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Commote, a Diſtrict, Seigniory or Province, vide *Stat. Weſt.* & 21 *H.* 8. c. 26.

Comorth, a Subſidy, Aid or Contribution. *Vide Stat.* 4 *H.* 4. c. 27.

Un commote, a great Seignior, or Lord.

Commoigne, a Fellow-Monk.

A comparer, to appear.

Compertment, appearing, alſo preſenting.

Compernaunt, ſet forth, comprehending or compriſing, *compernans*, idem.

Compeſter, to dung, ſoil, alſo to fold Sheep upon the Land.

Compeſt and *compoſt*, Dung, Soil.

Compromiſe, a mutual undertaking or Promiſe.

Compter, to reckou, to number or count.

Commnement, commonly.

Comenſaſt, he had begun.

Comenſant and *comenciant*, beginning.

Compier, a Godfather. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. f. 7. a.

Comon de ſhack, is to be taken after Harveſt till Corn re ſowed Meadows called Lammas Meadows, are alſo ſubject to that Common after the Day is off.

Com

Compartir, to divide, or ſhare.

Commorant, ſtaying, abiding.

Compenſer, to recompence, *compenſe*, recompenſed, rewarded.

Compatir, to ſuffer together.

Compatible, abiding together, or agreeing.

Un complice, a Companion in wickedneſs.

Comportement, behaviour.

Comprendre, to perceive.

Il comprents, it contains. *p. Plowd. Com.* 197.

Compromettre, to put to Arbitration.

Compromis, an Arbitriment, a Conſent thereto.

Communement, the Commonalty. *p. Kitch.*

Communer, to diſcourſe, to confer.

Con, known, diſcovered, *p. terms de Ley* 18 b.

Conceder, to grant.

Concevoir, to think, to ponder, alſo to bring.

Conatim, endeavouring. *p. terms Ley.* 136.

Conceve, brought forth, or perfected. *Plowd.*

Conceave, Conception, or an Opinion, my Conceit, my Opinion.

Concordantment, unanimouſly. *Stat. Glouceſt.*

Concur enſemble, come, or agree together.

Concurrant, a Rival.

Concubeant, a lying together. 1 *Hen.* 7. 6.

Condampner, to give Judgment againſt.

Conders, the ſame as *Balkers.*

Condigns, worthy.

Confeſſer, to acknowledge.

Confeſſomous, we own.

Confier, to truſt.

Confiſquer, to bring Goods as forfeited to the publick Treaſury.

Confreers, Brothers in a Religious Houſe, alſo Brethren, Companions, or Fellows of any Society.

Confrairie, ſuch a Society, Fellowſhip or Fraternity.

Conge, *Congee* and *Congee*, leave, licence.

Conge demparler, leave to imparle.

Conge de eſlier, leave to chooſe.

Voil donc a moy conge? Will you give me leave?

Conge de accorder, licence of Agreement.

Congeable, lawful, with licence.

Conglutiner, to join together, *conjoindre*, idem.

Congreger, to gather together.

Congruement, agreeably.

Coniers, Warrens. *p. Britton*, 185.

Conynges, Conies, *coninges*, Shillings.

Un conroieur, a Currier of Leather.

Le concile, the Council.

Condoloir, to mourn together.

Conduite, leading.

Confirmer, to eſtabliſh.

Les confins, the Bounds or Limits.

Sont de un confirment, are firmly reſolved. 1 *H.* 7. 3.

Confiſquer, to forfeit Goods to the uſe of the King. *Vide antea.*

Confrerers, Fellows, or Brothers of one Society.

Conqueſtre, to overcome, *Conquits*, conquered.

Un coquine, a Hen-rooſt, alſo a Kitchin. 4. *pt. Coke* 86. *Inſt.*

Conſiſter, to truſt, or ſtand together.

Conſoler, to comfort.

Conſute, fixed unto, annexed. *p. Coke* 5. 41. b.

Conſti-

Conſtituter, to appoint.

Contenue, contained. *p. le contenue*, by the Contents.

Contamus, we declare, or count.

Conteſte, Strife, Contention.

Contrafaite, counterfeited.

Contrariant, being againſt.

Contraſter, to contract, or ſhorten.

Controve, contrived, *controver*, to contrive.

Neint contriſteiant and *neint contriſtient*, it doth not otherwiſe appear, notwithſtanding.

Conteignes, contained.

Conter and *Contre*, againſt.

Contingencie, happening by chance.

A Contradire, to gainſay.

Counter, to declare, to count.

Contraband, prohibited.

Contremont, upwards. *p. Nov. Narr.* 71. b.

Controvor, a contriver of falſe Reports.

Contrepanel, a counterpart. *p. Parkins* 112. a.

Convenable, neceſſary, fit, *convenablement*, conveniently.

Convainquus, convicted, *Coke* 9. 121.

Conus, acknowledged, known, owned, *conu*, idem.

Ne conus, not known, *ſi conus ſoy*, if he own himſelf. *Coke's Rep.* 5. 117. b.

A conuſter, to know, *poit conuſtre*, may know.

Conuſans, knowing, acknowledging, *conuſant*, idem.

Il count, he owns, or acknowledgeth.

Le conuſans, the acknowledging.

Il conuſoit, he may own.

Ne poit conuſer, he may not acknowledge.

Conuſomus, we own, or acknowledge.

Connying, Knowledge.

Copped, laid in heaps, or cocks. *Cope*, a hill.

Blees en coppe, Corn in Cocks.

Contecker, to join in ſtrife, *conteckent*, they ſtrive.

Contekours, brawlers. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 201. a.

Conteſts, Differences, *centeku*, idem. alſo Suits.

Convenable, agreeable, neceſſary.

Cooperture, a Thicket or Covert of Wood.

A Cord of Wood is by Statute, to be eight Foot long, four Foot broad, and four high.

Un coq, a Cock.

Un cordiner, a Shoemaker.

Corie, Leather, *corye*, idem, *p.* 1 *R.* 3.

Un cord de lane, a load of Wool.

Cornut, a Horn, *corner*, to wind a Horn.

Corne, hunted. *p. Britton* 33. a.

Cornele, the crown of the Head, alſo a Crow.

Corodie, a Proviſion of Dyet and Apparel.

Corage, a Cuſtom of paying certain Meaſures of Corn.

Cordage, Stuff to make Ropes.

Corone, a Crown; *Coronement*, a Crowning, or Coronation.

Corps, a Body, *lour deux corps*, their two Bodies.

Cors, a Body; *il eit cors*, he hath a Body. *p. Britton* 230.

Corps incorporate, Bodies incorporated.

Corſues, corporal, *p. Britton* 142.

Corſepreſent, a Mortuary.

Corrupte & brief parlance, by the haſty and ſhort Pronunciation. *p. termes de Ley.*

Corrigu,

Corriger, to correct, to chaſtiſe.
Corrigee and *corige*, corrected.
Corrumper, to break, to violate.
Coſinage, Kindred or Affinity.
Coſces and *Coſceti*, Husbandmen. *p. Coke's Inſt. 1 pt.*
At Caſtages, at the Charges, or Coſts.
Coſtes, ſides, *Demicoſtes*, the mid-ſides.
Coſte, by, preſent, near.
Eſtoit coſte, ſtanding, or being by, alſo a rib. *p. Fitzherbert Juſt.* 21. a.
Coſteins, neighbouring, bordering.
Contenir, to contain.
Contentieux, full of ſtrife.
Contremettre, to lay againſt, or impoſe upon.
Contreſte, to withſtand.
Contriſter, to be ſorrowful.
Cot or *Cote*, and *Cotage*, a Houſe without Land belonging to it. *Vide Stat.* 31 *El. c.* 7.
Cottel, a Knife, *Cotel*, idem.
Coteau, idem, alſo a Sword.
Cotures, little Houſes, Cottages, alſo Coverings. *p. Brit.* 148.
Coquiner, to beg.
Coterelli, Cottagers, 1. *pt. Inſt.* 5. b.
Coucher, to ſet, or lie down.
Coucher de ſoel, Sun-ſet.
Couchant, lying.
Couche, lyeth.
Eſtre couche, to be laid along.
El couche, ſhe lay.
Coulpe, a fault, *coulp* idem.
Covenable, fitting.
Covert, hidden, covered.
Feme-Covert, a married Woman.
Terres covert, Wood-lands.
Covrir, to cover.
Coverture, the Condition of a married Woman, or continuance in Marriage.

Pound covert, a Pound in a by-Place, or not publick, as in a Man's own Yard, *&c.*
Pound overt, the Pariſh-Pound.
Covers, covered.
Chival covert, a Horſe arrayed, or harneſſed.
Coverture, tacitly, or impliedly.
Covient, it behoveth. or they ought.
Covin, fraud.
Counter, idem ut *conter*, to declare, *&c.*
Ad count, hath declared, *countaſt*, idem.
Un count, a Declaration.
Count, alſo is an Earl, *countee*, idem, *Countau*, idem.
Countenance, a Man's Credit or Eſtimation. *Contenement*, idem.
Un countour, a Serjeant at Law, or Counſellor.
Coungee, vide *congee.*
Counterfait, counterfeit.
Counterpalais, A County Palatine.
Countera, ſhall or will declare.
Countermand, to forbid, to recall.
Countervault, countervailed.
Counterdiſt, forbidden, denied. *p. Plowd* 68. a.
Le counterdit, the forbidding. *p. eund.* 141.
La coupe, the fault. *p. Britton*, 62 & 245. b.
Coupe and *recoupe*, cut and cut again.
Coup and *coups*, cut, *couper*, to cut.
Coupes, ſtrokes, blows, or ſlaſhes.
Couper le tayle, to dock, or cut off the Intail.
Courir ca & la, to run here and there.

Courre, to run, *curree*, idem. *courey*, running, alſo ready, *courage*, running, *courge*, idem.

Ne courge, it runs not, or goes not, he ſhall not, *courſe ne court*, idem.

Courir a & la, wandering here and there.

Court, conſtrained, forced, alſo ſhort.

Un courſair, a Pirate, *Un courratier*, a Horſe-Courſer.

Courtement, ſhortly.

Coupables, guilty.

Coupure, cutting, lopping, *couparti*, idem.

Courtilage, a piece of Ground, or Garden near a Houſe, a void Piece, or Yard.

Courane, running, *coraunte*, idem.

En coupant boyes, in cutting Woods.

Coyly, gathered, *a coyler*, to gather or collect.

Coyleurs vide *coilours*.

C R.

Cracher, to ſpit, or put upon a Spit.

Crainer, to refuſe, *crainent ſon Company*, they refuſe his Company. *p. Nlv.* 150.

Crampus, Lame, *Britton* 36.

Credence, belief.

Cremal, a crimſon or purple Colour. *Vide* Stat. 1. *R.* 3. *c.* 8.

Cretaine, fear, *cretaine de ewe*, fear of Water. *p. Plowden. crainte* is fear in modern *French*.

Cree, Created.

Creance, Belief, Perſwaſion, Truſt, Credit, Faith.

Credence, Belief alſo.

Faux creance, falſe Faith, Infidelity.

Creies, believe ye.

Cranſor and *creanſour*, a Creditor. *p. Fitz. Nat. brev.* 28. a.

Creſſer, to grow, *ne creſſers*, ſhall not grow.

Que creſſe, which groweth, *creſt* doth grow.

Creſſaunt and *creſſounts*, growing, *creſſoient*, they grew.

Crever, to thruſt, *creva l'Oeil*, thruſt out the Eye. *p. Coke, Rep.* 9. 120.

Au crie, at the Cry. *W.* 1. *c.* 9.

Croft, a little piece of Land near a Dwelling Houſe, enclosed for ſome particular uſe.

A croir and *a crier*, to believe, *croire*, belief.

Croy moy, believe me. *jeo ne croy pas*, I do not believe, *ne cru*, not believe, *jeo croy*, I think, I take it to be, *ne croyerent*, they believe not, *jeo penſe que tu ſe croies*, I think that thou believeſt.

Fuer crible, were debated, *criler*, to argue, debate, ſcan. *p. Plowden's* Preface to his Comment.

Un croiſe and *croiſſe*, a Croſs, *croix*, Croſſes.

Creſtein, idem ut *Creſteine*.

Creve, ſhook, ratled, alſo encreaſed. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 160. b.

Crere, to believe, *rien crere*, to believe nothing. *p. Britton* 13. a.

C U.

Cudutlagh or *Couthulagh*, he that knowingly received one outlawed which antiently was equally criminal.

Cueiller, to gather or reap.

Cuer, a Heart, or Mind, vide *coeur*.

Cuers, *plural*, *p. cuer*, by heart or without Book.

Cuir, Leather.

Cule, Dung, Filth.

Curfeu or *Covrir-feu*, a Bell rang in the Evening, at which by *William* the Conqueror's Command, People were to cover their Fire.

Curnock, a Meaſure containing four Buſhels, or half a Quarter of Corn.

Cul prit, ready to prove the guilt or the iſſue upon not guilty pleaded.

Cuniculet and *cunicles*, Conies.

Le cure, the Care.

Curtiver, to plough.

Currir, to run, *curriſt*, he runeth.

Curge, run, *eurgera*, ſhall run, or happen.

Ne curroit, hath not run, *curgera ove la terre*, ſhall go with the Land, *Coke* 5. 16. b. *curge*, happeneth, runneth, ariſeth with, *curgerent*, they run.

Un curſitor, an Officer who makes out Original Writs in Chancery, or Writs of Courſe, the number of ſuch Officers are twenty four.

Curve, crooked.

Cuſtos, Keeper.

Cuttle and *cuttel*, vide *cottel*, a Knife, and *couteau*, idem.

Curt temps, ſhort Time.

Cumuler, to heap up, to lay together in Heaps or Cocks.

La cuiſſe, the Thigh.

Cule nuict, the Night Seaſon.

Curtiner, to fence in, to incloſe.

Cultiver, to till.

Curer, to cleanſe.

Un curtilage, a backſide, or ſmall piece of Ground, near a Meſſuage, commonly uſed for Hemp, Flax, Beans, *&c.* vide *Cartilage*.

Cuſtodire ne poit, may not keep. 12 *Hen.* 8. 3. a.

C Y

Cy, ſo, as, here, hereupon.

Cy pris, ſo near, *cy tant come*, as much as.

Cy inſuit, here followeth.

Cy apres, hereafter.

Cy devant, before this, heretofore.

Que cy, that it is ſo, that is here.

Cy court, ſo ſpeedy. *Coke* 7. 36.

Cy vivement, ſo lively. *Plowd. Abr.* 72.

Cybien, as well.

Sont cy, they are here.

Cy long, as long.

Cy avant, as well before.

Et il dit que cy, and he ſaid it was thus, or ſo.

Cy eins, here within, in this Place.

Cy ou je ſuis, here in this Place.

Cygne, a Swan, vide *Cigne*.

Cygnets, young Swans.

Cyel, Heaven, vide *ceole*.

Cyſors, Cutters, *cyſours de bourſes*, Cutpurſes.

Cylindre, a Thing long and round.

Cypreſs, Cypreſſes.

D. A

DA, a Word affirmative for yes.

Ouy da, yea verily, *dea*, idem ut *da*.

D' abatus, to be thrown down.

D' agiſter, to lay in or take Cattle at Graſs, or Hay.

Daigner, to vouchſafe, to think worthy.

Un dagg, a ſmall Gun, a Handgun, vide *haque*.

A Dakir or *Dicker* of Leather, *&c.* is ten Hides or Skins.

D' aler, to go, vide *aler*.

D' alney, Seggs, Ruſhes, flag Ground, alſo Alder-Trees. *p. Nov. Nar.* 5. a.

Dam, Loſs, Damage, *damoiouſe*, idem. *p. Britton* 54. a.

Dame, a Lady, alſo a Doe, or Female Deer.

D' ameſner, to go, or bring.

Damner, to condemn.

Damoſells, Maidens.

Dans, within, into, vide *deins*.

Darrain, latter, laſt, *darraigne*, idem.

Al darrain, at laſt, from the *French* Word, *dernier*, i. e. *ultimus*.

Darrein Continuance, the laſt continuance, *Darren Preſentment*, the laſt Preſentment.

Darreinment, laſtly, lately, *Darrenment*, idem. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 77. a.

Un dague, a Poinard, a Dagger.

D'aventure, perchance.

D'avantage, vide *avantage*.

D'avers, of Cattle, vide *avers*.

D'avoider, to put by, to avoid, alſo to go away, or out of.

Date, dated.

Datif, a Thing in Gift.

D' autiel, of the like or ſuch.

Un dard, a Dart.

Dauphin, a Dolphin Fiſh.

Un dagge, a Piſtol, or ſhort Gun.

D E

Debater, to ſtrive, to debate,

Deable, Devil, *diable*, idem.

De, of, for, from, *vien de le egliſe*, I come from Church.

De bene eſſe, is when an Act or Thing done is allowed of for the preſent, but is to ſtand good, or be vacated, as the Merits of the Caſe ſhall afterwards appear.

De la, from that, beyond, over.

Debaſe, to bring low, *debaſe, les pountes*, below the Bridges. *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 88. b.

Debaſſa, downwards.

Debonerte, good will, likeing. *p. Britton*, 104. a.

Deboter, to depoſe, to deny, hinder.

Debote, hindered, denyed. *p. Britton* 104.

Debouche & corns, is by *Brit.* put for Hue and Cry. *f.* 20.

Debility, weakneſs.

Debruſer, to break or tread down, or throw down.

Debruſe, thrown down, *debruiſe*, idem.

Deca, on this ſide, *deca & dela*, hither and thither.

Decela, diſcover. *Coke* 9. 121.

Dedens, within, *dedeins*, idem. and there within. *dedans*, idem ut *dedens*.

Deca le mer, on this ſide the Sea.

Dedier, to deny.

Dediſant, denying.

De la mer, over the Sea. *per* 3 *part. Inſt.* 39.

Deceu, deceived, *dechaveir*, unknown.

Deceder, to die.

Deceſs and *decez*, defunct, deceaſed.

Decrepute, Lame. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 25. b.

Dedire, to gainſay, *ceo ne poimus dedire*, this we cannot deny or gainſay.

Ne dedit, it cannot be denied. *p. Plowd.* 179. b.

Eſt dedit, it is denied, *ad dedit*, hath denied, *ſoit dedits*, be denied.

Decners and *deciners*, are they who reſide within the Tithing or Manor, who ought to ſwear Allegiance at the Leet, from which Knights, Clerks and Women are exempted, alſo ſuch as overſee and govern them.

Decenier, a Tithingman.

A dozoner, is one who ought to be ſworn at twelve Years of Age or above.

Decret, a Decree.

Deciens, ſince, or in Time paſt.

Deciſe, cut off. *p. Plowden.* 252. b.

Deſchyre, to tear off, or to fall off. *p. Britcon*, 7.

Dechaſſer, to drive off, to drive away.

Dechaſſe, driven away, *Decaſſement*, driving.

Declariſſement, declaring. *p. 3 part Inſt.* 1.

Decolle, beheaded.

Decouper, to cut down, *decoupe*, cut off, or from, or docked. *Plowd.* 252.

Defaile, Default, *defally*, vide Poſtea.

Defairer, to deface, undo.

A defair, to defeat, to make void, or to reverſe.

Defaitera, ſhall defeat.

Defawcher, to mow, or reap, or cut off.

Defaucher, idem. *p. 12 Hen.* 8. 2. b.

Defeater, to put by or hinder.

Defence ſignifies to oppoſe, or anſwer, as *un plein defence*, a full Anſwer.

Alſo *defendre*, to defend, and ſometimes to command, or forbid, as *Le Roy defendre*, the King commands, or the King prohibits.

Defeazance, a Deed which gives a Power or Liberty to defeat and make void another Deed.

Deferer, to put off, *delateur*, idem, and to lay to one's Charge.

A definer, to expound.

Decimes, Tithes, vide *diſmes*.

Decorer, to deck or adorn.

Dedie, Dedicated.

Defailer, to wear away, to languiſh, wither, to ſpoil, *tout defaile*, all ſpoil'd.

Un defaut, a neglect of appearing or pleading in Court.

Deflurer and *deffleur*, to deflower.

Defriſher and *defriſcher*, to work by Tilling the Ground.

Defover, to dig up, or dig again.

Defoſe, dig'd up.

Deforcer, to put out of Poſſeſſion by force, alſo to keep ſuch Poſſeſſion though without force by him who hath not Title to the ſame.

Defowlez and *defoules*, trod down, ſpoil'd.

Defower, to uncover.

Neint defeat, undefeated.

Degages, replevined or deliver'd out upon Bail. *p. Nov. Narr.* 53.

Degaſt, waſted, ſpoiled, deſtroyed, *degaſte*, idem.

Degaſter, to waſte, *a fair degaſt*, to commit waſte.

Degaſta, ſhall waſte or ſpoil.

Degata, waſted, deſtroyed. *p. Fitz.* 24. a.

Degaſtement, waſting.

Dehault, over or above.

Dehors, out, without.

Dieu, God.

Delaiſſer, to leave, forſake, *delaiſſe*, left.

Dela, died *p.* 2. *Rich.* 3. *annal.* *deja* idem, alſo likewiſe.

Dillonque, then, there, vide *illonq.*

Dejecter, to caſt off, *dejecte*, caſt off, dejected.

Dejet, thrown down.

Dejettement, a caſting off.

Deins, within.

Dela, idem ut *de ea*, and from thence.

Delegation, a Power conferred or given to another.

Deliberer, to purpoſe, to think, to conſult.

Ils delibere, they conſulted.

Delire, vide, *deſtire*

Delict, an Offence, a Fault.

Delinquer, to commit an Offence, *il a Delinque*, he hath done amiſs.

Delecter, to delight.

Demaiſnes, *demaines* and *demeſnes*, the Lord's peculiar Lands kept in his Hands.

Ses demean, his own, *en lour demeſne*, as their own. *p. Stat. Gloceſt. cap.* 4. *demean*, idem.

Demaine, to Morrow, *le jour apres demain*, the Day after to Morrow. 5 *Edw.* 3. 23.

Demaunder, to ask, requeſt, *demaunda*, asked, *demaundamus*, we require, or ask.

Deme, to be. *p. termes de Ley*, 95.

Deluge, a Floud, *deluvie*, idem. *p. Britton*, 77. b.

Demenge, paſt, gone over, elapſed.

Son demeſne, his own.

Demie and *demy*, the half.

Dementiers, in the mean Time, alſo forthwith.

Demiſe, *demiſt*, let go, let to Farm, to part with.

Demiſt le Roy, the Abateing or Death of the King, *Que ſoy il dimiſt*, for that he is Dead or gone, as by entring into a Religious Profeſſion, he left the World.

Demit and *demitte*, left, *demiſterent*, they left. *p. Mirror.*

Demittable, demiſeable, or to be letten.

Demitter, to let go, to put away, vide, *dimitter*, to part with.

Democratie, a Commonwealth, or Government by the People.

Demonſtrer, to ſhew.

Demorger, to ſtay, reſide, continue or dwell, *demorgent* and *demoergent*, they reſide, dwell, &c. *il demoerge*, they remain or dwell. *p. Stat.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

Demurrants, Inhabitants, *demoerrants*, idem, ſuch as ſtay or dwell.

Demurrer, to ſtay, to abide, alſo a Plea in Law, demanding the Advice of the Court.

Nous demurromus, we abide in Law.

Demurge, left, ſtaid.

Il demurra, he ſhall remain or ſtay.

La demurraſt, he ſtaid there. *p. Plowd.*

Il ad demurr, he hath dwell'd, or reſted, or demurred in Law.

Demeurer, in mod. *French*, is to abide or dwell.

Demurrant, remaining, abiding.

Il demurt, it remaineth or belongeth unto.

Denariata terræ, the fourth part of an Acre of Land, which is a *Fardingdale* or *Farundale*.

Denie, forbidden.

Dene and *denne*, a Valley or ale, alſo a Place inhabited. *p.* ke's *Inſt.* 1. *p.*

Un dinier, a Penny, *deniers*, oney, *denires*, idem.

Denommer, to name or nomi-te.

Denombrement, numbring.

Denter, to make known.

Dent, a Tooth, *dentes*, Plu-l.

Denoncer, to declare.

Departir, to divide, alſo to join in Pleading other Mat-r than at firſt pleaded un-, alſo, to leave.

Departabiles, dividable; *de-rtiſſement*, dividing, a Parti-on.

Deplayer, to wound, *deplaye*, ounded.

Depriver, to take away, *de-iſt*, took away.

Depoſer, to teſtifie, alſo to put own.

Deprimer, to bring one low.

Depeller, to pull down, or hruſt down.

Depriver, to put by.

Depuis, ſince, *depuis le temps*, fter the Time, afterwards, late-y.

De quoy, wherewith, of which.

Deraigne, diſhabited, unappa-elled, *deraigner* to diſplace, to urn out of Order, vide, *daraine*.

Derefald and *Derefold*, an Inclo-ure for Deer.

Au dernier, at laſt, *le dernier*, he laſt.

Dernierment, laſtly, lately.

Deraign and *dereyn*, to prove, y, alſo to put out of Order, lſo to recover.

Deroguer, to abrogate, to di-miniſh.

Derompe, to break, to burſt.

Derechef, further, moreover.

Derompement, breaking, burſt-ing.

Derriere, backwards, behind, again, vide *arriere*.

Derire moy, behind me. 2 *Hen.* VII.

Deriſe, mocked, laugh'd at.

Des, from, *des le commencement*, from the beginning, *des* Plural of *de*.

Deſacouſtomee, unwonted, not uſual.

Deſafubler, to undeceive. *p. Britton.* 39.

Deſaventure, miſchance.

Deſarray, to put out of Or-der.

Desbourſer, to expend or lay out.

Deſcrie, perceived, *deſcryer*, to diſcover.

Deſcroiſtre, to grow leſs.

Deſchuer, to fall out, to hap-pen, *deſcheur*, idem, alſo to fall down. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 1. a.

Deſdire, to gainſay, to re-cant.

Deſeſparer, to deſpair.

Deſgorger, to vomit.

Deſgarnys, unwarned.

Deſarmee, diſarmed.

Deſaſtre, a hard Chance.

Desjoindre, to ſeparate.

Deſheriteur, to diſinherit.

Desboucher, to unſtop, to ſet abroach, alſo to diſpark.

Deſcinct, ungirded.

Deſchire, torn, rent.

Deſcoller, to behead one.

Deſempeſtrer, to get out of a Snare, to unentangle.

Deſhabiller, to undreſs one.

Deſhonte, without Shame.

Deſlier, to chooſe, elect, alſo to unbind, or ſet free, *deſlie*, looſe, unbound, freed.

Deſmaintenant, from hence-forth, even now.

Deſmettre,

Deſmettre, to miſplace, to put out of joint.

Deſgarner, to unfurniſh.

Deſnigrer, to defame, to ſpeak ill of.

Deſnuer, to make naked.

Deſnue de amies, void or deſtitute of Friends.

Deſoler, to ruin, to make deſolate.

Deſormais, hereafter, compounded of *des* and *Mais*, *i. e.* from thence, vide *deſormes*.

Deſpendre, to ſpend.

Deſplier, to unfold, to make manifeſt.

Deſouth, under, *deſorbes*, from under.

Deſraciner, to root out.

Deſpores, Spurs. *p. Parkins*, 148.

Deſrey, to be out of Order.

Le deſerte, the Banquet, or After-courſe.

Deſſevrer, to put aſunder.

Deſſus, above, aloft.

Les deſſus de touts choſes, the uppermoſt part, or Face of all Things.

Deſtendre, to ſtretch out, *deſtendu*, ſtretch'd, and ſometimes, looſened.

Deſtiner, to appoint.

Deſtruere, to deſtroy, to waſte.

Deſtruict & gaſte, deſtroyed and waſted. *p. Plowd.* 191.

Deſordre, confuſion.

Deſore, from hence, *deſere*, idem. *p.* 2 *part Inſt* 639.

Deſormes, hereafter.

En deſpitant, in ſpight.

Deſpitouſment, deſpightfully.

En deſpite le Cur, againſt the Rule of the Court, or againſt their Will, in ſpight of them. *Brit.* 223. b.

Deſouth, beyond, *deſouth la Mer*, beyond Sea.

Deſouth p. Kitchin, is above, and likewiſe by him in ſome Places, for under.

Deſoubs, under, *Mettre deſoubs*, put under and to ſubmit unto. *p. Eundem.*

Deſtoier, vide *eſtoier*, to ſtand to, and to abide by.

Deſſus quey, upon which, *le deſſus*, thereupon. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Deſtopper, to open.

Ne deſtour, not gone back or ſtirred.

D'eſtre, to be.

Deſurder, to raiſe.

Deſuis, above or before.

Deſus, idem. *p. Britton.*

Deſuis eſt dit, aforeſaid, aboveſaid.

Il deſtruiſt, he deſtroyeth. *Plowd.*

Deſyra, took away, ſpoil'd. *p. nov. nar.* 47. b.

Deſveloper, to unfold, or unwrap.

Deſvelope, unfolded.

Deſveſter, to undreſs, or uncloath, and by *Coke*, 'tis, to put off or diſcontinue. *Rep.* 5. 80. idem ut *deveſter*, *deveſtre*, idem.

Detenus, with-held, *detenue*, kept, with-held.

Determinera, ſhall end.

Detrahe, withdrawn, or held back.

Devant, before, *va devant jeo te ſuy aray*, go before, I will follow thee.

Cy devant, heretofore, before this Time.

Detracter, to backbite, to ſpeak ill of one.

Deu, a Debt, and *duement* duly.

Devantq; before that, *devant & darrer*, before and behind.

Devent que jours, before which days.

Devenir, to become.

Deveign, become, *deveign lye*, become bound.

Devenus, become, *devenont*, they became.

Deveignont, idem, *deviendra*, shall become.

Il dever, they ought, they came.

Dever eſtre, ought to be, vide *deves*.

Deyve, ought, *ne deyvent*, they ought not.

Devient and *deveyent*, idem. *ne deves*, ye ought not.

Deviſes, Shares, Dividends, Diviſions. *p. Britton* 185.

Devers, againſt, towards, *negard devers moi*, look towards me, *deves*, ye ought, *devers orient*, towards the Eaſt.

Devove, appointed, *devover*, to appoint, or to give unto.

Deux, two, *deux a deux*, two by two.

D'eux, of them, *deulx*, idem, alſo, from them.

Deveſtre, to put off, *deveſt*, put off.

Devie and *devia*, dieth, *devier*, to dye.

Deviant, they die, *devierent*, they are dead.

Devierdient, they ſhould dye.

Le deviſon, the Diviſion.

Deviſes ouſter, put forth, put out.

Sont deviſes, are given or deviſed.

Ne deveſtua, ſhall not be put by. *Greg.* 288.

Devoyer, endeavour.

Dew and *dieu*, God. *p. Brit.* 1.

Devolate, happened, became, devolved. *per Nov. Narr.* 61. b.

Dextre and *dexter*, the right Hand.

Dextrement, nimbly, aptly.

Deyvent, they ought, idem ut *devient*. *p. Britton* 27. b.

DI

Diable, vide *deable*.

Diametre, the middle.

A dicelle, from henceforth. *p. Stat. ſup. Chart.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

Die, ſay, declare. *p. Britton* 8. b.

A dire, to ſay, *jeo die*, I ſaid, *dit*, doth ſay.

Diſcovrir, to uncover, *diſcovertes*, uncovered.

Eſt ditz, it is ſaid, *vous dires*, ye ſhall ſay.

Jeo aye dit, I have ſaid, *diomus*, we ſay.

Diſont and *dient*, they ſaid, *voir dire*, to ſpeak truly.

Diſtreaſable, which may be diſtreined.

Eſt ditz, it is ſaid, *vous dires*, ye ſhall ſay.

Jeo aye dit, I have ſaid, *diomus*, we ſay.

Diſont and *dient*, they ſaid, *voir dire*, to ſpeak truly.

Dillonques, from thence, from that time.

Dict, a Word.

Dirra and *dirray*, ſhall ſpeak or ſay.

Dis tu, ſpeak thou, *diſant*, ſaying.

Il diſt ainſi, he ſaid ſo.

Dicel, of this ſame.

Un dilapider, a Lapidary.

Dimitter and *dimeter*, to leave, *ne dimit*, doth not leave.

Dimetter, alſo, to leaſe out.

Dirute,

Dirute, thrown down, deſtroyed.

Diſeame, unſowed.

Dieu, God, *dieu tres puiſſent*, Almighty God.

Dieu te gard, God ſave thee.

Differer, to delay, to put off, *differer de jour en jour*, to put off from day to day.

Digerer, to digeſt.

Dign, worthy, *dign de Loyer*, worthy of reward, *dignement*, worthily.

Digit, a Finger.

Dimenche, Sunday, *dimenches*, Sabbath Days, *dimence* and *dimanche*, Sunday. *p. Mirror Juſtice. cap.* 5.

En dimentiers, in the mean Time. *p. Britton*, 10. b.

Demiſont, they demiſe, or leaſe out, or let go.

Dimittant, Leaſing or letting go.

Dillieurs, of Electors. *p. Plowd. Abr.* 23. a. vide *illors*.

Diminuer, to leſſen, or take away from.

Dicy, from hence, *de icy*, idem, *dicy en avant*, from henceforwards.

Diriger, to direct, *directrei*, ye direct.

Directe, directly and directed, *directement*, directly.

Dirept, took away.

Dirupt, broke down.

Diſcendre, to go down, deſcend.

Diſcendue, deſcended, *diſcendus*, idem.

Diſcendiſt, doth deſcend.

Diſcinct, ungirded, unbound.

Diſcerner, to diſcover.

Diſliver, to diſplace, *diſlieu*, diſplaced.

Diſavaile, diſadvantage. 35 *H.* 57. a.

Diſcomoder, to make unprofitable, to do damage.

Diſcovert, not within the bands of Matrimony, alſo a Woman unmarried, or Widow.

Diſannexe, unjoyned.

Liſcontinuer, to ceaſe.

Diſconus, unknown. *p. Hen.* 26. 2. b.

Diſcretement, prudently, wiſely.

Diſcrepance, variance. *p. Plow. Com.* 190. b.

Diſcombrance, Diſturbance. *Hen.* 7. 7. b.

Diſcowrer, to cleanſe.

Diſcriver, to diſcover. *p. Fitz. Nat. br.* 42. b.

Eſt diſcerne, is ſeen.

Diſcuſſe, decided.

Diſdeinence, deſpiſing.

Diſetteuſe, Poverty, Want, Beggery. *p. Coke's Rep.* 11. 53.

Diſgrade, degraded.

Diſjonctive, not jointly.

Diſſimblable, unlike.

Diſmarries, unmarried. 35 *H.* 40. b.

Diſmer, to tithe.

Diſmes, Tithes.

Le diſe, part of the Tithe, tenth Part. *p. More* 485.

Diſoient, vide *antea*, and *dyſ*

Come diſoi, as I ſaid, 2 *Rich.* ann.

Diſoitiſme, the 18th part. 18 *Edw.* 3. 6. *p.* 7.

Diſiſtz, ye ſaid. *p. Plowd.*

Diſpenſer, to diſtribute.

Diſpencer, to diſcharge, or quit.

Diſpenſer le loyes, to diſpense with the Laws.

Diſpendu, put off, hindred, voided.

Diſpend, depend. *p. Coke Rep.*

Diſputomus, we will diſput 43 *Hen.* 3. 23. b.

Diſpu

Diſpuny, unpuniſhed, *diſpunis*, idem.

Diſſeteux, deſtitute.

Diſſimuler, to diſſemble.

Diſſiper, to ſpread abroad.

Diſterne, diverted. *p. Kitchin.* 21. b.

Diſt, ſaid. *p. Britton*, 38. b.

Son diſt, his Speech. *p. Plowd.*

Diſtre, idem ut *de eſtre*, to be.

Diſtreiner, to take by diſtreſs.

Ne deſtreinera, ſhall not diſtrain.

Diſtraire, to draw back, or withdraw.

Diſtrict, the Bounds of a Territory, wherein the Lord hath Right to diſtrain.

Diſtrictie, reſtrained or hindred. *p. Nov. Narr.* 16. b.

Diſtruer, to deſtroy.

Diſturber, to hinder.

Dites c.o, ſpeak it, or ſpeak ye. *p. 26 Hen. 7. 5. annal.*

Diviner, to foretel, *divinance*, foretelling.

Diveller, to throw off, to pull off.

Divelle, pull'd or thrown off.

Diviſer, to ſeparate, or divide.

Diverter, to turn away, alſo to fix one's Thoughts on new Matter.

Divers, differing or different.

Divers moult, differing much. *p. Termes Ley.*

Diverſement, diverſly, ſeverally. *p. Plowd. Com* 378.

Divorſer, to ſeparate from Marriage by a Spiritual Sentence.

Un divorſe, ſuch a ſeparation.

Divulguer, to declare openly, or publiſh Secrets.

Divulguee, the Thing ſo publiſhed.

Dix, ten, *dix* idem, and *dixe* idem.

Diſe ſous, ten Shillings.

Diſe quater, fourteen.

Dizeime, the tenth, *dizieſme*, idem.

Diſme, idem.

Diſoitiſme, the eighteenth. *2 pt. Inſt.* 639. *tempore Edw.* 3. *en le eſt p. diſmes.*

Dizaine, containing ten.

Le Dixieſme, the tenth.

Dix ſixe, ſixteen.

Dix trois, thirteen.

Dix neufieſme, the nineteenth.

Dizeſinque, fifteen.

Dix hutieſme, and *dix hutieme*, the eighteenth.

Diminus, leſſened. *p. Plowden.*

Dize, ten. *p. Plowd.*

Le dize, the Tenth. *p. Coke.*

DO

Docker, to cut off, to dock or bar.

Doce, the back, *dos*, idem. *2 H. 7. 8. a.*

Doet, he ought, *doet* and *poet*, he ſhould, may, or ought.

Doet a moy, he oweth to me.

El doet, ſhe ought.

Docget, a Ticket or ſhort Note, or Abſtract of ſome Matter elſewhere entred more at large.

Docket, idem.

Doit, oweth, and ought.

Doit demurrer, he muſt ſtay.

Doit and *Doitkin*, the ſame as *Dotkin.*

Dole, a Part, Share or Portion.

Doyes, do ye.

Vous doyes, ye ought.

Doient, *doyent* and *doivent*, they ought, or are bound, *doint*, idem.

Ne doit, he owes not.

Docile, eaſy to be taught.

Un document, a Precept. or Inſtruction.

Un Doigt, a Finger, idem ut *digit.*

Dol, grief, alſo deceit.

Doler, to grieve.

Doleur aver, to have grief.

Doleur, pain or grief.

Doleance, grieving.

Doles, Hogſheads. *p Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 88. a.

Un docenary and *docener*, one admitted as a Reſiant in a Manor to be ſworn.

Dombook, a Book of Laws or Judgments.

Domeſman, a Judge, one that giveth Sentence.

Dommage, Loſs, Damage.

Porter dommage, to bring, or ſuffer loſs, or hurt.

Dommageable, hurtful.

Domer, to tame.

Domeſtes, tame Things. *p. Stat. Weſt.* 1. 20.

Donaiſon, vide *denizon*.

Donative, a Benefice given or collated by the Patron, without any Preſentments to, or Inſtitution by the Ordinary.

Donner, to give, and *doner*, idem,

Donant, giving.

Si nos donoremus, if we ſhould give. *p. Plowd.* 97. b.

Done and *dones*, given.

A donner un don, to give a Gift.

Donnera, ſhall give.

Donement, giving.

Eſtreant done, being given.

Donez, given.

Donc and *donque*, then, therefore, *donques*, idem.

A toy donques, to thee therefore, *adieu donc*, farewel then.

Un donizon, a Gift. *p. Nov. Narr.* 17.

D'ent, whereof.

Dont il appiert, by which it appeareth.

Dont, alſo whence, and whereby.

Doom, a Judgment, Sentence or Decree.

Dormir, to ſleep.

Dormie, ſlept and ſleepeth.

Dormant, ſleeping.

Dorp and *Thorp*, a Village.

Dors, a back, idem ut *dorce* and *dorſe*.

D'or, Gold.

Dore and *doree*, gilded.

Dorra, would give, or do.

Jeo te doray, I would give thee. *p. Britton*, 62.

Doſſes, Shoulders, alſo Backs.

Dotkins, an old Coin about a Farthing value.

Doubles, Lat. *diplomata*, the ſame as *duplicates*, vide 14 *H.* 6. *c.* 6.

Dout, fear.

Doutent, they feared.

Dowtous, doubtful, or doubted. *p. Fitz. Nat. brev.* 222.

Douze, twelve.

Douzain, a dozen.

Doudize, twelve.

Doudize deniers, twelve Pence.

Douze milliares, twelve Miles. *p. Termes de Ley.*

Douſter, vide *ouſter*.

Douns, Gifts.

Jeo doy, I owe thee. *p. Brit.* 174.

Dote, Dower.

Breve de dote, a Writ of Dower.

Douteuſe, doubtful.

Doux, gentle, tractable, alſo ſmooth.

Un doyn, a Dean.

Doyenne, a Deanſhip, or Deanry.

Te doyne, I give thee. *p. Britton.* 94. b.

Ne tu doynes, thou doſt not give. *p. eundem.*

Ne doyent, they ought not. *p. Plowden.*

DR

Dragme and *drachme*, a dram weight.

Drap and *drape*, Cloth.

Seant de ſouth drap de eſtate, ſitting under a Cloth of State. *p.* 13 *Hen.* 7.

Drap bien drappe, Cloth well wrought.

Drappes, Plural.

Un drappier, a Clothier.

Drat, Wares. *p. Brit.* 38 & 33. a.

Drenches and *Drenges*, Tenants *in Capite*, or Free Tenants of Manors.

Dreit dreit or *droit droit*, a double Right, *viz.* of Poſſeſſion, and of Property or Intereſt.

Droit and *droict*, right, *droiture*, idem.

Mere droit, a direct, or meer right.

Droitement, directly, rightly.

Droitural and *droiturel*, rightful.

Sans droiturel, indirectly, without right.

Droiturement and *droiturelment*, rightly.

A droiture, to do rightly.

En droiture, in doing right.

Drus, a Tooth, vide *dent*.

Druſ, a Thicket of Wood, *dru*, idem.

Druſdeu and *droſden*, idem.

Du, from, of, out, by, in.

Du chimin, by the way.

Du coſt d'orient, from the Eaſt.

Du Arabie, from Arabia.

Du touts, in the whole.

Du quel, of which.

Duc, a Duke, or Leader, or General.

Duche, a Dukedome.

Dunum, *duna* and *dun*, a Hill.

Duplicate is a ſecond Patent, Deed or other Writing, *verbatim*, the ſame with a former.

Duritie, hardneſs.

Dur, hard, *dure*, hard.

Durer, to laſt, to continue.

Durer juſque a la fin, to continue to the end.

Durette, hardneſs, *durement*, hardly, continually, alſo fiercely.

Dureſſe, force, alſo hardſhip.

Durham, in the Year-Books called the *Franchiſe de werk*.

Duit, he ought.

Duiſt eſtre, it ought to be.

Il duiſt tue, he hath killed. 3 *Hen.* 6.

Duiſſoit, he ought.

Duiſſoient, they ought.

Ne duiſt mitter, he ought not to ſend, or put.

Que duiſt, who ought.

Dulce, freſh, ſweet.

Dumes, brambles, thorns. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 59. b.

Uſt duy, had died. *p. Coke's Rep.* 8. 76. a.

Dycel, of this, of it.

Dyker, to ditch. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 75. a.

Dykereeve, a Bailiff or Officer having the Overſight of Dykes and Drains in fenny Countries.

Le dyſt, the ſaid.

Dyſont, they ſaid.

Dyzant, ſaying, *dyſant*, idem.

E A

Eage, age, vide *aage*.

Eau and *eaue*, Water, vide *ewe*.

Eawes, Waters.

Ealderman, Sax. an Elder of the People, *viz.* a Senator or Lord of Parliament; hence our Alderman.

Ealra, all, a *Saxon* Word.

Ealrawitena gemot, a Council, or Court of all the Wiſemen.

Eare, to plough.

Eaſiement, a Convenience claimed in another's Land, where no Profit is annexed, as a Way, Sink, Water, *&c.*

Ebrie and *ebriee*, drunk.

Ebrietie, drunkenneſs.

Ebullition, boiling, bubbling up.

Echelle, a Ladder.

Eclypſer, to vaniſh, to hide.

Ecley, Urine.

Edict, an Ordinance, or Command.

Edite, ſet forth.

Edovart, Edward.

Edifier, to build.

Ees, Bees. *p. Britton*, 85.

Effacer, to blot out, to deface.

Effacement, defacing, obliterating.

Effect, Force, Vertue.

Effoder, to dig up, *effode*, dug up or out.

Effrayer, to affright, *eſtre effray*, to be frighted.

Effraye, fear, terror.

Effunder, to ſhed, ſpill. 3 *Hen.* 7. 1 b.

Effundes, ſpilt or ſhed.

E G

Egal, equal, *ſont egales*, are equal.

Egual, idem in mod. *French*.

Egaler, to make equal.

Egality, equality, *egalitie*, idem.

Egalement and *egalment*, equally.

Egliſe, the Church, vide *Eſgliſe*.

Egaliſement, making equal.

Egrotant, ſick.

Egniſer, to happen.

E I

Eide, aid.

Eiant, having, vide *Eyant*.

Eins, in, within, and by *Yelv.* but, 113. 1 *H.* 7. 6.

Eins concela, but hide, or conceal.

Vous vient eins, come ye in. *p. Parkins.*

Ens, within. *p. Gregory* 281. *Soy tient ens*, kept himſelf in. *p. Coke's Rep.* 8.

Einſi, being, vide *ainſi*.

Einſi ouſtre, being ouſted, or outed. *p. Fitzh* Grand Abridgment. 152. a. *ceo vindra eins*, this ſhall come in. *p. Coke's Rep.* 5. 69.

De eins, the Eyes. *p. Nov. Nar.* 116.

Eies, forwards. *p. termes Ley.* 156.

Eign, old, eldeſt, *plus eigne*, older.

Eigneſſe fille, eldeſt Daughter, *eineſſe*, idem. *p. Britton*, 57. b.

Eirant or *Errant*, the ſame as *Itinerant*, as Juſtices *eirant*, travelling Judges, *i. e.* ſuch as ride the Circuits.

Eire, an Iter, Journey, Circuit, *&c.*

Eirie, to hatch, or ſit over.

Eirie de eſperuons, a young brood of Hawks.

Eiſne, eldeſt.

Il eit, he hath, *eient*, they have.

Eit, may have. 2 *Hen.* 7. 15.

Eyent and *eyant*, they have.

E L

El and *ſa*, ſhe and her.

Elle, her and ſhe, *ele*, idem. *p. Parkins.*

Eliſer, to chooſe, *poet eleyer*, may chooſe.

Eliſors

Eliſors, electors, *elieu*, choſen
leus, idem.

Eloigner, to filch, to imbezil,
ſloigner, idem.

Eloignment, filching, ſtealing.

Eloinement and *elongation*, a re-
moveing a great way, from, or
off.

Elopement, is when the Wife
leaves the Husband, and goes
with the Advouterer.

Ellope, idem ut *elope*.

E M

Emanciper, to ſet free.

Un emancipe, he that is ſet or
made free.

Embellies, ſet forth, ſhewed,
alſo decked or trimmed. *p. Mir.*
juſt.

Embring Days, Days of Faſting
and Abſtinence, from Embers or
Aſhes then put on their Heads.

Emer, to buy, *un emer*, a buyer,
le emer, the buyer.

Eme, brought, *eme*, idem. *e-*
ment, they bought, or they
buy.

Emanet, he came forth, he
roſe from.

Emailler, to enamel.

Embas, below, *en en bas*, or
below.

Un ambaſſade, a Meſſage.

Embler, to ſteal, *ad emblee*, hath
ſtolen.

Embeaſiler, to filch, idem ut
ſloigner.

Embiller, to deck or trim.

Embl.ments, Profits of Land.

Embler, ſtealing, *emblees*,
ſtolen.

Ad embleai, hath ſowed, *em-*
blee, idem. *p. Hen. 6. annal. em-*
blea, idem. *p. Coke's Rep. 5.*

Embleya, ſhall ſow. *p. Parkins*
109.

Un embleer, a Seedſman, or
Sower.

Le embleyer, the ſowing. *p.*
Parkins 109.

Embler, to ſow, *emble & ere*,
to plough and ſow.

Embleement, ſowing, *embley-*
ment, idem.

Embleements and *emblements*,
Corn, Graſs, and other Profits
of Lands, vide *antea*.

Per embles, by ſtealing. *p. ter-*
mes de Ley, 131.

Embles, *p. Brook's* Grand A-
bridgment, is, ſtolen, 320.

Emboir, to drink up.

Embraſer, to burn, vide *arſer*.

Embraſe, burned.

Un embracer, he that labours
in a Cauſe in Law without Fees,
alſo one that informs or per-
ſwades Jury-Men.

Embu, diſtained, dyed, drunk
up.

Emmurrer, to wall about.

Emoluments, Profits, Advan-
tages.

Emont, they bought, *p. Plowd.*
379. a.

Emparka, impounded, *Empar-*
kes, idem.

Emperkment, impounding.

Emparlance, Liberty and Time
to adviſe upon, or together.

Empire, to make worſe, *Em-*
pere, idem. *p. Britton*, 143.

Emporcel and *enporcel*, in Pig,
or great with Pig.

Empechement hindrance.

Emporter, to carry, or bring,
emport, carried away.

Emporta, idem, *emportes*, ye
carried.

Jeo emport, I bear or carry.

Emprendre, to take upon.

Emprant, took, alſo borrowed.
p. Termes, 246. b.

Emprent,

Emprent, comprehended.

Il empriſt, he took upon him, or undertook.

Empris, taken in hand.

Empriſoner, to put in Priſon.

Empriſont, taking, alſo they took. *Plowd.* 91. a.

Empriſoner ſoi meſme, to put himſelf in Priſon.

Empriſonera, ſhall impriſon.

Empriſter, to take upon him.

Empriſterent ſur eux, they took upon them. *p. Parkins*, 115. a.

Empraunt, borrowed, or borrowing.

Emption, buying.

Emſemblement, in like manner, together with. *p. Nov. Nar.* 7. b.

Empeche, hindered, alſo accuſed.

Empeſchement, hindring, *empeſchements*, hindrances. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 121.

Emplir, to fulfill, *emplee*, fulfilled.

E N

En, in, by, within.

En ce, in this or that.

En chimin, by the way, and in the way.

En apres, hereafter, afterwards.

En oultre, furthermore.

Encheſon, by the reaſon of, or cauſe.

Encepper, to take again. *Br.* 225. b.

Enapres illont eſtre icy, there may be hereafter.

Enbeverer, to water, *droit de enbeverer*, right of watering, or taking Water for Cattle. *p. Britton*, 156. b.

Enbrever, to write down in ſhort, alſo put into writings. *p. Mund.* 7. a.

Ency, therein. *Plowd.* 80.

En quey ay jeo offence,, wherein have I offended.

En quater ans, within four Years.

En pu temps, within a little Time.

Enblai and *enblee*, idem ut *emblee*.

Enbleier, to ſteal, *pour le enbleier*, for the ſtealing. 26 *Hen.* 8.

Encaver, to beware.

Enchaſer, to hunt, drive, or courſe.

Enchaſemus, we hunted, *&c.*

Enchaſa, *enchace* and *enchaſa*, hunted, drove, chaſed, *enchaſiaſtes*, ye chaſed.

Encharger, to give in Charge or Command.

Pur enchaſon, vide *encheſon*.

Enchiſon, idem, or for which Cauſe or Matter. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 100. b. *&* 8 *Rep.* 39. a. *Reaſonable Encheſon*, reaſonable Cauſe.

Auter encheſon, other Cauſe.

Enchiſon, *p. Coke Rep.* 5. happened.

Encombre, to hinder, diſturb alſo to poſſeſs a Church.

Encombent, he that poſſeſſeth the Parſon or Vicar thereof.

Enclaimant, claiming.

Encient, with Child.

Encoupe, accuſed, charged with alſo indicted, appealed. *p. Britton* 11, 12.

Enclowe, pricked by a Nail ſhewing a Horſe.

Enclume, an Anvil. *p. term Ley* 164.

Encountree, to be againſt.

Enclore, to impark, incloſe.

Encore, vide *uncore*.

Encrochement, fencing in building upon encloſing, or overcharging the Commons, alſo when the Lord doth overcharge the Tenants in Rents, or Services.

Enerū, encreaſed, raiſed.

Encur, to run into, happened.

Endebter, to owe.

Endeges, wanting Age. *p. Britton*, 62.

Endowement, giving, ſetling upon.

Endocer, to endorſe, or write upon the backſide.

Endoce, endorſed.

De enfanter, to be with Child, or breeding.

Enferrer, to put in Irons, or fetters.

Enformer, to teach.

Pur enformer, for teaching.

Enfraunchiſer, to make free.

Enfreinder, to break.

Enfreint, broken.

Enfreind, breaking.

Enfrenge, broken.

Enfuer, to run, or fly away.

Enfua, ſhall fly, or run.

Enfues, driven away. *p. Cromp.* 68.

Enfue, fled. *p. eund.* 141.

Enfuont, they fly.

Enfuant, flying, or running away.

Se enfuyoit, he was fled. *Coke lib.* 9. 120.

Enfuis, have been, *enfuys*, idem.

Engarnies, with-held. *p. Mirr cap.* 5. 2.

Engendre, to beget.

Que engender, who begot.

Engendrure, begetting, alſo having Iſſue.

Engendrure a neſtre, Iſſue to be born. *p. Britton* 91.

Engendre, is alſo begotten.

Engetta, ouſted or outed.

Engette, caſt out.

Engettement, putting out of poſſeſſion. *p. Brit.* 93.

Engettre, *Engetter*, to eject, or throw out, alſo to lay or put.

Engettement le mains, laying on of Hands.

Engleterre, England.

Englois, an *Engliſh* Man.

En engliſheirie, in *Engliſh*. *p. Brit.*

Enhabler, to enable.

Pur enginer, to beguile. *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 29.

Enhaunce and *enhauſen*, to raiſe up.

Enhaute, exalted, ſet up.

Enhault, on high.

Enheriter, to inherit.

Enheritera, ſhall inherit.

Encre, Ink.

Enjont, enjoining.

Enjoindre and *Enjoinder*, to enjoin, to command.

Enjetter violentz mains, to lay violent Hands.

Enjetter aſcun ordeurs, laying, or throwing dung or filth. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 176. b.

En lieu, inſtead of.

Enlever, to advance higher, to lift up.

Enombrager, to ſhadow, hide, or cover.

Ennoyter, to annul, to make void, to alter *p. Brit.* 1. a.

Enpantes, carried away. *p.* 13 *Hen.* 7. 9. b.

Enpire, made worſe, vide *Empire.*

Emprendre and *emprender*, to take upon one.

Empraine and *Enpoin*, in Hand.

Enpriſant, taking in Hand, or upon one.

Enprower, to improve, alſo to encloſe.

Jeo vous enprie, I deſire you. *Park.* 170. a.

Enfreindre and *enfraindre*, to break.

Enlever, to lift up.

Ennobler, to make noble.

Enracier,

Enracier, vide *poſtea*.

Enracive, rooted, vide *eracé*.

Le enqueſt, a Jury to enquire into.

Les enqueſt, their Verdict.

Vous enquiers, ye ſhall enquire.

Enquis and *enquiſe*, enquired.

Pur enquirer, for enquiring.

Equerage, enquiry.

Enquer, ask, enquire.

Enquergent, they ſhall enquire. *Stat. Glouceſt. c.* 15.

Enracer, to pull up by the Roots, to demoliſh.

Enrollment, entring upon Record.

Enſient, being with Child, *inſient*, idem.

Enſient engroſſement, great with Child.

Ens, within, *eins*, idem, *ens cy*, here within.

Enſemble, in like manner, alſo together.

Enſiment, alſo.

Enſuant, purſuing.

Enſuer, to purſue.

Enſeares, locked.

Enſemblement, uniting together.

Enſement, likewiſe, in like manner.

Enſevilir, to bury.

Enſevelie, buried.

Soit cors enſevely, let the Body be buried. *p. Britton*, f. 18.

Enſerve, kept, reſerved.

Enſier, to mow, or reap.

En ſoy, in it ſelf.

En eſt enſuivi, in what followeth. *p. Coke Rep.* 9.

El enſuits, it followeth.

Cy enſuiant, they here follow or purſue.

Enſuera, ſhall follow, or ſhall happen.

Entant que, inaſmuch as.

Entend, conceive, underſtand.

Enterrer, to lay, or bury in the Earth.

Enterre, buried.

Enterment, burying.

Entre, between, among.

Entre deux, between two.

Entrelaſſer, to put between, to interline.

Enterlaiſe and *enterleaſe*, and *enterleſſe*, omitted, left out. *p. Plowd.*

Ent, thereupon. *Nat. brev.* alſo of them.

Entant, ſo that, foraſmuch, *entent*, idem.

Enterlaſſement, interlining.

Enterlaiſe, alſo mingled.

Entendre, to underſtand, to think, to be mindful, alſo to attend. *W.* 1 *c.* 10.

Soit a entendre, it is to be underſtood *p. Lit.*

Entend, a purpoſe to do.

Entende, underſtood.

Vous entendes, perceive ye, mind ye.

Entendment, waiting, alſo underſtanding.

Entermedle, mingled, mixed.

Entermellent, they uſe, occupy.

Entrepennent, they conſulted among themſelves, enterprizing. *Coke* 2, 120.

Enterpend, purpoſed.

Entegris de tanners que font, of Tanners who uſe freſh Bark and old Bark together, and deceitfully tan Leather. *p. Britton*, 33.

Entier, the whole, *entiertie*, idem, *Entirement*, wholly.

Entour, round about, *entours*, idem.

Entourer,, to go a Compaſs about. *p. Kitchin.*

Entremitter, idem ut *intremitter*, to meddle with.

Entover, to walk about.
Entoremens, wholly. *p. Brit.*
Entour les ovres, about their works.
Entrer, to enter in, *entrent*, they enter.
Entramous, we entred.
Entruder he who wrongfully enters upon Tenants, or Lands upon the Death of Tenants for Life, or Years. He who ſo enters upon the Death of Tenants in Fee is called an *Abator*.
Envenemer, to poiſon, *envenume*, poiſoned.
Envers, againſt.
Enveiglerоit, may prepoſſeſs, or enveigle.
Environer, to compaſs about.
Envoyer, to ſend one a Meſſage.
Ad envoye, hath ſent, *envoyes*, Meſſengers, Ambaſſadors.
Envoierent, they ſent forth. *p. Mirror cap.* 2. *Sect.* 15.
Enuer, to work to the uſe.
Enuera, ſhall work to the uſe.
Enurent, they work, or enure.
Envellope, wrapped, folded.
Environ, about.
Earle, Sax. an Earl, formerly an Aſſociate or Companion of the King, and Ruler of a County.

EP.

Epiphanie, the Day when the Star appear'd to the Wiſe-Men at Chriſt's Nativity, generally called Twelfth-Day.
Epitomie, an Abridgment.

EQ

Equiture, to ride.
Equinoce, equal Day and Night.
Equivoque, a double underſtanding.
Equivalent, of like value.
Equipollent, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 89. b. and 8. 93. b.

ER.

Eracer and *ereſoer*, to root out.
Erace, rooted out, vide *enrace*.
Erainent, leaving off, or avoiding. *p. Telv.* 153.
Erberage, Proviſion for Cattle, Victuals, vide *herberage*.
Errer, to go aſtray.
Il erver, he travelled, *erver*, idem, or journeyed. *Mirror cap.* 2.
Errance, wandering, *Erreſſent*, they ſhould wander.
Erer, to plough. *p.* 2 *Hen.* 8. *annal.*
Ere, idem, *p. eund. ſi jeo veil ero*, if I will plough. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 2. b.
Erreur, Error.
Ert, it ſhall be, alſo it is.
Ert eſtable, it ſhall be firm. *Brit.* 49 b.
Un ermit, a Hermit.
Erberger, to lodge, or harbour one. *Herberger*, idem.
Eriger, to raiſe up.
Erudic, learning, *erudite*, learned.
Erudition, Learning, *erudier*, to learn, *les erudite*, the learned.

ES

Es, ſignifies, in, plurally, *p.* 3. *pt. Inſt.* 39.
Es, thou.
Eſceppe and *eskep*, ſhipped, vide *eskepper*.
Eſcrie, known or proclaimed as Felons, or *Larons apertement eſcries*, Felons openly proclaimed. 2 *Inſt.* 177, 188.
Eſcheat, a Forfeiture to the King or the Lord of the Manor, in a criminal Cauſe, alſo for want of Heirs. *Eſchea*, happened.

Eſhetour, he that ſeizes for the King in ſuch Caſe, by vertue of his Office.

Eſchaper, to eſcape.

Eſcheter, to fall or happen unto.

Eſchever, idem.

Eſchevins, Sheriffs.

Eſhuer, *eſhire* and *eſhure*, to fall or happen, or fall out, *eſtuera*, ſhall fall out, alſo to avoid or ſhun.

Eſhie and *eſchy*, happened, befell.

Encheſt and *enchuiſt*, hath happened or befell.

Eſealaſt, ſealed.

Eſhevier, to fall out, in mod. *French*.

Eskippe, ſhipped.

Eſcient, knowing, alſo they knew. *p. Britton*, 4, 6.

En eſhuant, in avoiding.

Eſchaude, famiſhed, alſo choaked. *p. Britton*, 4.

Eſclander, to defame.

Eſcoce, Scotland, *eſcoſſe*, idem.

Eſcoter, to contribute unto.

Eſcowrer, to cleanſe.

Eſclairces, cleared.

Eſcripts, Writings.

Eſcrier, to write, *eſcrie*, written.

Eſcryeurs, Writers.

Eſcriera, ſhall write.

Eſcrie, written, *eſcript in le euer*, written in the Heart. *per Kitchin.*

Eſcrit, written, *eſcripture*, writing.

Jeo eſcriviera, I have written.

Eſcriemus, we write, *eſcront*, they write.

Eſcrivener, a Scribe.

Le eſcrier, the writer, *in eſcrivant*, in writing.

Eſcries, diſcovered, known. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 146. b.

D'eſcocher, to ſhoot.

Eſcole, a School.

Eſclaves, Slaves.

Eſclairces, cleared.

Eſchorcheours, they who flay Cattle for their Skins. *p. Brit.* 63

Eſcrivet, a ſcrow).

Eſcrowe and *eſcrowle*, a Writing which is not to take effect, but on ſome Condition or Act to be performed.

Eſchues, Shields.

Eſchews, Wind-fallen Trees.

Pur eſhure, for avoiding, alſo befalling.

Un eſcoſſois, a Scotch-Man, or Scottiſh.

Eskipper, to ſhip, *eſcipt*, *eskip* and *eſcippe*, ſhip'd, *eskirpe*, idem *p. Crompt. Jur Cur.*

Eskippeſon, ſhipping.

Eſgliſe, a Church, *eſglis*, idem

Eſlier, to chooſe, to elect, *eſ lieu*, choſen.

Eſlius, idem, *eſliera*, ſha chooſe.

Eſliors, electors, *eſliant*, ch ſing.

Eſloigner, to take away privily to embezil.

Eſloignes, ſtrayed, embezilled.

Eſloignment, ſtraying, or mak ing away.

Eſlus, *eſlues*, *eſlieus* and *eſlie* choſen, elected.

Eſmerveiller, to wonder, admire.

Eſneey, a Right of Primogen ture.

Eſpoſent, they married.

Eſpandue, ſhed, ſpilt, *ſanke e pandue*, Blood ſhed, *ſank eſpa* idem.

Eſpecialment, chiefly.

Eſpee and *eſpe*, a Sword.

Eſpee, by *Britton*, a Thigh, an ſometimes a Leg.

Eſperer, to hope, to truſt in.

Eſpier, hope, truſt, *eſpoier* idem, *on eſpere*, it is hoped.

Eſpiritual, Spiritual, Divine.

Eſperver, a Hawk, *eſperons*, Hawks.

Eſprever in mod. *French*, is a Hawk.

Eſperons, Spurs, *eſperons de Or*, gilt Spurs. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 13.

Eſpine, a Thorn.

Eſpingles de boys, pins of Wood.

Eſpirit, a Spirit.

Que eſpier, who informs. 1 *Hen.* 7. 3. a.

Eſples and *eſples*, are the Profits of Lands, and generally taken for the whole Profits.

Eſples le Huiſſes, Bolt or Lock the Doors.

Eſploir, to requeſt earneſtly with Tears.

Eſpoier, to hope, to wiſh, to truſt to.

Mon eſpoier, my Truſt or Hope.

Eſpoirant, hoping, *avoiet eſpoier*, he had hopes.

Eſſay, a Proof or Trial.

Eſſarter vide *Aſſarter*.

Eſpouſer, to wed, to marry.

Eſpouſels, Marriage, *eſpouſelx*, idem.

Le eſpoux, the Bridegroom.

Eſpouſee, the Bride, *eſpouſe*, married.

Eſſoyn and *eſſoin*, to have a further Day given for Appearance in Court, *eſſon* idem, excuſed.

Eſſoient and *eſſoint*, they had been.

Eſtabliments, or *eſtabliſhments*, Statutes or Acts of Parliament. 2 *Inſt.* 156.

Eſtagn, a Pool or Pond, *eſtrang* *p. termes Ley* idem.

Eſtable, made firm, *eſtablie*, idem, *eſtablir*, to confirm.

Eſtandard, the Chief Enſign in War.

Eſtaince, Tinn, *eſtagne* and *eſtayne*, idem.

Un eſtraunge, a ſtranger, *Eſtrange*, idem.

Eſt, he is, *eſtre*, to be, *eſtoit*, he was.

Eſſoient, they were, alſo, they ſtood, *ad eſtre*, hath been.

Eſtoie, ſtandeth, *eſtoier*, to ſtand, or abide.

Eſtoierent, they would ſtand, *eſtoiroit*, ſhould ſtand or be.

Eſtoit de coſt, he was near.

Eſt tant adire, 'tis as much as to ſay.

Eſteant, being, *eſteaunt*, idem.

Eſtee, been, *il ad eſte*, he hath been.

Eſtes, ye be, *ad ſon eſte*, hath his being.

Ne eſt de eſtre, not to be, or not ſo accounted.

Eſte, Summer. *p Nov. Nar.*

La mi eſte, Midſummer.

Eſtatute, is that which is made a Law by King, Lord and Commons.

Eſtende, to be, alſo to extend.

Eſteven, Stephen.

Eſtreynerye, Tinworks. *p. Plowd.* 328.

Eſtemans, liking, eſteeming, valuing, *eſtimans*, idem.

Eſtimures, Robbers, Rovers, Pyrates.

Eſtoyer, to ſtand to, idem ut *ſtier*.

Eſtoyera, ſhall ſtand, *poit bien eſtoir*, may well ſtand, *eſtoyent*, they ſtand.

Eſtoyſe le brief, let the Writ ſtand or be. *p. Plowd.* 287.

Eſtoyſent, they ſhould remain or be.

Il eſtoyt pris, he was arreſted.

Eſtoper, to bar, ſtop, *eſtopper*, idem.

Deſtopper, to throw open.

En eſtopel, in ſtay, *eſtopel*, is an impediment in an Action proceeding from a Man's own fact.

Eſtoilles, Stars. *p. Brit.* 42.

Eſtoyels, idem. *p. Lambard*, *eſtoyers*, idem.

Eſtovers, are the Advantages of Hedg-bote, Fire-bote, Plow-bote, Commoning.

Eſtovers, en viver & veſture, the benefit of eating and cloathing. *p. Stat. Glouc. cap.* 4.

Eſtranger, to alien or ſell.

Un eſtrange, a Pool. *p. termes de Ley*, 177.

Eſtray or *eſtrey*, any Beaſt not wild, wandering within a Manor, the Owner unknown.

Eſtreats, Extracts of Penalties ſet in Court to be levied by the Bailiff, or other Officer.

Il eſtreyte, ſtop it. *p. Hen.* 7. alſo ſtreightned.

Eſtreitz, Streets. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 185.

Haut eſtrete, the High Street, or Way.

Eſtrier, writing. *p. Crompton Jur. Cur.*

Eſtreiont, they wander, or go aſtray.

Eſtraitment, ſtrictly, *eſtreitment*, ſtreightning.

Eſtreps, pulled down.

Eſtropier, to ſpoil or waſte, hence *eſtrepament* and *eſtrepement*, Spoil made in Houſes, Lands or Woods in prejudice of him in Reverſion.

Eſtrepes, ſtript, pulled off.

Eſtrayted, forced. *p. 9 Hen.* 7. *Annal.*

Eſtreit hors, drawn out. *Plowd.*

Eſtreit de haut Chimin, ſtreightned the High-way.

Eſtudier, to ſtudy, *un eſtude*, a Study.

Eſturgon, a Sturgion.

Eſtauncher, to ſtop, to ſtaunch or ſtay.

Eſtancher le ſang, to ſtop the Blood.

Eſtaunchement de ſoif, quenching the Thirſt, or allaying Thirſt.

Eſtendue, ſtretched forth.

Mains eſtendues, open Hands.

Le eſtincel, the Spark. *p. Plowden's* Preface.

Eſtroiſſer, to inſtruct.

Eſtues and *eſtuves*, the hot Houſes or Stews, alſo Bawdy Houſes.

Et, and, *& ainſi*, and alſo.

E U

Evacuer, to make void, or empty.

Evader, to eſcape, to ſlip away, to put by.

Evagation, wandring abroad.

Le evangel and *evangile*, the Goſpel.

La lumiere evangelique, the Light of the Goſpel.

Euchariſts, the Sacrament, alſo Thankſgiving.

Eveſque, a Biſhop, *eveſquric*, a Biſhoprick, *eveſchery* and *eveſchie*, idem.

Euſt, had been, *ceux eunt*, theſe being.

Euf, vide *oef*, an Egg.

Eviter, to ſhun, avoid.

Ne euſt eſtre pris, had not been taken. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 145.

Evulſer, to throw back.

Ewe, Water, vide *eau*.

Ewe, had, *ad ewe*, hath had, *d' eſte ewe*, to be had.

En ewer, in doubt.

Ewelles, Geeſe.

Un molin eweret, a Water-mill. *Nov. Nar.*

Eux, them, *ent euxmes*, amongſt them.

Eux meſmes, themſelves.

EX

Son executo, his Executor.

Excomenge, excommunicated.

Excomengement, Excommunication, a Cenſure of the Church.

Exequies, Funerals.

Exerwick, York, *Exerwickſcire*, Yorkſhire.

Explorer, to bewail, alſo to take diligent ſearch, *explorater*, a Scout or Spy.

Exprimer, to preſs.

Extorquer, to put out by force, vide *deforcer*.

Expreſſement, directly, expreſs.

Exchewe, to fall down, to avoid, vide *eſchew*.

Expirer, to end, to go out, to die.

Ne extenderoit, ſhould not extend to, or exceed.

Extinguiſher, to put out, to avoid.

Extientiſement, extinguiſhing.

Extienſmes, idem.

Extienter, to extinguiſh.

Extinſement, extinguiſhment. 2 pt. *Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 112. b.

Extraict, vide *eſtreits*.

Extrairer, to draw out.

Exteint, put out.

Exaggerer, to make worſe, to aggravate.

Exclus, ſhut out, *excluſivement*, not including.

Exemption, a Freedom or Liberty.

Exile, baniſhment.

Un exorcize, a Conjurer.

Explees, vide *Eſplees*.

Exquis, excellent, *exquiſment*, exactly.

Eyette, ye have. *p. Fitzh. gr. abr.* 27. a.

Eyre, a Court of Itinerant Judges, alſo a Court of the Foreſts, *eire*, idem.

Eyns and *Eyens*, having, *eyant*, idem.

Eyde, help, vide *eide*.

Eyes, ye have. *p. Britton*, 95.

De eyre, to ſit, brood, or hatch.

Eyt, he hath, vide *eit*.

Eyrer, to plough, alſo to hatch or bring young Birds, chiefly of Goſhawks.

Eyent, they ſhall have, *eyens*, ye have.

Eyera, ſhall hatch or ſit upon Eggs.

Ey, a watery Place, alſo Water.

Eyens, but, *p. Plowd.* 231.

FA

Fableſſe, weakneſs, *lib. Aſſiza* 6.

Fabes, Beans, vide *febue*.

Un fable, a feign'd Thing.

Fabloir, to deviſe ſtories, to prevaricate.

Fachon, the likeneſs, the faſhion.

Falaſt, failed.

Fait, Deed, *en fait*, in fact.

Facile, eaſy, *facilement*, eaſily.

A fair, to do, *face*, made, *faces*, ye made.

Jeo face, I made, *facerent*, they made.

Si faceroy, if I made, or ſhould do.

Faiſance, making, *faizance*, making or doing.

A ceo fair, to do this, *Fair aſcavoir*, to give notice.

Jeo

Jeo fair luy ſcaver, I will have you to know.

Fair vous veil eſtre fait, do ye as you would be done unto, *faires*, ye make or do.

Fait comiſe, a Deed done, *fait* and *fact*, a Deed.

Faiture, making, doing, *faitours*, evil doers, ſo in the *Stat.* 7 *R.* 2.

Un Faiſaunt, a Pheaſant.

Faiſance, doing, *fezance*, idem.

Falſifier, to do falſly, alſo to adulterate.

Faix, a burthen, or load.

Faixime, deceit.

Nief de faix, a Ship of Burthen.

Faleſia and *falaize*, a Bank, or Hill by the Sea-ſide. *Coke's Inſt.* 5.

Fatigue, wearineſs.

Far and *Fare*, to go, as farewell, go you well.

Un farſe, a Comedy, an idle Story.

Fairaginous, Maſlin, or mingled Corn.

Farou, pig'd, farrowed.

Un fardel de terre, a fourth part of an Acre.

Farundel, *fardingdeale*, *ferdingdale*, idem.

Faut, omitted, wanted, needful, *Faut forme*, wants form.

Un Fau, a Beechen Tree, *fain* in modern *French*, idem.

En fany, in the manner, *ove le fany*, with the manner, or in the taking.

Faonatio, fauning.

Faucher, to cut, to mow.

Fauchement, cutting, mowing, *fauche*, mowed, cut.

Faud, a Fold, or Pen for Sheep, *faulde*, idem, and *fraud*, idem.

Faux, falſe, *fauxifira*, ſhall falſify.

Faulter and *faulder*, or default.

Que faudra, who make default.

Faudra, wanteth, or needeth.

Faudroit, ſhould want, or it behoveth.

Faultont, complaining.

Faulſer de foy, to break his truſt or faith.

Fauſer, to falſify, or counterfeit.

Fauſine, falſly, *fauſeours*, counterfeiters.

Ne fault, it needs not, *faut* want, *fault*, idem.

Ceſt ma iſt ta faut, this mine that is thy fault.

Faut date, wanting date.

Fauxim, faulty, *fauxiſme*, falſity, *fauximent*, idem.

Fauxiers de ſeal du Roy, counterfeiters of the King's Seal, *fauxity* and *fauxitie*, falſeneſs.

Fauxere, to counterfeit.

Fayront, they ſhould do.

Faytours, Vagabonds, idle Perſons.

F E

Feal, faithful, *fealment*, faithfully.

Fealte, fealty.

Fealty, faithfulneſs.

Feaule, idem.

Feblement, weakly, feebly. *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 9.

Febue, Beanes.

Feaſors, Doers, Makers.

Feſants, idem ut *faiſance*.

Feizoit, he hath done or made *feizoyent*, they have done or made.

Feignont, they forbear, *Q. We.* 1. *c.* 9.

Fell, cruel, ſo to Fell, is to cut down, or overthrow, hence,

Felo and *Felon*, one that cruelly overthrows or deſtroys.

Fir

Feint, feigned, ſlackned.

Feine and *fene*, Hay, Graſs, *ſine*, idem.

Felle, gall, bitter.

Felon, a Felon, *feloniſſement*, feloniouſly.

Felo de ſe, he that kills himſelf.

Femme, a Woman, *Feme-covert*, married Woman.

La femme and *la feme*, the Wife

Femeles, Girls.

Fendue, ſtrook, *feru*, idem.

Fence-month, the Month wherein young Deer fall.

Fenſtre, a Window.

Ferme, a Farmer or Leſſee. *Stat. Glouc. c.* 4.

Ferre, Iron, *en ferges*, in Irons, *ferres*, Irons.

Ferrure, Iron, alſo ſhoeing Horſes.

South ferreur, under lock.

Fermalx, ſhut up, *ferift*, ſtrook.

Pur ferrer, to ſhoe.

Fere, to be mad, diſtracted, alſo to be done.

Ferra, ſhall do.

Feries, Marts, Fairs.

Fermer, to ſhut, to cloſe up, *ferme* and *firme*, cloſed, or ſhut up.

En fermes, cloſe in, ſhut up cloſe, or in. *p. Britton.*

Feres, wild Beaſts, Beaſts of the Foreſt.

Ferra, ſhall make or do.

Ferra vous vouſtre ſuit, do your ſuit.

Ferroit, he ſhould make or do, alſo might ſtrike, *ferromus*, we do.

Feront, they do, *feroyent*, they ſhould do.

Ferres, ye make or do.

Soit fery, be ſtruck or wounded. *p.* 4. *Hen.* 7.

Ferue, ſtruck, wounded. *p. Plowd. feru*, idem.

Ferve, great heat.

Feriont, they ſtruck or aſſaulted, *fiereront*, they are aſſaulted or ſtruck.

Feruſt, ſtruck, *feruſt al terre* ſtruck to the Ground.

Feſors, vide *feaſors*, Makers, Doers, *feaſome*, doing.

Feriours, Aſſaultors.

Feſoit, he would make or do, *feſoyent*, cauſed or made.

Feaſors de draps, Clothworkers, or Clothmakers.

Feſoient and *feſoyent*, they would or ſhould, make or do, *feſomus*, we make.

Jeo feſoy, I made it.

A fezer, to make. 12 *Hen.* 8. *Annal.*

Il que feſoit, he who made.

Pur veyer feſaunt, for true making.

Feſte, a Feaſt-day, *le feſte de touts ſaincts*, the Feaſt of all Saints.

Feſtination, haſtening, *feſtine*, quick, ſpeedy.

Fet aſcavoir, to be made know or underſtand.

Feve, late. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 121. *Feiie*, idem, in mod. *French.*

Feve, Zeal. *p. Coke Rep.* 9.

Un feud, a Fee or Reward.

Le feu, the Fire, *fewe*, idem.

Feverer, the Month of *February*.

Furier, idem.

Feve, late, *fewe*, burned, *fewes*, a ſort of light Wood.

Feves, Pulſe. *p. nov. nar.*

Feſter, to keep Holy-day, to feaſt.

Un fevre, a Smith, vide *Foigerons.*

Fiance

Fiance, Truth, Faith, Affiance, Aſſurance.

Fiancer, to wed, to betroth.

Fief, a Fee, a Freehold.

Neint fiant, or *fyant*, not truſting. *p. Plowden's* Preface.

Fieſtes, ye had made, *fiſtes*, idem.

Figer, to faſten.

A que fies, to which you may put truſt.

Fieu, Fire, *fiew*. idem. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 10. vide *Feu*.

Finer, to end, to conclude, determine.

Le file, the Thread, *filer*, to ſpin, or twiſt.

En fin, in the End, *al fine*, at laſt.

An fine, to the end, *finiſt*, ended.

Finie, ended, *finalment*, laſtly.

Filacetum, a Place wherein Brakes and Fern grow.

Fiewe, hay, vide *Foyne*.

Fiew, Fire, *fieu*, idem.

Fine, in the Terms of the Law, 240, is put for force, or of neceſſity.

Fier, to truſt to, to put, alſo to be arrogant.

Figuree, deſcribed.

Finy, ended, *finyment*, ending.

Un fil, a Bank. *p. Brit.* 111.

Fimes, mud. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 185.

Fimez, a Drain or Pit.

Filaſer, an Officer who makes Proceſs in the Common Pleas Court, who are in Number 14.

Fils, Sonnes, *file* and *fille*, a Daughter.

Firma, vide, *Ferma*.

Firma le huis, ſhut the Door.

Firmer, to ſhut, *le firme*, the ſhutting, *done Firmitie*, gave ſtrength.

Firme, kept and maintained *p. divers Authors*.

Fiſt, made or done, *fiſt fait* he hath made a Deed, *fit*, made. *p. Coke Rep.* 5.

Vous ne fiſte, ye may not mak 26 *Hen.* 8.

F L

Flair, to blow. *p. Cromp. Ju Cur.*

Corneſire flaye, a Horn to b blown. *p. eund.*

Un fleche, an Arrow.

Flecher, to bend, vide *poſtea*.

Fluvie, a River, *fluve*, idem.

Fley, a River. *p.* 16 *Hen.* 7 f. 14.

Flechir, to bend, *flecher*, idem alſo a Bowyer.

Flourie, flouriſhed, *un flew*, Flower.

Flemenesfreme or *Fleemeusfreuth* the Goods and Chattles of ſuch as fly for a Felony. 3 *Juſt.* 181.

Le fleuret, the foyle or foyn 9. *Rep.* 120.

A flurerer, to flow, alſo t flower.

Un flambeau, a Torch or Link

Flot, a flood, *la flot de la mer* the flowing of the Sea.

Flot and *reflot*, ebbing and flowing.

Flux and *reflux*, idem.

Flotter, to flote or ſwim, *flotement*, floting or ſwiming o the top of the Water.

Flotages, ſuch Things as ſ ſwim.

Fliche de lard, a Side or Flich of Bacon, *fleiche*, idem.

Fledwite, a Mulct for freedo of Fugitives.

Flemeſt wite, a Liberty to cha lenge Goods of a Fugitive.

Fodder or *Fother* of Lead, contains 2000 *l.*

Foder, to dig, alſo digging.

Foyder, to dig.

Foder, alſo is to feed, *pur foder les dames*, for feeding of Deer.

Pour Fodder, idem, thence foddering of Cattle.

Foible, feeble, weak.

Foine, vide *Foyne*.

Foits, Times, *un foit*, once, *tout foits*, at all Times, *quelque foitz*, ſometimes, *par fois*, by times, *foits*, idem ut *foits*, *aſcun foits*, ſometimes, *ſovent foits*, oftentimes.

Fol, a Fool, an Idiot.

Folier, to do fooliſhly.

Foils, Leaves, *foiles*, idem.

Folement, fooliſhly, madly.

Folkland and *Folcland*, Copyhold Lands, ſo call'd by the *Saxons*.

Folkmote, the County-Court, or Sheriff's Turn.

Un Fond, a Ground, or Land-Tax.

Fong, before, fore Teeth.

Fondeur, a melter of Metals.

Font and *fount*, they made, or did.

Forbanir, to baniſh, or exile.

Forepriſe, except, ſaving to himſelf.

Bon forepriſe, a good exception. *p. Parkins* 135.

Forepris, excepted, ſaved, *forſpris*, idem.

Un forcelet, a Fort, or ſmall Caſtle. *p. Stat. Weſtm.*

Foreſtaller, to obſtruct or ſtop the Way. 3 *Inſt.* 181. (or rather the Market or Stall.)

Formage, Cheeſe.

Formee, formed.

For, with its Compounds, for moſt part, ſignifies out, as;

As *Forbarre*, barred or ſhut out, *forcloſe*, idem, ſo

Forjudge or *forejudged*, barred or ſhut out by Judgment.

Forfaict, forfeited, *forfaitera*, ſhall forfeit.

Forjure, to renounce, forſwear.

Fors, but, *fors toy*, but only thee.

Fort bien, very good, *forſque*, except.

Un fort latron, a ſtrong Thief.

Fortuiment, by chance.

Forger, to frame, to faſhion.

Forgeron, a Smith.

Forſque, only, until, but.

Forſque ſolement, but only.

p. Fort maine, by ſtrong hand.

Fortment, ſtrongly, forceably.

Un foſſe, a Ditch, a Pit, *foſſes*, plural.

Foſſe ſoubs terre, a Current under Ground.

Un foſſeur, a digger or delver, *foſſoyeur*, idem.

Un foſs debruſe, a Ditch thrown down, or into.

Un foſter, a Park-Keeper, or Ranger, *forſter*, idem.

Foundee and *foundus*, founded, or caſt.

Eſtre found, to be melted, caſt. *p. Plowden* 313.

Le founder, the Occaſion, Original, Ground or Cauſe.

Ils fount, they do, or did, or make.

Fourcher, to delay, put off, prolong, *fourch*, idem.

Fourches, Stocks, or Pillory, *fourche* in modern *French* is forked.

Fovir, to dig, vide *foder*, idem.

Jeo fowdra, I ſhall dig, *fowe*, digged.

Fovagle, digging. *p. Nov. Narr.*

Pur fower, for cutting down, alſo Carriage.

Fourmage, Cheeſe, *formage*, id.

Fouler, to tread down, *fowler aux pees*, to tread under foot.

Foy, Faith, alſo an Oath, as *affirmer per foy*, is to ſwear by an Oath. *Stat. Glouc. c. 7.*

Doner foy, to give Credit. *p. Coke 5. Rep. 1. 43.*

Foyal, faithful.

Foyne, Hay, alſo Graſs.

Pur foys, the Agreement, or Covenant. *p. Nov. Nar.*

Un fournaiſe, a Furnace.

Foyder, to dig. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 2.*

Poit foyer, may dig. *p. eundem.*

F R

Fra, ſhall make, or do.

Fra la, ſhall make there. *p. Plowd* 334 a.

Fracture, breaking.

Fraine, a Bridle, *freine*, idem.

Un fraile, a Basket.

Franchement, freely, *frankment*, idem.

Franci plegii Free-Suiters, or Pledges. *p. Coke Inſt. 73.*

Franc, free, *franktenements*, Freeholds, *frank bank*, free bench.

Franchtenment, making free, franchizing.

Frank tenant, a Freeholder.

Frankalmoignes, Free-Alms.

Francois, French.

Fraude, foldage, *frank faud*, free foldage.

Frank fraud, faudra, a Fold, or Pen for Sheep. *1 E. 3. 1. a.*

Levaſt fraude, ſet up a Fold. *p. Coke Rep. 8 125.*

Fraunches, Liberties, *franches*, idem.

Fratral, Brotherly.

Fraxines, Aſhen Trees.

Fraſſetum and *Fraxinetum*, a Wood of Aſh Trees.

Freines, young Aſhen Trees, Saplings.

Freſn, an Aſh Tree in modern *French.*

Frees, Brethren.

Terre giſer freſhe, Land laying untilled.

Friſche and *freſhe terre*, untilled Ground. *p. Stat. Glouc. cap. 4.*

Frener, to bridle.

Freinder, to break.

Frere, a Brother, *freres*, Brothers.

La frere mon aile, my great Uncle.

Freres gimaulx, Twins.

Freſhment, preſently, freſhly.

Friburgh, a Free Burgeſs. *p. Termes de Ley*, 102. alſo a Burrough Town, and by *Blunt* the ſame as *frank pledge.*

Frounts, they make, or do. *p. Brit. 3.*

Froidement, coldly.

Fruict, Fruit, *Fruiteux*, fruitful.

Frument, Wheat Corn.

Un friperer, a Seller or furbiſher of old Clothes.

Fruſtrum terræ, a ſmall piece of Land.

Fruſtrer, to diſappoint, or make void.

Fryth, a *Saxon* Word for Peace, alſo a Plain between two Woods.

F U

Fuer, to fly, *jeo fua*, I fly.

Fua, fled or gone, *fuont*, they fled.

Fuir, flying, and ſometimes, *fuer*, idem.

En son fuer, in his flight. *p. Coke Rep* 5. 99.

A fuer, to fly.

Fuers al Sanctuarie, fliers to the Sanctuary,

Un futife and *futive*, one that is fled.

Eſt futive, is fled, *de fuy*, fled.

fuyt, idem. *p. Britton*, 86. alſo flight. *p eund.* 120.

Un fuyeur, a run-away, *fuite*, flight.

Furiffs, Fugitives. *p. Mirror. Juſtice.*

Fuayl, Fuel. *p. Nov. Nar.* 50.

Fuiſtes, ye were, *fuiſt* and *fut.* it was.

Fut un foits, it once was, *fuiſſyent*, they were, *jeo fuy*, I was. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 36.

Fueille verd, a green Leaf.

Funerailles, Funerals.

Fundus, a Farm. *p.* 1. *part. Inſt.* 5.

Un furet, a Ferret.

Fureur, anger, rage.

Furches and *furca*, Gallows and Forks, idem. *p. Fitzh. Juſtice*, 1. 17.

Furches, by *Britton*, 30 & 31. is uſed for Stocks, vide *Fourches*, and for all ſuch Things as are to puniſh Offenders in a Leet, vide *juices*.

Il fuſt, he fled. *Coke Rep.* 9. 121.

Furer, to ſteal, *furt*, Theft.

Furtivement, thieviſhly, or by ſtealth.

Fundaments, chief Rules, or Grounds for reaſoning.

Fuſer, to ſhed, to ſpill, *fuſe*, ſhed.

Fuſe ſang, Bloodſhed.

Fuſile, meltable and melring.

Fuſt, a Club or Staff, *un crois de fuſt*, a wooden Croſs, *per Britton*, 25.

Fut, he was. *p. Yelv.* 40.

Fucilla, leafy or full of Leaves, *fuciliue*, idem.

Fumez, ſmoaky.

Fumier, a Dunghill, *fumage*, Dung, or manuring with Dung.

Furnage, a Tribute paid to the Lord of the Manor, by the Suitors for the uſe of his Oven.

Arbres fuſtage, old high Trees of the Foreſt.

Fuſtain, Cotton, *bumbaſine*, id. and *Fuſtian*.

Futur, in Time to come, *futife* a Fugitive.

Fuſſent, they ſhould be, *fuſt*, was and had been. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

FY

Poies fyer, ye may truſt. *per Plowd.* in the Preface.

Fyndaringa, idem ut *Treaſure-Trove*.

Fynyeroit, would end. *p. Plowd.* 304.

GA

Gabel, Sax *Gafol*, a Tax, Tribute or Cuſtom. Hence, *Gafoldgyld*, a Society paying ſuch a Tribute or Cuſtom. And *Gafol Land*, Land liable to ſuch a Tax or Tribute.

Un gage, a Pawn, alſo a Surety or Pledge.

Gage battel, to wage War, *gager de ley*, to wage Law.

Gager, to depoſite, to put or lay down, alſo to engage or undertake, *Gagera*, ſhall engage.

Bailer en gage, to deliver or put in pawn.

En gage, is alſo betrothed, by ſome Authors.

Gager contra aſcum, to fight, alſo to lay a Wager.

Gages, Fees or Wages, as *prist ſes gage*, took his Fee. *Hill.* 3 *Hen.* 6. *& Fitzh. Juſt.* 158. a.

Gages, Sureties. *p. Gregory.*

Gaigner and *gainer*, to get, to obtain by Husbandry.

Il ad gaigne, he hath gained, *p. Parkins*, 146.

Eſt gaine, is gotten, *p. Coke Rep.* 6. 25.

Que gaine, who plough or till. 4 *Rep. Coke* 37.

Gainage and *wainage*, Things belonging to the Plough and Cart, *gaignage*, idem, or the Benefit ariſing by Tillage, alſo Arable *p. Crompton* 200.

Gaignarie or *gainery*, Husbandry, alſo Profit by Tillage.

Gainure, Tillage, *gaignont*, they get, or manure.

Galiges and *Galloches*, a ſort of Shoes worn in foul Weather.

Gales and *galeys*, Wales, *galois*, Welſh. *p. Plowd.* 126.

Gales gents, Welſh Men, *per eundem, fol.* 23.

Ungaille, a Jail or Gaol.

Galines and *Galynes*, Cocks, or Capons. *Gelines*, Poultrey.

Gallihalpens, a ſort of baſe Coin prohibited by 3 *H.* 5. *c.* 1.

Gants and *Gaunts*, Gloves, *Gantier*, a Glover.

Garbes, Sheafs of Corn, and ſometimes the ſame as *Herbas*.

Un garbe, a Sheaf or Bundle. *p. Termes de Ley*, 170.

Garbles is the Duſt or Filth ſeparated from Spices and other Wares.

Garder, to keep, to beware, to look to.

Gardes, kept, *Gards*, idem. *Fait gard*, doth keep. *per Coke's Report.* 5. 89. *Gardera*, ſhall keep.

Gardes, look ye to, beware, have a Care.

Bien ſoy gard, let him take care, or heed well.

Preignes gard, take heed. *per Coke* 5. *Rep.* 25.

Bien gardus, well kept. *per Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 165.

Un gard, a Ward. *Un gardien*, a Warden or Guardian.

En le gardure, in the keeping. *Plowd.* 373.

En le gardeiney, idem. *per Termes Ley.*

Cur de Gardes, the Court of Wards.

Le Garden, the Keeper. *per Coke Rep.* 7. 36.

En garde, in Cuſtody, or Wardſhip.

Seignour garden, the Lord Keeper.

Un Gardrobbe, a Place for Apparel, a Wardrobe.

Gardes vouſtre challenges, look to your Challenges; the which the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of Aſſizes ſay to the Parties, when the Jury is about to be ſworn.

Gare, a courſe ſort of Wool growing about the Sheeps Shanks.

Garner, to warn, *eſt garnee*, is warned, or ſummoned, *garniſher*, to warn. *p. Kitchin* 6.

Garniſhment, ſummoning, *garnye*, idem, *Garnis*, idem.

Eſt garniſh, he is ſummoned or warned.

Garniſhed, idem, alſo kept.

Ne garnee, not kept or warned, *garniſhee*, is he in whoſe Hands Money is attached.

Garrons, warning, ſummoning, *garnement*, idem.

Garrantly, warrantly, *un garnt*, a Warrant.

Garrenteront, they ſhould warrant.

Garrein, a Warren for Conies, &c. *p. Kitch.* 59.

Garen and *garene*, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 23.

Garrayne, idem. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. f. 9.

Garniture, Furniture, Trimming.

Garſon, a Boy, or young Servant.

Garſion, idem. *per Fitzh. Juſt.* 25.

Garſons Chauntement and *Garſons Chauntant*, ſinging Boys. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 45.

Garſettes, Girls.

Un Garth, a Yard, Garden or Backſide, alſo a ſmall Homeſtal. *v. Blount.*

Garſoment, they draw, as in Fiſhing.

Soit garant, let it be granted, *garant*, idem.

Gartier, a Garter.

Gaſon, in modern *French*, is a Turf, or piece of Earth.

Gaſter, to waſte, to ſpoil.

Les gaſtes, the Waſts, *gaſtines*, waſte Ground.

Gaſtment, waſting, ſpoiling, Depredation.

Gaſcher, to row, as in a Boat.

Gauche, the left ſide. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Gauche mamelle, they left Pap or Dug. *p. eund.*

Gavel, Tribute, Toll, vide *Gabel.*

Gavelkind, Lands partable among Kindred of the next Degree.

Un gay, *un geay*, the Bird called a *Jay.*

Gayner, to ſow or till, or the Profit thereby.

Tu Gaynes ma terre, thou doſt ſow or plow my Land. *p. Britton* 142.

GE

Un geaſt, a Gueſt. *p. Kitchin*, 176. *Geſtes*, Gueſts.

Geld, *Gelt* and *Gilt*, Money paid as a Tax or Tribute. Hence

Gildable, whatever is chargeable with ſuch a Tax; ſo

Gild or *Gyld*, now taken for a Society or Company, is from

Gyldan (Sax.) to pay, becauſe every Member paid his ſhare.

Generallement, generally, *gentilhome*, a Gentleman.

Geners, Kinds, Species.

Un geant, a Giant.

Geler, to freeze, vide *glace.*

Gelee, Froſt, *gele blanche*, white or hoary Froſt.

Gelement, Freezing, *gelure*, Ice.

Geline, a Hen, alſo a Capon. *p. Brit.* 151.

Gelines, Poultry.

Gentes, *Gents* and *Gens*, Common People, Lay-men, alſo a Country or Nation.

Gens de meſtier, Handy-crafts Men.

Gens de Egliſe, Churchmen, the Clergy.

Genus and *genues*, Knees.

Il ne genulera, he ſhall not kneel.

Gentilhome, a Gentleman.

Gentiſeme, a Gentlewoman.

Gentileſſe, the Nobility.

Geole, a Cave, a Priſon.

Geolier, a Jayler.

Germines, young Branches, or Sprouts of Trees.

Ils germine, they ſpring, or ſprout out.

Geeme and *germaine*, Stock, Kindred.

Engendre de meſme germe, came of the ſame Stock, or Kindred or Root.

Germer, to bud, to ſprout.

Germement, budding, ſprouting.

Les gentiles, the Heathen.

Geſir, to lye, vide *giſer*, *geſine*, lying.

Gerſuma and *Gereſgive*, a certain Fine, Rent or other Income.

Le geſte, the behaviour, *geſte*, put, caſt in. *p. nov. nar.* 47.

Getts, idem. *p.* 21 *Hen.* 7. 40. alſo caſt from.

Il poet gette, it may lie, *Poet eſte gette*, it may be gotten. *p. Fitzh. nat. brev.* 28. *gettes*, idem.

Gerbee de blee, a Sheaf of Corn, vide *garbe*.

Gevement, grieving. *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1.

Genres, kinds. *p. Plowd.* 332.

Geſt, vide *guſt*.

GI

Gigner, to beget, *Gignets*, begetting.

Gild, a Fraternity combined in Orders, *&c.*

Gildable, Tributary, or liable to Taxes and Orders.

De gileurs, of ſuch. *p. Britton*, 24. a.

Cy giſt, here lieth, *par giſer*, to lay or expoſe, *giſer*, to lye, *giſant*, lying.

Girdland, a *Saxon* Word for Yard-land. *p. Coke.*

Giſont en agait, they lie in wait.

Giſoient, they lie. *p. Parkins*, 29.

Gira, ſhall or will lie. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 13.

Girra, idem. *p. eund.* 6. 25.

Girroit, ſhould lie.

La git, there lies. *p.* 20 H. 7. 9.

Poit giſer les deniers in le Court, may lay or bring Money into the Court.

Giſure, Lodging. *p. Termes de Ley*, 77.

Giſants, lying. *p. Parkins*, 9.

Giſaunts, idem.

Giſt, lyeth.

GL

Glacer, to freeze, *Glace*, Ice.

Glace de tout coſtes, iced, or frozen about.

Un glave, a Sword; vide *Eſpe*. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 122.

Glaire, Gravel, Sand.

Glaire de un Oeuf, the White of an Egg.

Glaus, Maſt, Acorns. *p. Brit.* 143. alſo all manner of Nuts, Haws, Hips. *p. Stat. Glouc.*

Glebe, a piece of Earth, or Turf. *p. Broke's Abr.* 303.

Gleab-lands, Church-Lands.

Gliſſer, to ſlide, or ſlip, *gliſſant*, ſlippery.

Gliſement, ſliding, ſlipping.

Glaunts, ſwimming. *p. Brit.*

Gloir, Glory.

Glu, Glue.

Glyn, a Valley.

GO

Gors, a Stream or Pool, *gort*, idem.

Gorſe, a watery Place; and by ſuch a Name a Weare or Soil may paſs by Deed. *p. Plowd.* 151. Also a Pool or Fiſh-pond. *p. eund.*

Gote, a Ditch, Sluice, or Gutter. *p.* 23 *Hen.* 8.

Gorſe leves en ewes, Ditches thrown or caſt up in watry Places. Alſo Pits, *p. Britton*, 32.

Goule Aouſt, vide *Gule d'Aouſt*.

Gomme, Gum.

Un Gorre, a Sow.

Le gouſt, the Taſte, *Gouſter*, to taſte.

Gourt and *Goor*, a watry Place.

Un gouette, a Drop.

Gouteux, Goury.

Goule, vide *Gule*.

GR

Gratez, Thanks. *p. Plowd.* 307.

Graine, Corn of all ſorts.

Grainer, to till, or ſow, *grayur*, idem.

Le Grammair, the Grammar.

Graffer, a Notary or Scrivener. *p. Stat.* 5. *Hen.* 8.

Grange and *graunge*, a Houſe or Farm of Husbandry.

Grangier, a Farmer.

Grava, a Wood or Grove, properly a little Wood.

Grand, great.

Grand fuir, much a-do.

Grandement, greatly, very much, *grandeur*, greatneſs.

Nul graund, no Lord or Grandee. *p Kitch.* 203.

Graunter, to grant, *grantus* and *grantuz*, granted.

Al grantant, at the granting.

Grantaſtes, ye have granted. 49 *Edw.* 3. 1. a.

Grauns, given. *p. Brit.* 4.

Gratis, freely for Thanks.

Gree and *gre*, conſent, good liking, alſo ſatisfaction.

Sans gree, without agreement. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 125.

En bon gre, in good part.

En ounter ſon gre, againſt his Will. *p. nov. nar.* 71.

Que il poit fair gree, that he might make Agreement or Satisfaction, *uſt fair gre*, he had given ſatisfaction or made agreement.

Grevioſment, grievouſly.

Le greff or *greve*, an Officer who hath the Power of a Sheriff or chief Conſtable.

Gereſa, idem, *Greve* in *Saxon* is a Buſh.

Sheregreve, *Portgreve*, Chief Officers.

Grith, Peace. *p. termes Ley.* 178.

Grith breach, breach of the Peace. *p. eund.*

Grithſtole, a Sanctuary.

Groiboys, a great Wood. *bois*, *gr.* idem.

Greit, greeteth.

Greinder and *greynder*, greater.

Greinder enqueſt, the Grand Jury.

Greinders and *Meinders*, Lords and Commons. *per Weſt.* 1. *c.* 5.

Greive, grievous, *grever*, to grieve.

Greindement enſient, great with Child. *p. Coke* 6. 35.

Greſſume and *Groſſome*, idem ut *Gerſuma*, *q. vid. Plowd.* 271, 285. vide *Jereſuma*.

Que eſt greve, who is damaged. *p. Hen.* 6. 5.

Ne grevement, they grieve not. *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1.

Greve, great or grievous. *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 5.

Greve, Forfeitures, grievous Fines and Impriſonment.

Grithbreche, a Breach of the Peace within a Foreſt.

Gro, fat, *groſſier*, to grow big, *le groſſure*, the greatneſs, bigneſs.

Groſſes Diſmes, great Tithes, *i. e.* of Corn and Hay.

Groſſement enſient, great with Child, *groſſe de enfant*, idem.

Groſſome, a Fine at Entrance. *p. lib. aſſ. fol.* 64. a.

Groſſes nyeffs and *nyefes*, great Ships.

Grot, a Den or Cave, alſo a ſhady woody Place, with Springs of Water.

Greſler, to hail, *greſle*, Hail.

Griffs, Claws, or Talons of Birds, *&c.*

Grue, a Crane.

Gruarii, the chief Officers in a Foreſt.

GU

Guerr, War. *Rep.* 8. 166. a.

Guerdon, a Reward, vide *Gurdon*, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 121.

Gufe, a Pit. *p. termes de Ley* 176.

Gurge, a Pond or Pool.

Gurgite, a watery Place, *gurges*, idem.

Guerre, War, *guerres*, plural.

A leve guerre, to raiſe or make War.

Guerrine, Warlike.

Guſt, *Bracton* uſeth it for a Stranger that lodges the ſecond Night, a Gueſt, *geſt*, idem. *p. Lambard.*

Guiſes, Faſhion, Uſages.

Le gule, the Throat, *trencha luy en le gule*, cut his Throat.

Gule de aouſt, the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, which is St. *Peter ad vincula.*

Le guelle and *gueule*, the Wind-Pipe or Gullet.

Guetter, to watch.

Un guydon, an Enſign or Standard-bearer.

GY

Gyſer, to lie, *gyſant*, lying, *giſoit*, it lieth.

Gyzer, to lie or ſit, as a Sow to hatch.

Gyſet, Geeſe, 10 *Hen.* 8. 2.

HA

Ha, hath, *qui ha*, who hath.

Habile, able and fit, *habilis* idem.

Habilitie, aptitude, hability.

Habiller, to dreſs, to array.

Habilliment, Clothing, Arraying.

Habile de corps, light of Body active.

Habiter, to dwell, to inhabit.

Habite, inhabited.

Des habits, the Inhabitants.

Habitue, uſed, accuſtomed.

Hache, an Axe, alſo hewed cut.

Hada, a Haven or Port.

Hables, Havens, Ports.

Haga, a Houſe in a City or Borough.

Haits, lively, active.

Un hale, a Hall.

Haine, hatred, ſpite.

Hair, to bear Malice.

Qui hait, who hateth.

Haies, Hedges, Mounds.

Haies levye, ou abatu, Hedges made up or caſt down.

Halener, to breath.

Hallage, a Fee or Toll paid for Cloths brought to *Blackwell Hall.*

Hallamſheire, a part of *Yorkſhire* where *Sheffeild* now ſtands.

Ham, a Habitation or Town.

Un hamel, a Hamlet or Village *p. Plowd.* 337.

Hamſel and *Hamſtal*, an ancient Meſſuage in decay, or a Toft, *i.* a Place where a Houſe had ſtood.

Hanap, a Cup, Pot, or Tankard, *Hanapper. p. Parkins*, 43.

Hanap, idem, a Hamper.

Headborow, a leſſer or under Pledge, or Surety of a Tithing or Borough.

Headborow, the chief Pledge or Head-Surety of the ſame.

Heanſer, to accuſe.

Hanter, to frequent or uſe.

Happe, obtained, gotten. *per Comp. Jur. Cur* 48.

Happerois, ſhould chance or happen.

A happer, to chance or fall out.

Happa, ſhall chance or befall.

Ces happa, it fell out. *p. Coke Rep.* 7 10.

Haqueene, an ambling Nag, or pad Nag.

Un haque, a ſmall Gun not a Yard long.

Haquebut, a bigger Gun.

Un harangue, an Oration.

Harraſſer, to tire, to weaken.

Haraſſe, tired, weakened.

Halimote, a Court-Baron.

Harer, to ſtir up, move or provoke.

Harier, to importune, to urge, alſo to provoke.

Heriot and *heriot*, is that which is given or paid to the Lord of the Fee upon the Tenant's death, and is commonly the beſt Good or Beaſt, vide *heriot*.

Harneis, Armour, Furniture of Arms.

Haſſarders, Gameſters, Lottery-Men.

Haſter, to make haſte, *haſtivity*, haſtineſs.

Haſtif and *haſtive*, preſently, quickly.

Haſtifment and *haſtivement*, idem.

Harbiger, vide *herberger*, *harbinger*, idem.

Un hart, a Stag of five Years old.

La haunche, the Hip.

La haute, the Point, alſo high.

Hault, high, *plus hault*, higher.

Hau, a Voice of calling.

Hauſt, a Draught, *hauſt de ſervois*, a draught of Beer.

Havre, a Haven or Port, *per Termes Ley* 95.

Haut vey, the High-way, *haut ſtreat*, idem.

Hautement and *hautment*, proudly, arrogantly.

Haulment, idem. *haultiement*, highly.

Hauteneſſe, highneſs, greatneſs, *hauteſs* and *hautneſs*, idem. *hautain*, lofty.

Tres haut and *treſhault*, moſt high.

Lever en hault, to raiſe up on high.

Haunge, contrivance. *p. Brit.* 48.

Havement, greedily.

Hautainment, loftily.

Haulteur and *hauteur*, height.

Haulſer, to ſet up.

Haulſer le prix, to raiſe the price.

Havoir and *avoir*, to have.

Haw, a ſmall piece of Land near a Houſe, and ſometimes a Manſion-houſe.

Haugh, a Valley. *p.* 1. *pt Inſt.* 5.

Un hay, a Hedge, Mound or Fence.

Hayſon, the fencing or hedging Time.

Un camp bien hay, a Field well hedged.

Hayes, plural, *en haye*, in ranks, or rows.

Haybote, neceſſary ſtuff for Hedging.

Hayn, vide *hain*, hatred, *hay*, envious, malicious, *eſtre hay*, to be malicious.

Hedgebote, a Privilege of taking Wood for repairing Hedges and Fences.

Houſebote, the like of Timber, *&c.* for Repair of Houſes.

Heint, hate.

Heriot and *heriot Service*, is a Duty from Tenant in Fee, to the Lord, payable at the Death, and is uſually double the Annual Quit-rent, vide *hariot Cuſtom, antea.*

Herault, a Herald at Arms.

Herberger, to lodge, harbour or entertain.

Moy herberger, to lodge me. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 209.

Herberge and *herbage*, Victuals, Proviſion or Entertainment. *p. Coke Rep.* 5.

Herbeger ne voet, would not entertain. *p.* 5 *Edw.* 4. *pas An. lib.*

Soit herberge, be entertained, lodged. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 23.

Un herberger and *herbiger*, an Inn-keeper. *p. Kitchin*, 126.

Heritage, an Inheritance

Hereditaments, ſuch Things as go with the Inheritance, to the Heir, and not to the Executor.

Helas, Alas.

Herbette, dull, blockiſh.

Healder, an old *Saxon* Word for Tenant, or Occupier.

Heure, an Hour, *heures*, plural.

Bon heure, a good hour, good luck.

Mal heure, the contrary.

De le heure, from ſuch Time, or that Time; alſo foraſmuch.

A ceſt heure, at this Time preſent, *al heure*, in Time, *del heure que*, ſince, 42 *Edw.* 3. 20.

Le heynoſie, the heinouſneſs, *p.* 2 *R.* 3. 13. b.

Heureuſite, happineſs, bleſſedneſs. 1 *Rep Coke* 1.

Heureux, happy, fortunate.

Heyre, an Heir, *ſes heyres*, his Heirs.

HI

Hibou, an Owl, *hulotte*, idem.

Hideux, horrible, dreadful.

Hier, Yeſterday.

Hinefare (Sax.) the going away of a Hine or Servant.

Hirſt, a Wood, vide *hurſt.*

Hiſtoire, Hiſtory.

Un hide de terre, is a Plough Land computed to be 100 Acres *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur. fol.* 200.

Hidage, anciently a Tax upon every Hide of Land.

Hine, a Servant in Husbandry.

Hidel, a Place of Sanctuary or Protection.

Hirciſcunda, a Diviſion of Inheritances among Heirs.

HO

Hobilers and *Hoblers*, certain light Horſemen, who by Tenure were bound to ſcour the Sea Coaſts, and give notice of Invaſions, *&c.*

Hogenhine (Sax) one that tarries above three Days and Nights in a Houſe, and thereby becomes one of the Family.

Home and *homme*, a Man.

Homicide, Man-ſlaughter.

Home de guerre, a Soldier or Man of War.

Homage, Obedience, and by Tenure to be true to the Lord of whom Land is held.

Home-hine, idem ut *Hogenhine*, properly a Houſhold Servant.

Holt, a Wood, *Saxon.*

Holm, an Iſland or graſſy Ground compaſſed with Water, alſo a River-Iſland, *Saxon.*

Honor, a more noble ſort of Dignigry or Lordſhip, whereon divers other Lordſhips or Manors depend.

Hoo, a Hill, *Sax*

Hoir, mod. *French*, for Heir.

Homeſoken, an Immunity from forcible Entries.

Hont and *honte*, Shame, Diſgrace. *p. Coke 4 Rep. 5.*

Sans hont, impudent, *pur hont*, for Shame.

Ne fuer honte, were not aſhamed.

Honteux, bluſhing, *eſtre honteux*, to bluſh or be aſhamed, *choſe honteuſe*, a Thing cauſing Shame or bluſhing.

Horngeld, a Tax or Payment for horned Beaſts in a Foreſt

Hors, out, without, *hors de ſens*, mad.

Hors de temps, untimely.

Hort date, bearing Date.

Un horologue, a Clock. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 1.*

Hoſtelle, the Houſhold.

Hoſtel de Roy, the King's Houſhold.

Un hoſtelier, an Inn-keeper, alſo an Hoſtler.

Hoch-pot, to mingle together, as where a Man dies and leaves ſeveral Children, ſome of whom are preferred in his Life-time, what they have had of their Father is to be put and valued with what is left in *hoch-pot*, and all equally to be divided amongſt all the Children.

Hoſtile, Enemy-like.

Hovement, digging, or delving.

Un hove, an Iron Inſtrument to dig or delve.

Hoyau, ſo called in mod. *French.*

Hough, a Valley, *Britiſh.*

Hocketor and *hocqueteur*, a Knight of the Poſt, a decayed Man.

H U

Hu and *hute*, an Outcry.

Hutis, idem. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 200.

Hure, an Hour, vide *heure*, alſo Time. *p. Plowd. Abr.* 32.

Hui and *huy*, to Day.

Huile, Oyl, *Huille*, idem. *p. Coke Rep. 7. 37. a.*

Hulet and *hewlet*, an Owl.

Huis, a Door or Porch.

Huis and *huſe overt*, the Door open.

Huiſſe, idem.

Huiſſer, the Uſher, or Porter.

Huit and *huict*, eight.

Huict cens, eight Hundred.

Le huitieme partie, the eighth Part.

Huictime, idem.

Humecter, to moiſten.

Humer, to ſuck or draw in.

Humers Plein de eau, full of watery Humours.

Le humble, the Belly.

Hurſt, a Wood or Grove of Trees.

Un hunter de tavernes, a Haunter or frequenter of Taverns. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 58.*

Husfaſtne, a Tenant of a Houſe which had Land annex'd, or adjoining.

Huſtings (Sax) a Houſe where Things or Cauſes are heard and adjudged, properly a Court held before the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *Wincheſter*, &c.

Hutesium and *hutesium*, a Hue and Cry. *p. Fitzh.* 17.

Hutesium, is also an Outcry, or Proclamation, from thence *hustenam* the Hustings in *London*, where Proclamation is made upon Exigents, &c.

Huyer, to cry out, or proclaim.

Huys, idem ut *huis*.

Huy, to Day in mod. *French*.

De huys en huis, from Door to Door.

Un hutte, a little Cottage.

Hydropique, Dropsical.

Hypocrier, to dissemble.

Hythe, a Wharf, little Haven or Port, as *Queenhyth*, *Lambhyth*, &c. *p. Blount.*

Hyver, Winter. *p. Britton*, vide *Iver* and *Yver*.

Hulm vide *holm.*

Huscarle, a Domestick Servant, *Saxon.*

Huseans, Buskins, from *housean*, a kind of Boot, or any Thing worn over Stockings.

JA

JA, now, already, or from hence.

Jactivus, he that is cast, or looses by Default in pleading.

Ja demains, furthermore. *Stat. Glouc. c.* 8.

Ja deux ans, now two Years since.

Ja soit que, although, that.

Ja failli, I have fail'd, thence *Jeoffailes*

Jades, lately, even now, also heretofore.

Jadis, idem. *per Coke Rep. 6.* 23.

Jalous, Jealous.

Jalemanes, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, *Jalemaeynes*, idem. *p. Plowd. Com.* [illegible] *p. Plowd. Abr.* 57.

Jalemens, always. *p. Brit.* 4. [illegible]

Jammes and *jamais*. *per Statut. Westm.* 1. 20 never, and *per Statutes de Ley* 6. presently, and *p. eund.* 84 *file*.

Jamais, *a jam & magis*, at this Time and further.

A jamais and *a jammes*, for ever, perpetual, always, still, *p. al. Authores.*

Jammes devant, never before.

Jambes, Thighs.

Jampnum, furse, gorse.

Les jareds, the Hams, also Thighs. *p. termes Ley* 179.

Janvier, the Month of January.

Jarcer, to cleave, also cleft.

Un jardin, a Garden.

Jaulne, Yellow Colour, *p. Plowd.* 339.

Jeo jay. I have, *javera*, I shall have *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. 11. b. and by *Crompton's Jur.* 22. I may have.

Ja ent ad Cesi, hence it hath been passed, or gone, or Time past, also hath forborn doing *per nov. nar.* 56. b.

Jaun, idem ut *jampnum*, i. e. forse.

IC

Icel, this. *per Coke Rep.* 8. 15.

De iceux, of them. *p. Plowd.* 270. b.

Iceluy, he, the same Man.

Icelle, She, or the same Woman.

En icellez, in these same. *Plowd.* 349.

De icel, of it, *per Coke Rep.* 6. 26. also of the same, *per Crompt.* 221.

Je vus dirai icy dire, I will here tell you, *icell* is generally taken for it, and the ſame.

Ideot, one that is a Fool from his Birth.

JE

Jetter, thrown, caſt, vide *jette* and *Jetts*.

Jettment, throwing, caſting.

Jettes en Moulds, caſt in Moulds.

Jett Commaundements, laid Commands.

Jeudy, the Day, alſo *Thurſday*.

Jeo, I, *jeo aye*, I have.

Jeo ne poy, I cannot.

Jeo ſoy, I be, or am.

Jeo fue, I have been, alſo I am.

Jeoffailes, Faults, Miſtakes, *Miſpriſions*, Overſights in Pleading, vide, *jay failli*.

Jeopardie, hazard.

Jeoman, a Yeoman, *Saxon*.

Jeſq; and *jeſques*, to, unto, or until, *Jeſques*, idem.

Jereſuma or *Jereſgive*, properly a Fine or Income paid on one's Entrance into any Eſtate, Place or Office.

Jeuſday, Tueſday, vide *Juiſde*.

Un jeu, a Play or Game.

Jean, John.

Jeuner, to faſt.

Jeudi and *jeaundie*, Thurſday.

Jeune, young, *Jeune Garſon*, a young Fellow.

Jeunes, young Perſons.

Un jeune fille, a young Maiden.

Lour jeuneſſe, their Youth, *Jeuneſſe*, Youthful. *per Coke Rep.* 11.

Jerint, they have gone.

Jetſen and *jetſon*, Goods, or Things caſt into the Sea to preſerve the Ship.

Jetter, idem ut *jetter*.

Jetts and *jetta*, idem.

Ils jetterent, they drew down. *p. Plowd.*

IG

Ignitegium, the Time of covering the Fire, vide *Curfew*.

Ignote, unknown.

Ignier, to burn, *ignyer*, idem.

Ignye, fired, burned.

Ignorer, to be ignorant of, not to know.

Ignorement, ignorantly.

Ignominieux, reproachful, diſhonorable.

Ignominieuſment, reproachfully, ſhamefully.

Jit tout ceo fuit, all this was. *p. Termes de Ley* 24. b.

IL

Il, he, and it, *Il ſerra*, it ſhall be.

Il eſt ainſi, it is ſo.

Il jia, they are.

Ou eſt il? where is it, or where is he?

Il puiſſe, he may have.

Il y ad ſicome ſont, as if there are. 1 *p. Inſt.* 167.

Illonques, thither, alſo there and thence, *deillonque*, from thence.

Il Fault, it behoveth.

Illec, thither, there. *p. illec*, that way.

Illegitime, unlawful.

D'illours, Electors. *p. Plowd.* 23.

Illuſion, deceit, beguiling.

Illoyal, unfaithful.

Illuſtre, famous, eminent.

Illuſtrer, to make clear, or evident.

Imbatler, to encloſe. *p. Moore's Rep.* 119.

Imbaſe, made worſe.

Imbu, inſtructed, endued, alſo wetted.

Imbuent, they drank, or they ſwallow'd.

Imbeziler, to ſteal, pilfer.

Impanel, to write down in order, as in returning Jurors Names.

Imparker, to impound, *imparke*, impounded,

Impeach, to accuſe one of Crimes, to hinder.

Impeachment, (Lat. *Impetitio*) an impediment or reſtraint.

Impeachment (Lat. *Impetratio*) is the preferring of any Requeſt or Demand, alſo to ſue or proſecute.

Imperer, to command.

Imperite, unskilful, unlearned.

Imperites, idem.

Impedier, to hinder.

Implicative, implicitly.

Implead, to commence a Suit, to ſue for.

Implier, to fill up, by *Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 88. alſo to fulfil, by *Broke's Abr gr.*

Pur impleer, for the fulfilling.

Implede, filled. *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 223. b.

Impartir, to communicate.

Imbecile, weak, alſo to purloin.

Immeubles, Goods not removeable.

Immonde, unclean.

Impiteux, unmerciful.

Immunitie, Exemption, Privilege.

Imperſonee, one inducted to a Benefice Eccleſiaſtick, alſo a Dean and Chapter are Perſons *impeerſoned* of an Impropriation or a Benefice appropriated to them. *p. Blaunt.*

Implorer, to ask or deſire earneſtly.

Impierment, prejudicing, impairing.

Implements, Things neceſſary for a Trade, or Furniture of a Houſe, or uſed in Husbandry.

Improwment, making better, or of more value.

Impoſer, to put upon. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 49.

Import, brought in, carried.

Imprender, to take upon one.

Imprendra and *imprendera*, ſhall take upon him.

Impriſe ſur luy, took upon him. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 13. b.

Impriſteront, they took upon them, alſo they put forward.

Impregnant, filled with, containing, or being with Child.

Imprimee, printed, *imprimi*, idem.

Impropriation, Tithes in Laymen's Hands, but *Appropriations* are ſuch in Spiritual Perſons Hands.

Impudique, without Shame.

Imputer, to charge with, to impute.

Impunee, unpuniſhed.

Imprimeur, a Printer.

Impoſture, deceiving, *un impoſteur*, a deceiver.

Imprecation, curſing.

Ne impediera, ſhall not hinder.

Improprement, unproperly.

Impliquer, to entangle.

Impoſt, Tribute, Tollage or Cuſtoms.

Imprimerie, the Art of Printing, alſo an Impreſſion and a Printing Houſe.

Inapres, then after, alſo from thence.

Inacouſtume, not uſed, unaccuſtomed.

Inadvertence, unadviſedneſs.

Inanere, to make void or null, to defeat.

Incapacitie, inability.

Incedent, are ſet forth or publiſh'd. *p. Coke Rep* 8. 19. a.

Incender, burn, or ſet on Fire.

Inceſſament, always, or continually.

Incongruitie, unagreeableneſs.

Inchoſe, drove. *p. Coke* 8 66. b.

Incident, a Thing not to be ſeparated, as a Court-Baron from a Manor, alſo a Thing happening or falling out of neceſſity.

Inciter, to ſtir up, or to provoke.

Inciſer, to cut.

Incite, provoked.

Incumbrant, encumbring.

Incumbent, he who is poſſeſſed of a Church with Cure of Souls, who bends all his Study to his Cure.

Incurgera, ſhall forfeit, ſhall incur.

Queux incurgera, which ſhall happen or fall out. *p. Coke* 5. 118. b.

Incurre, happened, alſo encreaſed. *p. Moore Rep.* 116. *incurra*, idem.

Ne incurr, run not into.

Indew, indebted.

Incluſivement, comprehending, *excluſivement*, the contrary.

Incogna, unknown.

Incommoder, to hinder.

Inchanter, he who ſings Verſes to charm.

Incleaſed, enſnared, intangled, in modern *French Inlaſſe*.

Inconſiderament, raſhly.

Incontinent, immediately.

Incorrectement, faultily.

Incuter, to ſtrike, *ne voil incuter*, will not ſtrike. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 11. a.

Indire, to declare, alſo to endite, *indict*, endited.

Indices, Signs, Tokens.

Indoctement, unlearnedly.

Indomit, boiſterous, untameable and ungovernable. *p. 1. part Inſt.* 124.

Induccr, to bring in.

Infect, undone, not accompliſh'd. *p. Plowd.* 250. b.

Infreint, broken.

Infantes, Children.

Ingen, wrong, deceit, *pur Ingen*, for wronging or deceiving. *p. Kitchin* 144. a.

Ingenie, Wit, Ingenuity.

Indeciz, undetermined, undecided.

Indemne, ſaved harmleſs.

Indignement, unworthily.

Individu, not to be divided.

Per indivis, as not divided.

Indiviſum, in Law, is when two or more hold in Common without Partition.

Injuſtement, wrongfully.

Indult, Young, not of Age.

Ineffable, unutterable.

Infreinder, to break, *infreint*, broken.

Mal ingene, ill Will. *Coke* 3. *Rep.* 83.

Inique, wicked, *iniquement*, wickedly, *les ingenyes*, their wits. *Plowd.* 82. a.

Ingendres, begotten.

Inhabile, unfit, unable.

Inhiber, to forbid.

Inhumer, to bury.

Injurieux, hurtful, or wrongful.

Ing, a watery Place. 1 *part Inſt.* 5.

Ingyſt,

Ingyſt, thrown out. *p. Fitzh. Gr. Abr* 1 *pt. fol.* 238.

Injecture le Maines, laying Hands on one.

Injurer aſcun, to wrong one.

Injunction, a Prohibition, or Command, alſo a Writ ſo called out of the Court, forbidding to act.

Inorer, vide *Ignorer*.

Inſient, vide *enſient*.

Inſient, pregnant, quick with Child.

Inſient priviement, newly with Child.

Inſient groſſment, great with Child.

Inraſer, vide *enraſer*.

Inracera, pull'd down, thrown down.

Inquiſe, enquired into. *per Kitchin* 4.

Al inſpection, upon View or Sight. *p. Fitzh.* 134.

Infamer, to ſcandalize.

De infame, of ill Name.

Inegal and *inegual*, unequal.

Inſtainement, preſently, vide *maintainant*.

Inſurge, roſe up.

Inepte, unfitly, fooliſhly.

Inſtruict, inſtructed.

Inſuer, to purſue or follow.

Inſuiſt, following, and he followed.

Inſuera, ſhall follow or purſue.

Intaunt, foraſmuch, inaſmuch.

Intromit, meddled with, *intromitter*, to meddle with, and, *come jeo intend*, as I think or conceive.

Intendement, thinking, conceiving.

Intelligence, Knowledge.

Interleſſer, to put between, alſo to leave out or omit.

Interleſſe, left out, omitted, *interleſſant*, interlined.

Inover, to invent a new, to change.

Inopine, ſudden, unlook'd for.

Inſciement, ignorantly, without one's Knowledge.

Inſtigateur, a provoker, a ſtirrer up.

Inſolu, unpaid.

Interjecter, to caſt or put between.

Intermettre, to diſcontinue, *intrometter*, idem.

Interoguer, to queſtion, to demand.

Intervalle, a ſpace between, alſo a ſpace of Time, *&c.*

Les inteſtines, the Intrails, or Bowels.

Intime, inwardly, *mon intime amie*, my dear, or inward Friend.

Intrication, intangling.

Intruſion, unlawful entry into Poſſeſſion.

Intruder, vide *Entruder*.

Inveigner, to find, *inveign*, found.

Inveignant, finding, *ſerra inveigne*, ſhall be found.

Inventer, to find out.

Inveſte, poſſeſſed.

Invenigne, vide *envenome*, Poiſon.

Inviter, to ſhun, to be unwilling.

Ipſo invito, againſt his Will.

Inviter is alſo to provoke.

Invironer, to compaſs about.

Aler inviron, to go about.

Invalider, to weaken, to make void.

Inventorier, to inventory, or write Particulars.

Inutile, unprofitable.

J O

Joncaria, the Place where Ruſhes grow. *Co. Lit.* 45.

Jus,

Jeve, played. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Jevant, playing. *p. eund.*

Joindre, to join, to couple.

Joialx, Jewels. *p. Stat. Art. ſup. Chart. cap.* 20.

Joignant apres, joining unto, or hard by.

Joinct, joined.

Joue, play'd.

Jouges, Yokes. *p. Plowd.* 276.

Un jonc, a Ruſh, *juncaria*, ruſhy places, *juncaria*, idem.

Jour, a Day, *touts jours* for ever.

Ce jour, to Day, *en quel jour*, in what Day, *le jour demaine*, to morrow, *touts les jours*, daily, *journent*, idem.

Journante, Day breaking. *p. Britton* 209.

Journallement and *jeurnalment*, daily. *p Plowd.* 378.

De jour en jour, from Day to Day.

Jour is alſo an Oath, *que appent a la journee*, which belonged to their Oath. *p. Coke Rep.* 8 34.

Poit eſtre jouree, may be ſworn. *p. eund.* 9. 40.

Joitement, Wording. *p. Coke* 5. 99. a.

Joyeuſement, merrily, cheerfully, *p. eund.* 7. 17.

Un jou, a Cock, *jo*, idem.

Joung, a Yoke, vide *Juge.*

Jouſte, hard by, joining, *jouxte*, idem.

Joyeux, merry, joſyul.

Joyntenants, they who hold by the ſame Title without Partition.

Joeſdie, Thurſday. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 5. a.

Joeudi, idem in mod. *French.*

Joyaux, Jewels. *per Stat.* 28. *Edw.* 1.

Jotſon. vide *Jetſon.*

Joyeuſment, joyfully.

I R

Ire, Wrath, Anger, *Iracund*, angry.

Qui eſt ire? Who is angry?

Ire, Alſo to go, to paſs, to journey.

Ire ad largum, to go or be ſet at liberty, to eſcape.

Irra, ſhall go, or journey. *p.* 19 *Hen.* 8. 10. b.

Irra, idem. *p.* 21 *Hen.* 7. 27. a. from *aler* to go.

Ne irroit avant, he ſhould not go or paſs before this Time. *per Plowd. Abr.* 22. b.

Irrount, they go, *&c.*

Irruer, to pull, or throw down.

Irreprehenſible, blameleſs.

Irrite, unjuſt, unlawful. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 56.

Irrites, void. *p.* 2. *part Inſtitutes* 665.

Irriter, to provoke, to ſtir up.

Irruption, breaking in.

Irrevokeablement, not to be revoked.

Irreſourme, unreformed.

Irrepleviable, not to be delivered upon Sureties, or Pledges, a diſtreſs to remain.

I S

Un Iſle, an Iſland.

Iſſer and *iſſir*, to go forth.

Iſſera, ſhall iſſue.

Iſſeroit, ſhould iſſue forth.

Iſſiſt, he went forth, or iſſued out. *Iſſuiſt*, idem.

Iſſuont, they ſpring forth, or iſſue out.

Iſtuants, iſſuing, *iſſuant*, idem, *iſſaut*, idem. *p. Coke* 8. 87. & *p. Parkins* 125.

Iſſauntes, idem.

Iſſint, ſo. *p. Fitzh. Nat. br.* 40. alſo they be. *p. Parkins* 125. a.

Iſſi, thus, and ſo. *p. termes de Ley* 58. b.

Iſſue, Children.

Item, alſo, it being an Article.

Iſſiera, ſhall chooſe. 32 *Hen.* 6. 20.

Iſſer, to iſſue out, to go.

JU

Cel juge, this Yoke.

Un juge, a Judge.

Juillet, the Month of *July*.

Juiſes, *p. Fitzh. Juſtice* 201. ſeems to be Nuſances, or Stanks to turn the Water out of its Courſe.

Juiff, a Jew.

Juſne, young. *p. Coke Rep.* 11. 53.

Junes, young People. *p. eund.*

Leur juneſſe, their Youth. *p. Plowd.* 303. b.

Jument, a breeding Mare, a Colt, alſo a Bullock. *p. Gregory* 30. & *p. eund.* 323. b.

Jugum terræ, is taken to be half a Plough-Land, or as much as a Yoke of Oxen can till.

Juncaria, ruſhy Places, *joncaria*, idem.

Juns, a Man's Scull. *p. Nov. Nar.* 69.

Jure, ſworn, alſo an Oath.

Jumpna, a wateriſh Place. 1 *pt. Inſt.* 5.

Jures, ye are ſworn, alſo Oaths.

Pur jurer, for to be ſworn.

Jurement, ſwearing, *Jurye*, ſworn.

Serra jure, ſhall be ſworn.

Eſtre point jurés, ye may be.

Juries, idem ut *Jures*.

Jurgent, they ſhall ſwear. *Brit.* 9. a.

Juriſdie, vide *Jeuſdye*, Tueſday *p. Nov. Nar.* 53.

Jubile, a Pardon, a Year of Rejoicings given every fiftieth Year by the Pope.

Juriſconſultes, Counſellors in the Civil Law.

Juſques, until, unto, *Jeſques*, idem.

Juſques a ce lieu la, unto that place, here.

Juſques a maintenant, till this preſent.

Juſtement, uprightly.

Juſtes, Contentions in Arms and with Spears on Horſeback. *Jouſts*, in modern *French*.

Se juſtifier, to purge himſelf of a Crime.

Juſticements, all Things belonging to Juſtice. 2 *Inſt.* 225.

Juſtifiont, they juſtified or maintain'd.

Juvences, Heifers, alſo Steers.

Juvence, a Steer.

Juſne, younger.

Junes, young ones. *p. Brit.* 169. a.

Juvent, young, *juvents* and *juvens*, idem.

June ſhovellers, young Quoits or Pigeons.

Juvenches, Calves. 39 *Hen.* 6. 22. b.

KA

Kalendar Month, is 30, or 31 Days, but ſaying twelve Months, it ſhall be computed according to 28 Days *per* Month. *Coke Rep.* 6. 61. b. a Twelve-month ſingularly is all the Year. *p. eund.*

Kantref, in *Wales*, includes a hundred Villages.

Karle, a Man-Servant, or Clown.

Karrata feni, a Cart-load of Hay.

Key, a Wharf to land Goods.

Keyage, Toll paid for ſuch landing, or loading.

K E

Keins and *Kiens*, idem ut *keyns*.

Kernellata domus, a Caſtle.

Un kerver, a Carver. *p. Parkins.*

Kernes, idle Perſons, Vagabonds.

Keyns, Oaks, alſo young Saplings of Oaks, the modern *French* is *cheſnes*.

Keynez, Oaken Trees. *p. Plowd. Mr.* 75.

K I

Kidells, Wears where Fiſh are caught. *p.* (*Coke* 2 *pt.. Inſt.* 38.

Kipon, idem.

Kingſilver, Money paid on levying a Fine, in reſpect of the King's Licence for that purpoſe.

K N

Knol, a Hill. 1 *pt. Inſt.* 5.

Knout, a Knight. *p. Britton.* 200. b.

Un kne, idem ut *knol*.

Knave, anciently a Man-Servant, alſo a male Child. *p.* 14. *Edw.* 3. *Stat.*

L A

La, is a ſign of the Femenine Gender, for the, as *la feme*, the Woman.

La, is alſo an Adverb of place, as, *la ou tu es*, there where thou art.

La, is alſo a Relative, rehearſing the Thing ſpoken of, but moſt often ſtands for there.

L, the Letter is very often uſed for *Le*, the, before any word, as *L'eſpouſels*, the Marriage, *l'iſſue*, &c. *L'adite*, *l'adict*.

Si la, ſo long, until. *p. Brit.* 136. a.

Labeurer, to labour, *labeur*, labor.

Labourage, Husbandry work, Tillage.

Jour labour, Day-work.

Laict, Milk, *lac*, idem, alſo a *Lake*.

Laborieux, painful, laborious.

Lacerer, to tear in pieces.

Lacerta, a Fathom. *p.* 1 *pt. Inſt.* 4.

Laces, Gins, Snares.

Laches, negligence, ſlackneſs, default, omiſſion.

Lacher, to be idle, negligent, lazy, to loiter.

Lacheſſe, idem, neglect.

Lache, idleneſs, lazineſs, from *laſche*, modern *French*, careleſs, ſlothful.

Lader, to ſhip, or lade on Board.

Lafferent, they belong.

Laies gents, Lay-Men, *lays gens*, idem, *i. e.* they who are not of the Clergy.

Laga and *Lage*, Law.

Laganes, Gallons, *Lagons*, idem, *Crgmp. Juſt.* 33. *un lagon*, a Gallon. *p. Coke Rep.* 6. 61.

Lai, where.

Laghlite, a Mulct for Breach of the Law, *Saxon.*

Lagan, Goods at the bottom of the Sea.

Lagon and *Ligan*, idem.

Laieur, breadth. *p. Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 225. b.

Laiſant, leaving; *laiure* and *laicſture*, idem.

Lain and *lane*, Wool.

Leynes peals, Wool-fells. *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1. 59.

Layſer, to leave, *laiſe*, left, *laiſer*, idem, and to relinquiſh, and forſake, *p. Coke* 7. 15. and 6. 76.

Laiſſer la feme, to put away the Wife, or leave her.

Laiſſe le huis overt, left the Door open.

Eſt laiſe, is ſet forth or left.

Layſe idem ut *laiſe*.

Un laiz and *un lezs*, a Legate.

Evoy laiſe, I had left. *p Plowd. Preface.*

Lamena, led, carried.

Lancheap, a Fine paid on the Sale or Alienation of Lands.

Il langue, the Tongue.

Couper la langue aſcun, to cut out one's Tongue.

Languer and *langur*, weakneſs, ſickneſs.

Languir, to languiſh, *languiſant*, languiſhing.

Languorouſment, faintly, languiſhingly.

Lannemannus, the Lord of the Manor. 1 *pt. Inſt.* 5. a.

Un lapidaire, a Jeweller.

Laps de temps, loſs of Time.

Laps, a ſlip or fall, uſed for an omiſſion of the Patron to preſent his Clerk within ſix Months.

Lath, a great part of a County containing divers Hundreds.

Lays gens, vide *laies gens*.

Lay poier, Lay-power.

Loyſomus, let us reſt, or leave off. *Coke Rep* 10. 37.

Larges, encreaſed, enlarged.

Larges ou eſtraits, encreaſed, or diminiſhed. *p. Britton* 143. b.

Large, wide, *fort large*, very wide.

Large ouſter, over meaſure.

Largeſſe, a Gift, or Reward.

Mettre large or *vaſt*, to let go large.

Larroneux, Thieviſh.

Larceny, Theft, *Laron* and *Larron*, a Thief, or Felon.

Lareyns, Thefts.

Un Laſi, one of the Leſſees. *Coke Rep.* 5. 9. a.

Laſer, a Leprous Perſon.

Laſſer, to tire, to make weary.

Las, weary.

Laſſe, wearied, *Laſette*, wearineſs.

Laſtals, Dunghils, or Places to throw Filth, or Dung.

Laſtels, ſtays, hindrances, ſtops.

Lattre, the ſide.

Latrine, a Sink, Jakes, or Houſe of Office.

Laten, Braſs.

Lature, breadth, *Leaure*, idem.

L'autre, the other.

Laver, to waſh.

Lave, waſhed, *Lavement*, waſhing, *Lavera*, ſhall waſh.

Lawe, a Hill, *lawnd* and *launde*, a Plain between Woods.

Lagette, a Cheſt, Box, or Drawer.

Layneſſe, greateſt, largeſt, biggeſt. *p. Nov. Nar.* 61.

Layſeront, they leave. *Coke Rep.* 6. 12. b.

Lay gents, common People.

LE

Le, is an Article before the Maſculine Gender, ſignifying, the; as *le home*, the Man.

Les is put as a plural, as *le* the one, *les autres*, the others.

Le quel, the which, *leſquels* *deux qui que ci ſoit*, which of the two ſoever it be.

Lea and *Ley*, Paſture Ground.

Leal, vide *Loyal*, i. e. faithful, &c.

Lealment, faithfully, lawfully. *p. Brit.* 184.

Leaument, idem. *p. eund.* 18.

Leans, within. *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1.

Leaure, the breadth. *p. nov. nar.* 68. b.

Un leaſe, a Leaſh wherein Grayhounds are led.

Leaz, leaſed, demiſed.

Lecherwiſe, *Legrewita*, *Lotherwite*, &c. a Fine paid for Adultery and Fornication. 3 *Inſt.* 206.

Lechergeld, *Legergeld* and *Logregeld*, idem.

Lecteur, reading, alſo read.

Leger, to read, *bien poit leer*, could well read. *p. Coke Rep.* 11. 35.

Lecte, a Bed.

Lede, hurt.

Legierment, lightly, or eaſily, vide *Leigerment*.

Leicher, to lick, *licher*, idem.

Leide, Aid.

Un leez, a Leaſe. *p. Parkins* 157. b.

Leger and *legier*, ſudden, haſty, alſo violent and notorious. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 147. a.

Legerte, haſtily, ſuddenly, violently. *p. Brit.* 237.

Leigerment, lying. 1 *Hen.* 7. 1. and 31. alſo eaſily. *p. Rep.* 3. 26. alſo dormantly, or by the By. *p. Plowd.* 303. b.

Rewle legerment, a ſtanding Rule.

Un legion, a number of Armed Men, containing by ſome 6500, by others 12500 Men.

Un legat, an Ambaſſador.

Legiſlature, a Declaration of the Laws in Writing or Print.

Legitime, lawful.

Le lendemaine, the next Day after, or the morrow.

Leigne, the eldeſt.

Deffrer en lendemaine, to put off till to morrow.

Lendemaine, is ſometimes uſed for out of hand, and preſently, and afterwards.

Lee, read, *lees* plural, *leiſure*, reading.

Leigne and *leygne*, the Elder.

Lembleier, to ſteal.

Lenir, to mitigate, to aſſwage.

A lenvoy, to convoy, or ſend. *p. Brit.* 19.

L'envers, the inſide, or within.

Lendroit, without, outwards.

Leſer, to hurt.

Leſus, hurt.

Leſe, let.

Leſe a bail, let to bail. *Rep.* 10. 99.

Leſion, hurting, alſo wounding.

Ad leſs un a large, hath ſet one at liberty.

Leſſa, left, leaſed, let out.

Leſſe, idem.

Ne leſſent, they leave not. *p. Brit.* 204.

Ne leſſes, ye ſhall not fail, or omit. *p. eund.*

Leſſeſt, letteth or leaſeth.

Ne lerroun, they omit not, or fail not. *p. eund.* 9.

Lenraſe, vide *enrace*.

Lentier, the whole.

Lerra, ſhall hinder, omit, or let.

Leront, they lie. *p. Coke* 9. 66.

Lepre, a Leper.

Leſchewes, Trees fallen by chance, windfals. *p. Broke's Grand Abr.* 341.

Leſcheker, Exchequer.

p. Leaſer, by falſifying, leaſing.

Leſſe,

Leſſe, a Mainprize, let out upon bail.

Leſſance, bailing, *leſſant*, idem.

Leſs aler, let go, *a leſſer hors*, to let out.

Leſwes and *Leſues*, Paſture-Ground. *p.* 1 *pt. Inſt.* 5.

Ne pur leſſer aſcun arreſt, nor for ſtaying any Arreſt. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 198.

Leſgliſe, vide *egliſe*.

Un lettre, a Letter, *bailler lettres a porter*, to deliver Letters to be carried.

Lever, to raiſe, or ſet up.

Se lever du lict, to raiſe one's ſelf up in Bed.

Pur lever un meſe plus haut, for building a Houſe too high. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 184.

A lever un molin, to build a Mill.

Leve, lifted up, *leva le main*, hold up the Hand, *leve en le nuict*, roſe in the Night.

Le court leve ſuis, the Court roſe.

Levant & Couchant, upriſing and down-lying.

Levain, Yeaſt, Barm, Leven.

Leve, built, *leva le feſaunt*, ſpring the Pheaſant. *p. Kitch.* 59. b.

Leu, a Bed, vide *lect* and *lict*.

Leverer, a Lurcher, or ſmall Grey-Hound.

Levere, idem, *leuriers*, Gray-Hounds, *levers*, idem.

Un leveret, a young Hare, *leural*, idem.

Leve, raiſed.

Levorer, a tumbler Dog. *p. Kitch.* 59. b.

Leveſque, a Biſhop, vide *Eveſque*.

Leveſchrie, a Biſhoprick.

Lewes, a Mile, ſometimes taken for a Furlong.

Lewkes, Miles. *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. 10 a.

Leuks, idem. *p. Coke Lib.* 10. 72. but is more properly *leagues*. *p. Phillips.*

Aler tres lewes entour, to go three Miles about. *p. nov. nar.* 52. b.

Tient lew, held, or took place. *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 57. b.

Leuuad, a Foreſt, or Park, *leuved*, idem, *leuve*, idem, and *leuca*, idem. *p.* 1 *pt. Inſt.* 5.

Leyre, the Heir. 4 *Hen.* 7. 1. a.

Leyed, hurt, vide *lede*.

Ley gager, Wager of Law, is where the Plaintiff wanting Proof, the Defendant's Oath is taken that he owes not the Money or Thing demanded.

Leyn, Woollen Cloth. *p. nov. nar.* 31.

Leynes, Wool, *pealtz leuuz*, Wool-Felts. *p.* 3 *pt. Inſt.* 39.

Ley, Law, *leyes*, plural.

Leys gens, Lawyers. *p. Brooke's Gr. Abr.* 288.

Lez and *les*, thoſe, theſe.

Lez, is alſo nigh, or near unto.

L I

Lict, a Bed, vide *Lect*.

A lier, to read, *lia*, read, *lie*, idem.

La lie, the Dregs, the Lees.

Lie, bound, *lye*, idem, alſo read. 2 *Rep. Coke* 9.

Lier, to bind, knit, tie.

Liera, ſhall bind, *&c. lyera*, idem.

Qui lie, who bind, *liant*, they bind, *liont*, idem.

Lieiſon, bound, *liement*, binding, *lien*, idem.

Liege,

Lieges, Miles or Leagues. *per Fitzh. Juſt.* 146.

Lieues, idem. *p. Britton.*

Lievre, a Hare, *Lievres*, Hares.

Lien, a Cord or String, or Line.

Lief and *leof*, rather, *Saxon.*

Liera, ſhall bind.

Ne poit lier, could not read.

Lieus, places, *ſeaux en lour lieux*, ſitting in their Places. 13 *Hen.* 8. 11. b.

En auter lieu, elſewhere, in another Place.

Lieux, *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. *Weſtm.* b. Places.

De lieu a lieu, from Place to Place.

En lieu, inſtead, in place of, *a lieu*, idem.

Un liewe, a Place. *p. Greg.* 202.

Lieux, Miles. *per nov. nar.* 53. b.

Liewxx, idem. *p. Plowd.* 87. b.

Lige and *ligue home*, a Vaſſal, a Subject, *liege*, idem.

Liger, to tye, *liga*, tied. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 23. a.

Lignage, Parentage, Kindred, Lineage.

De meſme lignee, of the ſame Blood, Kindred, *&c.*

Ligon, vide *Lagon.*

Licher, to lick.

Limiter, to bound, define, limit.

Linquer, to leave, *linquy*, left, *linquiſt*, leaveth.

Lin, Flax, *line*, idem, *linarium*, a Flax-Ground.

Linge, Linen, *linches*, Sheets. *p. Cromp.* 32.

Lingues, Tongues.

Il lirroit, it ſhould be lawful. *p. Moore Rep.* 27.

Bien lirroit, well lawful. *per Plowd. Abr.* 9. a.

Bien liſt, idem.

Lite and *lyte*, a Bed, vide *liet.*

Ligne, a Line, *fait a la ligne, ou cordeau*, made with a Line and Level.

Lign, is alſo a League.

Un linier, a Flax or Hemp-dreſſer.

Veſtu du linge, clothed with Linen.

Liqueur, Liquor.

Un lis, a Flower-de-Luce.

Litige, ſtrife, debate, *Litigeux*, contentious.

Livery of Seizin is the delivery of the poſſeſſion of Lands, *&c.*

Livrer, to deliver, *livre*, delivered.

Livre, a Book, *lieur*, idem.

Un liver, a Pound-Weight, *livers*, plural. *p. Moor* 648.

LO

Loins, far off. 2 *lib. Aſſ.* 100. a.

Lore, hire, reward, *lower*, idem, alſo a bribe. *p. Fitzh. grand Abr.* 199. b. vide *W.* 1. *c.* 9.

Pour lour loier, for their Fee. *p. Mirror.*

Londres, London.

Loggis, a Lodging, *logis*, idem, *un loge*, a Lodge, or Cabbin in a Ship, *loggis*, alſo is, it behoves.

Il eſt loiſible, it is lawful, *loiſt*, lawful, legal.

Loin pluis, very far.

Longure, length, *a la longue*, at length.

Longueur, idem ut *longure.*

Longayne, a Sheep-walk, or Fold-courſe, *longaine*, idem. *p. nov. nar.* 16. b.

Cy longement, thus long, as long as. *p. Plowd.*

Pluis longement, longer, more long.

Loſtal

Loſtel and *loſteil*, vide *hoſtel*.

Lors, then, at that Time. *per Stat. Weſtm. 1. cap.* 20.

Lorſq; and then.

Lou, where.

Lovage, hireing.

A louer, to praiſe.

Lovers, Rewards or Bribes. *Weſtm. 1. c.* 32.

Loup, a Wolf.

Lotoix, a Waſher-woman, *loture*, waſhing.

Lotux, gives Suck, ſuckles.

Lothenoit, *quaſi lecherwit*, Amends given for lying with a Bond-woman.

Sans lower, without Reward or Fee.

Lowers idem ut *Lovers*, alſo Fees or other Gains. *Brit.* 38. a.

Lourgulary and *lourderie*, Inhumanity, alſo any villanous Act.

Lour, their, theirs, *loer*, idem.

Louer, in modern *French*, is to praiſe.

Lovanger, idem.

Lowage, Poſſeſſion, *en lowage de Meſe ou toft*, in Poſſeſſion or Occupation of the Houſe or Toft. *p. nov. nar.* 2. a.

Loyal, faithful, true, lawful, *loyaux*, idem.

Loyalment, faithfully.

Loyes, Laws, *loyx*, idem. *per Nat. brev.* 42.

Loynteines and *loyntens*, a Collateral Heir. *p. Brit.* 91.

En pluis loyntime degree, in the more collateral degree. *p. eund.* 189.

Un loyer, a Reward, or Gratuity,

Loz, Praiſe.

L U

Lu and *leu*, Light, *lever*, Lightning.

Luce, a Pike, a Jack-Fiſh.

Et luce eſt and *luſe eſt*, the Uſe or the Cuſtom is. *p. Coke* 5. 39. and *p. Plowd. Abr.* 21. b.

Lucratif, profitable, gaining.

Luire, to ſhine, *Luminer* idem.

Luiſſant, ſhining, alſo Lightning.

Lue, read, *lues*, idem. *p. Br.* 9. *fuit lus*, be it read, *p. eund.* 101. a.

Lumiere, Light, *lumineux*, giving Light.

Lunitique, Frantick.

Lune die, *lundy* and *lundie*, the Day called Munday.

Le lune, the Moon.

Lunettes, Spectacles.

Lung and *lune*, the one.

Un lupe, a Wolf, vide *loupe*.

Luder, to play, *tiels que lud* ſuch who play.

Luſe, playing Cards.

Luy, him, he, the ſame *Mu el*, her. *p. luy*, by it ſelf, or himſelf, *ſur luy*, upon him.

Luy, is alſo, who and when *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 39. b.

Luy is ſometimes taken both for him and her.

A luy and *de luy*, to and from him and her.

A luy ceaux, to him or them.

Lupulicetum, a Hop-Yard, or Ground where Hops grow.

L'une & l'auter, the one and the other.

Lut and *lute*, Dirt, Clay.

Luter, to dawb with Clay, or Mortar, or Lime.

L Y

Lye, read, vide *lie*.

Lye, *p. Fitzh. Juſtice* 176. bound or tied.

Lyant, vide *liant*.

Lyera, ſhall bind, or tye.

Lyerent, they are bound.

Lyer, *p. Brooke's grand Abr.* is to tie, bind or fetter, and by *Kitch.* 16. b. 'tis to read.

Lynge, Linnen, idem ut *linge*.

Ne lyſt, not lawful. *p.* 13 *Hen.* 7. 9. b.

Lyte, by ſome Authors is a Bed, idem ut *lict*.

Lyre and *lyer*, to alledge, to declare for, alſo to oblige, or bind.

Lyſt, lawful, idem ut *liſt*.

Lyver, idem ut *livre*, and *p. Dyer* 6. b. and *Plowden's* Preface *Lyeur*, is a Brook.

Lyvers, is alſo Pounds.

Un lyre, a Harp.

Lyeges, Subjects. *p. Fitzh Juſt.* 149. a.

M A

MA, my, feminine, *mon*, my, Maſculine, alſo mine.

Ma amie, my ſhe Love, *mon amie*, my Lover, or he Love.

Machecollata domus, a Caſtle. *p.* 1 *pt. Inſt.* 5. a.

Machiner, to deviſe Evil, or go ſubtilly or cunningly about it, *machination*, deviſing Evil.

Maeriſme, Timber, *meriſme*, idem.

Macegriefs and *macegrefs*, ſuch as buy and ſell ſtolen Fleſh. *p. Blount.*

Un magicien, a Diviner, Magician.

Maign, great, *magnifique*, ſtately, auguſt.

Magie, the Art of Enchantment.

Un machine, an Engine.

Maihem, maimed.

Maculer, to ſpot or blot.

Mahim, a hurt, whereby one loſeth the uſe of ſome Member.

Maines, Hands, *le maine dextre*, the Right Hand.

Maines eſtendues, open Hands.

Ouſtre le maine, out of Hand.

Ma mainy, my Family. *p.* 19 *Hen.* 6 fol 1.

Bailler ſes maines, to give his Hands.

Mainz, idem ut *maines*, *per Dyer* 7. a.

Maignaſium, a Braſier's Shop.

Mainpernour, a Surety.

Mail, a ſmall Coin leſs than a Penny. *p. Kitchin* 12 and 61.

Un mail, is a Half-peny. *par termes de ley.* 331.

Mainprize, Bail, *mainpernable*, bailable.

Leſs ad mainpriſe, let to Bail. *p. nat. br.* 299. b.

Mainorable, tenable, demiſeable, alſo habitable.

De main in main, from Hand to Hand.

Maincraftes, Handicrafts.

Mainoverer, to manure, *meynovera*, ſhall manure. *p. termes ley.* 174. b.

Mainoure, handy-work, *p. Brit. cap.* 62.

Maintenant, now, at this preſent.

Makement, contrivance, practice. 42 *Edw.* 3. 2. b.

Maintenir, to hold, to keep, to maintain.

Maintenera, ſhall keep, *&c.*

Maintes foitz, often, divers Times.

Jeſque maintenant, hitherto.

Maintenus, held, kept.

Maintainor, he who maintains or ſeconds a Suit in Law.

Maiſne, vide *puiſne*, Younger.
Mainorants, remaining.
Un Maire, a Mayor of a Town.
Maieur, idem, in modern *Freneh.*
Mais, but, vide *Mes.*
Mais, is alſo more, *Il a mais de quarante ans*, he is more than forty Years.
Maiſonner, to build.
Maiſon, a Houſe.
Maiſonnement, Building.
Maiſtre, Sir, Maſter.
Malade, ſick, diſeaſed, *eſtre fort malade*, to be very ſick.
Un maladie, a Sickneſs.
Maladif, ſickly, ſick.
Male, evil, miſchief, hurt. *males*, plural.
Malement, evilly, or miſchievouſly.
Maledef, afflicted. *p. Moor's Rep.* 878.
Maleadventure, ill Fortune.
Maleadviſe, unwary, imprudent.
Male iſſues, Sons.
Male denier, a Half-peny. *p. Termes Ley* 157. b.
Malefeſant, ill doing, *Malifice*, idem.
Malegree, againſt one's Will.
Malveiſt apert, an open Offence. *p. Stat Weſtm.* 1. 15.
Malveis and *Malves*, ill will, *malveſnes*, idem. *per Plowden*, 360.
Malavis, unadviſedneſs.
Malvois, Evil. *p.* 3 *part. Inſt.* 39.
Malediction, a Curſe.
Malfacture, guilty of doing ill. *malefeſance*, idem.
Ala mal heur, at an ill Hour.
Malveiſnes, illneſs, wickedneſs. *p. Plowd.* 75. b.
Malveillance, ill Will, Malice.
Malleable, pliant to the Hammer.

Maltolt, and *maltault*, Toll Import, but properly any unju exaction. *per Stat. Weſtm.* 1. 5
Manaſſer, to threaten, *pur ma naſſer*, for threatning.
Manas, threatned, *manaſſa* threatnings.
Manaſſera, ſhall threaten.
Manche, a Sleeve or Glove.
Mamelles, Breaſts, Dugs.
Mander, to ſend, *il mandra*, h ſent.
De mander, of bringing, *p Fitzh. Nat. brev* 23.
Mandement, a Command.
Mande, vide *maunde.*
Un manque, a Maihm, a wound *p. Coke* 9. 120.
Manger, to eat, to feed.
Bailler a manger, to give Food
Mange, eateth, *maunge*, eat, *il mangeront*, they eat, *puis mange* after Dinner. *p. Hen.* 7. 26.
Un manteau, a Cloak, or Mantle.
Maiuer, a Lordſhip, or Manor; alſo a chief Dwelling.
Manſion, the chief Houſe.
Manning, a Days work. *p. Blount*
Manſe, a Farm.
Manſes, Hides of Land.
Manumiſſe, ſet free.
Manumitter, to enfranchiſe or ſet free.
Manurer, to dung, ſoil, or fold upon Lands, to order Husbandly.
Manueſter, to filch or take away privily, alſo to thieve.
Manueſtes, thievings.
Un marche, a Market, *marc* and *marche*, idem.
Marches, Markets. *per Britton* 53.
Marces, Marks in Tale of Money.

Marche

Marchet and *merches*, Money paid the Lord in ranſom of Virginity, or for Licence of his Tenants Daughters to marry.

Marcher, to walk, go or march.

Marier, to marry, *marie*, married.

Si vous maryes, if ye marry. *p. Plowd.* 203.

Marlerium and *Marlettum*, a Marlpit.

Maryeres, ye ſhall marry. *p. eundem.*

Mariſdie and *mardie*, Tueſday, vide *Juiſdie.*

Mariſchal, an Officer, or Keeper of the King's Bench Priſon; alſo the Earl Marſhal, Knight Marſhal, Judges Marſhal, *&c.*

Maries, Marſh-Ground.

Marettum, idem, from *maret*, French.

Marys, idem. *p. nov. nar.* 2. a.

Maſle, Male-kind, *petit maſles*, Boys.

Marquer, to note, or ſet down in writing.

Manicles, Gyves, Fetters.

Manie, madneſs, *un manique*, a Madman.

Marches, the Bounds and Limits of a Country; alſo Markets. *p. Britton* 53.

Le marge d'un livre, the Margent of a Book.

Mare, the Sea, *la marine* and *marin*, of, or belonging to the Sea.

Maritime, the Sea-Coaſt.

Jure maritime, the Rights or Laws of the Sea.

Un marque, a Marquis.

Mois, a Month.

Le mois de Mars, the Month of *March.*

Martyre, Martyrdom.

Maſſacre, killing, or murthering of any.

Maſſoner, to ſing Maſs.

Muſure terre, Ground containing about four Ox gangs.

Mateu and *matin*, morning, *matutine*, early.

Matine, early, *le matyne*, the morning. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 86. b.

Mature, ripe, come to Perfection, *matures*, idem, *per Perkins* 109.

Matrimoigne, Marriage.

Magre and *maugre*, in deſpight of, againſt.

Maugre ſa ſoeu, againſt his Will.

Maugre ſon teſt, whether he will or no.

Malgre, idem, in mod. *French.*

Mauger, notwithſtanding. *1 Hen.* 7.

Maulx, Evil.

Maunder, to ſend, *maunde*, ſent.

Ont maunde, they have ſent. *p. Termes Ley* 87.

Maundera, ſhall ſend. *p. Plowd.* 313.

Per maundement, by command.

Mauuger, to eat, alſo Food.

Maunge, eat ye, alſo eateth.

Mauveſte, guilt, fault. *per Britton* 10.

Mauvaiſe, ill, baſe, bad, *per eundem. Maus*, idem.

Mauvayſe gard, ill kept, *per Coke* 11. 49.

Pur mauſeſheure, for avoiding ill. *p. Brit.* a.

Mauveſement, maliciouſly. *p. Britton*, 37. b.

Mauvaiſement, idem, and wickedly.

Un mat, a ſot, a fool.

Maxime, a Rule in Law, a Principle not to be diſputed or denyed.

Maynourable, Tenantable; alſo tillable, vide *mainorable.*

Mayhem, the loſs of ſome Member of the Body. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 50.

Le maz d' un neuf, the Maſt of a Ship.

ME

En le meane, in the manner. *p. Plowd.*

Mean, vide *Meſne.*

Un meaſe, a Meſſuage, *meſe*, idem, *mees*, idem.

Le maſon, the Houſe. *p. Greg.* 336. a.

Meaſon due for *Maiſon de Dieu*, a Houſe of God.

Medleſſe, affrays, ſtrife, quarrelling.

Medfee, a Reward or Bribe, ſomething in compenſation.

Meer, the Sea, *mer*, idem.

Meen and *meſne*, the Tenant between the Lord and the Under-Tenant. *p. Britton* 58.

Melieur, better, *melious*, beſt.

Meinder, fewer, leſſer. *p. Kitch.* 7. a.

Meins, leſs, *meindre*, idem.

Meintſoits or *Meinsfoits*, ſeldom. *Q. Weſt.* 1. *c.* 18.

Le meignee, the Family, or Houſhold. *p. Stat. Art. ſup. Chart.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

Mein mine, *miens* and *mines*, ſomewhat, *neint meines*, nevertheleſs.

Al meins and *au meins*, at leaſt, *al meinſt*, idem. *Kitch.* 7. a.

Meir, Mayor. *p. Plowd.* 36. b.

Meime, a Family, Houſhold.

Meiſtre, Matter or Cauſe, alſo the means.

Meiſter, requiſite, neceſſary.

Meit, the one half, the Moiety.

Melle and *miel*, Honey.

Du miel celeſte, Manna.

Que nul ſe meller, that no ſhall meddle, *p. Plowd.* 313. b.

Melieux, better, alſo Knowledge, *melieur*, idem.

Le melieur, the middle.

Per le melieu, through the middle.

Menacer, to threaten.

Menaceur, he that threatens.

Menacement, threatning.

Mendica, begging, *un Mendicant*, a Beggar.

Soit menant, they be dwelling or reſiding.

Mene, a Houſhold Servant, a Family.

Menial, idem.

Soient menes, they are brought *p. Britton* 10. b.

Menſerges, lies. *p. Cromp.* 35. b.

Mener, to walk about, to lead

Mene, lead or drove, *menes*, plurally.

Menus, ſmall, *menu*, idem ſlender.

Mengent, they eat. *per Brit.* 10.

Un meſonger, a lier, *menteur* *mentour*, idem.

Le meſoigne, the lie, *meſonges* lies.

Ment, a Mind, *ove un* with one Mind.

Sans ment, a Sot, a Fool.

Eyent mentu, they have lie *mentent*, they lie.

Menterie and *mentery*, ſlander falſe reports.

Mentir, to ſpeak falſely, lie.

Mehme, *mehime*, vide *Mayhem.*

Menage, Carriage, Burthens.

Per le menu, by ſmall Parcels by Retail.

Merchander, to traffick, to commerce.

Mere and *mera*, only, abſolute.

Mere droit, chief Right, meer Right.

Mercie, Thanks, alſo Pity.

Jeo vous mercie, I give you Thanks.

Mercredie, Wedneſday, *merkerdi*, idem.

Merkedy, idem, *merdie*, Tueſday.

Mere, Mother, *mere de ma feme*, my Wife's mother, *me mere grand*, my great Grandmother.

Alſo *mere*, the Sea, as

Le mere bank, the Sea-ſhore.

Merger, to drown, *merging*, drowning.

Merge, drown'd, *mergera*, ſhall drown.

Meridinal, Southward.

Mermeſettes, Monkeys. 12 *H.* 8. 4. b.

Meriſme, Timber, vide *maeriſm.*

Meremium is the *Latin* in Law us'd for Timber.

Mertlage, ſpeaking of Martyrs. 9 *Hen.* 7. 14.

Meriter, to deſerve.

Un merrour, a Looking-Glaſs, *mirroar*, idem.

de ce merture, of this matter. *Coke* 9. 121.

Merveille, wonder, *merveileux*, wonderful.

Mes, but, ſometimes, and alſo.

Meſfayre, to miſ-do, or do ill.

Meſavenir and *meſaveign*, to come amiſs, to miſhappen, *meſaventeur*, an ill chance.

Meſcreant, a faithleſs Perſon, an Unbeliever, vide *Miſcreant.*

Meſconuſter, to miſunderſtand, *meſconuſtre*, idem.

Meſdire, to ſpeak amiſs of one, to backbite.

Meſſuage, a dwelling Houſe, but by this Name may paſs a Curtilage, Garden, Orchard, Dovehouſe, Mill, Cottage, Toft, *&c.* as Parcel thereof.

Meſquerdie, Wedneſday,

Meſle, mingled.

Meſeaus, Leprous. *p. Britton* 88. a.

Meſeaux, idem. *per Mirror Juſt.*

Meſchet, it fell amiſs, or contrarily. *p. eund.* 191.

Meſlange, Mixture.

Mes is ſometimes put for my, as *mes avers*, my Cattle; alſo for mine, *de mes reports*, of my Reports. *p. Coke* 9. 36. b.

Meſſarius, a Mower. *per Fleta* 2 *cap.* 75. a Harveſt-man.

Meſſor, idem.

Meſtilo, Munk-corn, Maſlin, Wheat and Rye mingled.

Se mecoignoſtre, he knows not himſelf.

Meſcrus, ſuſpected or fled for fear, alſo guilty.

Meſcru, idem, and miſtruſted, *per Britton*, 4. 6. and 2 *part Inſt.* 633.

Meſcreables gents, People denying, or not believing the Faith in Religion.

Meſnage, Houſhold, *meſnagement*, Houſwifry, alſo Thriftineſs.

Meſprendre, to miſtake, to do amiſs.

Meſprenants, miſtaking. *Coke* 9. 121. *Miſpriſion.*

Meſpriſer, to do amiſs, to contemn.

Le meſſe, the Maſs, *meſſes*, plural.

Le meſme the ſame, *luy meſme*, himſelf

Eux meſmes, themſelves, *ce meſme*, this very ſame.

Eulx

Eulx meſme, they themſelves. *p. Greg.* 281.

Le enfant meſme, the Infant himſelf.

Que jeo meſme, than I my ſelf. 2 *Hen.* 7. 15. a.

Meſme in *Termes de Ley*, is ſometimes put for although, vide f. 267. b.

Le meſne, vide *meen*.

Eſtre meſnes, to be carried, brought. *per* 3 *pt. Inſt.* 39.

Meſq; albeit, although.

Meſaveigner, miſchance.

Meſle, mingled, *meſlange*, mingling. *p. Plowd.* 339.

Meſſurer, to move.

Meſſoignes, lies, falſe Stories. *per Termes de Ley* 104.

Meſtive, Harveſt, *en temps de meſtives*, in Time of Harveſt.

Meſtiver, idem ut *meſſarius* and *meſſer*.

Ou meſtier, where it needeth, or is requiſite. *W.* 1. *c.* 9. alſo need. *per Kitch.* 17. b. and needful.

Meſter and *meſtre*, idem, *i. e.* need.

Si meſtier foit, if need be.

Meyes, a Month, *meſe*, idem. *per Brit.* 62. b.

Met, ſent, put, *mette*, idem. *per Crompt.* 56.

Mettre and *metter*, to put, *de meſtre*, of putting.

Mettre hors de ſon heritage, put out of his Inheritance.

Metter, to ſhew forth.

Mettre aucun, to reſt one, or take repoſe.

Se met, doth put himſelf. *per Brit.* 232. b.

Mettre en contraire, to oppoſe or ſet himſelf againſt. *p. Plowd.*

Met, he put or brought, *mettont*, plural.

Ne mettre, did not bring. *p. Hen.* 6.

Mettre en Dieu, put himſelf upon God. *p. Nov. Nar.* 3. b.

Mettre a fin, brought to an end.

Meurs, Demeanour, Manner, Behaviour.

Meure, Ripe, ready. *p. Plowd.* 36. b.

Seit meu, he moved or ſtirred up.

Meus, moved, ſtirred up. *per Brit.* 240. b.

Meutre, Murther. *per Coke* 9. 121.

Meurture, idem. *p. eund. meutre*, idem.

Meurtrier in modern *French*, is a Hangman.

Meux, the beſt, *meulx*, better, alſo rather.

Meyndre, leſſer, ſmaller, *meindre*, idem.

Meys, idem ut *meis*.

Meyn, a Hand. *p. Parkins* 161. vide *maine*.

Avant maine, before hand. *per Britton* 106.

Meyney, a Family. *per Lombard*,

Mrynoverə, ſhall manure or dreſs in a Husbandlike manner.

Meynorable, vide *mainourable*, ſometimes 'tis put for Tillage.

Meubles, Moveables, Houſhold-ſtuff.

Meurir, to ripen.

Meyndre, vide *meinder*.

M I

Mi, the half, the moiety, alſo the middle, vide *my*, *perme*, amongſt. *Coke* 9. 120.

Mi, mix'd, alſo put. *p. termes de ley.* 75. a.

Milieu, the middle Place.
Mie and *my*, a negative Note, or denying.
Et midi, Noon, Mid-Day, *midy*, idem.
Midivint, Midnight. *Coke* 9. 50.
La mi eſti, Midſummer.
Miel Honey, *mielleux*, ſweet as Honey.
Michaelm, Michaelmas.
Al miens, at leaſt, *meis*, idem.
Miendre, vide *meinder*.
On mieſter ſera, where need ſhall be. *p.* 3 *pt. Inſt.* 39.
Mier, Mother, idem ut *mere*.
Mieulx, *mieux*, vide *meux* and *meulx*.
Mieux engendres, better reconciled or agreed with. *Coke* 5. 54. a.
Le milieu, the middle. *p. Cromp.*
Mien, elle eſt mien, ſhe is mine.
Mient, better, beſt.
Minovery, Treſpaſs done by the Mind, as by cutting Wood in a Foreſt or the like.
Minoverer, by *Britton*, is to make Lands. *cap.* 40.
Miſaventure or *miſadventure*, is the killing of one partly by Chance, and partly by (wilful) Negligence.
Miſe, in *French*, is any Expence or Diſburſement, but with us, is it ſeems, ſome Gift, Profit or Payment by way of Benevolence.
Miſe, put.
Mille, a Thouſand, and alſo a Mile.
Le millieme partie, the thouſandth part.
Milliares, Miles.
La miene, the Countenance, *mine*, idem.
Miner, to dig, *ne minera*, ſhall not dig.

Un mineral, a Mine or Quarry.
Miniere, idem.
Un minour, one under Age.
Miniſh, to make leſs.
Miniſter, to offer, to ſerve.
Minues diſmes, ſmall Tithes.
Minuit, Midnight, *minuit* and *mynute*, idem.
Minuit is alſo a Minute.
Midi, Noon, *le Vent Midi*, the *South* Wind, being the Sun at Noon is always *South*.
Mis, Expence, alſo put, ſet down, taken. *p. Coke* 11. 6.
Miſconuſant, unknown.
Miſes fuerunt, were put. *per Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 42.
Miſfeaſours, miſ-doers.
Miſfeaſants, idem.
Mis fait, he did amiſs, or wrong.
Miſfaits, Wrongs, Offences, Miſdeeds.
Miskenning, a declaring, or counting amiſs.
Miſpriſel, wrongful or miſtaking.
Miſpriſion, a miſtaking or neglecting, as
Miſpriſion of Treaſon, is a neglecting or ſlighting thereof.
Miſpriſterent, they miſtook.
Miſpriſe ſur lui, took upon him amiſs, or by miſtake.
Miſnomer, to miſname.
Miſſives, Epiſtles, Letters.
Miſcomus, unknown, *myſconus*, idem.
Miſagarde, unduly awarded. 2 *Rich.* 3.
Miſter de mitter, need to ſend. *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 2.
Miſtioner, to mingle or mix together.
Miſtion, mingling, mixture.
Miſt, ſent, *ne miſt*, put not.

Se miſtrent, they put themſelves. *p. Brit.* 5. b.

Miſtier, need, vide *moſtier*.

Sil eſt miſtier, if need be.

Miſter, need.

Miſteront, they put. *p. Moor's Rep.* 578.

Ne miſſera, ſhall not put, *miſtera*, idem, *mittera*, idem. *per Crompt.* 70.

Miſtermyng, miſ-calling. *per Plowd.* 141. b.

Miſlyer and *miſtier*, to chooſe the wrong or miſtake. *per Kitch.* 67. a.

Doit miſter, might or ought to put, *eſteant miſſe*, they being ſent home

Mitter, to ſend or put, *mittre*, idem.

Mittomus, we put, *mittont*, they put or ſent.

Mitter a large, to ſet at Liberty. *per Crompton Jur. Cur.* 70.

Mit, ſent, put.

Mynute, vide *minuict*, idem. *per Brooke's gr. Abr.* 209.

MO

Mocquer, to ſcoff, to deride.

Mocquerie, Diviſion, Scoffing.

Moeryer, to die, *moerge*, dead. *per Brit.* 18. *cap.* 95.

Moebles, moveables.

Moign, a Monk, *moignes*, plural.

Moinder, idem ut *meinder*.

Moys and *mois*, a Month, vide *meys*, *moies* and *moyes* idem, alſo *moi,e* idem *per* 2 *Rich.* 3. 14 b.

Moiſſoner, to reap. *per Coke Rep.* 11. 53. *moiſſonner*, idem.

Le moite, the half, *moitz*, halves, moieties.

Moler, to grind, *mol*, a Mill, *molins*, Mills.

Moliner, a Miller, *dentz liers*, the Teeth called Grind *pur molier*, grinding.

El molera, ſhe ſhall grind. *Parkins* 87. b.

Molt, much, *moult* idem. *Kitchin*, *per moltes*, by ma *Plowd.* 132. b.

Moins, leſs, vide *mien*, *moins*, nothing leſs.

Moindre, leaſt.

Mon, my and mine.

Le mound, the World, idem.

Mondain, a worldly Man, *monde*, the People.

Monopoler, to get into Hands, what ought to be for Publick.

Vie monaſtique, the Life of Monk.

Monſtrer, to ſhew, ſheweth, *monſtrant*, ſhewing, *monſtres*, ye ſhew not, *monſtr* we will ſhew, *monſtra*, ſhall ſh *per Parkins* 186.

Mordre, to bite, to nip, *ſure*, biting.

More, a Moor, or Boggy Grou or Barren.

Monſier, Sir, Lord.

Mort, Death, *il eſt mort*, he dead.

A la mort, unſpirited, heavy.

Morier, to die, *morent*, t died, *moreaunt*, idem.

Morant, dying, *morera*, ſhall d

Mort d'aunceſter, the Death the Anceſtor.

Ne pas morier, cannot die.

Poet morier, may die. *mo* died, *morurent*, they died. *Britton* 30. b.

Morue, Death. *per Parkins*

Mortmain, a dead Hand, i when Lands are given to, or p chaſed by a Convent of Religi

other ſuch Corporation, or to their Uſe, againſt which there is now an Act of Parliament.

Mot, a Word or Speech, *mote*, idem, *mots*, Words.

Mote, in the old *Saxon*, ſignifies a Court, from whence *Swainmote*, *i. e.* the Freeholders Court, *Wardmote*, and ſeveral others.

Ne dire mot, not a Word, be ſilent, *de motè en motè*, word for word. *Motes* is alſo Words, and *moter* is likewiſe moved.

Moucher to hide, *moucha*, hid, *p. moucher*, by hiding, *p. Crompton's Juſtice*, 27. a. *moucher* in modern *French*, is to blow one's Noſe.

Morceau, a piece, parcel or lump of any Thing.

Morceau de pain, a piece of Bread.

Mouldre, to grind, *moulture*, grinding, *ſans moulture*, without Toll or paying for grinding, *ne moulds*, not ground or grinded.

Moult, much, many, *molt*, idem, *divers moult*, very deſiring.

Mounder, to cleanſe, *moundet*, clean, clear.

Le mounde, the World, *mound*, idem. *p. Kitch.* 3.

Moundre, to fence, or encloſe.

Mountant, ariſing, amounting unto.

Mous, we, vide *nous*, we or us.

Mourir, idem ut *morier. per Coke* 9. 121.

Move, contained or come in Queſtion.

Moves, Months, *ſize moves*, ſix Months. *p. Termes de Ley* 90. b. vide *moyes* and *mois*.

Movoit, hath moved, *moyen*, Means.

Moyn, a Monk, vide *moigne*.

Par moyen, by reaſon of, or means of.

Moy, my and I, *moy & mes anceſſors*, I and my Anceſtors, *moy meſme*, I my ſelf, *a moy meſme*, to my ſelf.

Moyen, indifferent, mean, alſo temperate.

Moyennent, indifferently, temperately, moderately, meanly.

Per ce moyen, by this means, *les moyens*, the means.

MU

Muer, to change, *mue*, changed, *muet*, idem.

Home muable, an unconſtant Man.

Muance, changing.

Mult, idem ut *moult*, *multa*, idem.

Mut, dumb, ſpeechleſs, *mutus*, idem. *per Perkins* 9.

A mulcter, to ſet a Fine, *mulcter*, is alſo a griſt.

Mulveyn, middle. *per Brit.* 212. b.

Muillere and *mulier legittimate*, *muliertie*, thoſe that are legitimate, or lawful Iſſue.

Muins, warned.

Multure, vide *mouldre*.

Mulnes, fullneſs, *mulneſſe*, idem.

Mulnes ſoer, the ſecond Siſter, or the middle between two. *per Plowd. Com.* 333. *& per Coke* 1 *pt. Inſt.* 13. b.

Munder, to cleanſe, *munder*, cleanſed.

Mundera, ſhall cleanſe, vide *mounder*.

Muner, to warn, *muni*, warned.

Muniments, Deeds, and commonly called *miniments*.

Le mure, the Wall, *mure*, walled, *les murs*, the Walls, *novel*

mure, a new Wall. *per Coke* 5. 16.

Murger, to periſh, to die, *murgent*, periſhed.

Mururent, they have died. *p. nov. nar.* 62.

Murra, ſhall die. *p. Britton* 186.

Murerant, they die, *murruſt*, died.

Murrant, dying.

Murruſt Homage, the Jury or Homage is reſpited or ſtaid, or remaineth. *p. nov. nar.* 30.

Muſhe, hidden, *Muſſue*, idem.

Pur muſſetes, by ſtealth, privily, ſecretly.

Muſcettes, idem, *muſſer*, to convey away privately, alſo to hide.

Pur murage, for repairing Walls.

Viel mur, an old Wall.

Muit, a Buſhel, *mus*, idem.

Munier, to fortifie, to defend.

Muy, a Tun, or great Veſſel.

Mutiner, to mutiny, *mutin*, tumultuous.

M Y

Myſtiquement, myſtically.

Sont myſes, are put. *p. Parkins* 66. a.

Mye and *my*, are generally uſed in the negative or denyal, like the Word *pas*, not any.

Ne ſerra mye, ſhall not be, *ne poet my*, may not be. *Parkins* 69. a.

Ne voet my venir, would not come at all. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 25. a.

Per my & per tout, by every part and the whole. *per eund.* 5. 10. and *per 1 part Inſt.* 186.

Per mye tout, all through *per eund.* 7. 17. a. and 8. 125. b. and throughout all. *per Plowd.* 179.

My tout, all Parts, *meſ my pleas*, not wholly or fully. *p.* through. *per Greg.* 219. and *my*, by *Coke* 9. *Rep.* 29. by par

Myer, Mother. *per nov.* 22.

Myſtie, needed. *per eund.* 5.

Myſcrue, abſconded. *per Juſt.* 213. b.

N A

NAam, to lay hold on, to train. *per mirror. Sect.*

Naidgaits, lately, ſometimes

Naidgayers, idem, and *nai eres*, idem, and *naidgaris*, id and *nadgares*, idem.

Nad, hath not, *nay*, have *Que na*, who hath not.

Naverа, ſhall not have.

Nailours, not elſewhere.

Nappent, doth not belong.

Nayer, to ſwim, *nayement nagement*, ſwimming.

Nad eſte reſiant, hath not Reſident.

Naif, a Woman Slave, *neif*, *naiſte*, Villenage.

Naufre, aſſaulted, beaten.

Poit naufre, may beat.

Navouera, ſhall not vou own, or juſtify.

Naſe, a Noſe.

Nees is ſometimes alſo put Noſe.

Naiſtre, to be born.

Naſquiſt, born.

Ou il nayſquiſt, where wa born. *p. Greg.* 338.

Faux naiſtres, Baſtards. *p. rour.*

Namender, not to amend, better.

Narrer, to declare.

Narracon, a Declaration.

Un natural, an Idiot, a Fool, *natus*, idem. *p Britton* 17. a

Natants, ſwimming, *natant*, idem.

Nau, a Ship, vide *nyef*.

Naufrage, Shipwreck.

Naufrer and *naufier*, idem ut *infra*.

Naufra, wounded, beaten, *naufé*, idem.

Naviger, to ſail, to navigate.

Navant and *navoient*, they had not. *p. Yelv.*

Naſſele, a Barge.

Neif, natural, lively.

Naiſance, Birth, *naiſant*, being born.

Natte, a Mat.

Narine, the Noſtrils.

Un narvet, a Turnip.

Naute, wounded, hurt.

Nauture, idem in modern French.

N E

Ne ait and *Nett*, ſhall not have.

Neſe, a Noſe, alſo born. *p. Plowd.* 23. b.

Nee, a Native, alſo born.

Ne, not, *ne l'un ne l'auter*, neither the one nor the other.

Ne cecy, ne ce la, neither this, nor that.

Ne, nor, no, *ne anſi*, no truly, or not alſo.

Ne unque, never, not at any Time.

Nunques, idem.

Neint, nothing, *neunt*, idem.

Neceſſaire, neceſſary.

E after N is oft cut off before a Vowel, as *n'avoit*, *n'eſa*, *n'eſt*, &c.

Nef, neef, neif, a Ship.

Neif is alſo a Bond woman, *nieſe*, idem, *nefe*, idem.

Le neif, the ninth.

Neifty, Bondage, Villenage.

Breif de neifty, a Writ of Neif or Villenage.

Neglegement, negligently.

Negocier, to be buſie, *negoce*, Buſineſs.

Neiger, to ſnow, *neige*, Snow.

Ne iſſera and *Niſſer*, ſhall not iſſue.

Nerfe, a Sinew, *nervous*, full of Sinews, ſtrong.

Negative preignant, a Negative including, or big with an Affirmative.

Nethefitbfeld ne geld, hath not any Thing given, or paid, are Words of the *Saxon* Language uſed in our Law.

Neifture and *neiſure*, Nativity.

Neint contriſtant, notwithſtanding.

Neint meins, nevertheleſs.

Nemport rient, nothing carrying.

Nemy, none, *& que nemy*, and what not.

Nemi and *nei*, not, *nemie*, idem.

Ou nemie, or not. *p. Brooke's gr. Abr.* 213.

Nepurquant, nevertheleſs. *p. Brit.* 212.

Nequedont and *nequedent*, idem. *p. eund.* 16 and 45.

Neque, neither.

Nequedant venet, they cauſe to come. *p. Mirrour.*

Nevement, cloſely, nearly.

Neſeries, not diſcovered.

Neſe and *nez*, vide *naſe* and *noſe*.

Neſſens: Ignorance.

Le neſſans, the growing, riſing, the birth or breeding, and bringing forth.

Neſture, the Birth, *neſter*, idem.

Neſtve, not to be, *neyſture*, idem. *p. neſtre*, by the birth.

Neſtres. p. Britton 17. a. is an Idiot.

Neſt que forme, 'tis only form. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 35. a.

Neſtroit, not known. *p. Mirror. Juſt.*

Neſques, only.

Vous neſtes, ye are not, or know not. *p.* 26 *Hen.* 8. 8. a.

Net, clean, neat.

Nettement, cleanly.

Nettete, cleanlineſs.

Net or, fine Gold. *p. Plowden* 319. b.

Alſo *net*, is put for clear, apparent. *p. eund.* 37 and 170. a.

Neuf, nine, *le neufieme*, the nineteenth.

Neufieſme, the ninth, *heur neuf*, nine a Clock.

Neyſſure, birth, idem ut *neſſure*.

Neye, drowned. *p. Britton*, 5. a.

Neud, a knot, or knob.

Neutre, not to ſide with any.

Neze, Noſe. *p. Mirror of Juſtice*, 4 part.

NI

Ni is put for *Ne*, neither, and nor.

Un ni, a denying, or ſaying nay.

Nid, a Neſt, *un nid de oyſeau*, a Bird's Neſt.

Nidet, Neſts.

Nicher, to build Neſts, to neſtle.

Nicol, the ancient Name for *Lincoln*.

Niece, a Brother, or Siſter's Daughter.

Nief, vide *neif*, a Bondwoman.

Nieſs, Ships.

Nienfe, the ninth.

Niez, a fooliſh nice Perſon.

Nient meins, nevertheleſs, albeit, notwithſtanding.

Nient plus, nothing more, vide *neint*.

Nient, to deny.

Niement, denying.

Nient, a denyer.

Niger, black.

Niſle, a Thing of no value, a trifle.

Niſſer, not to iſſue out, or go forth. *p. nov. nar.* 108.

Nive, Snow.

Nief, nine, idem ut *neif*, *neuf*. 21 *Hen.* 7. 27. b.

NO

Nocument, a Nuſance, Hurt, Damage.

Noier, black.

Noircer, to wax black, or make black.

Noier, to hurt.

Ne noira, ſhall not hurt.

Noix, Night, alſo a Walnut.

Noet, Night. *p. nov. nar.* 16.

Noel, Chriſtmas.

Noitz, Nights. *p. Parkins* 176. b.

Nobleſſe, the Nobility, Nobleſſe.

Noyer, to drown, *noye*, drowned.

Nom, vide *noſme*.

Noms, *noſmes*, Names. *p. Britton*, 7. b.

Nommement, namely.

Noſement, idem.

Nombre, numbred, reckoned, told.

Nommer, idem ut *nommement*.

Non, not, nay. *Non certes*, uncertain.

Nonantie, ninety, *nonantieſme*, the ninetieth.

Nont and *nount*, they have not.

Nonchoſant, knowing nothing.

Nonchalant, careleſs, negligent.

Nonante & neuf, ninety-nine.

Non plois, nothing more.

Nonsuite, not profecuted, *i. e.* where the Plaintiff does not proceed.

Norir, to nourish, to breed up.

Norissent, they nourish. *per Brit.* 66. b.

Nourriture, Nourishment, or food.

Norie and *norye*, Education, Sustinence, Breeding.

Norices, Nurses.

Non sue, non-suited, as when the Plaintiff is called in Court, and doth not appear.

Le Nord, and *le Nore*, the North.

Nosme, Name, *nosmes*, Names. *Parkins* 116.

Nosmera, shall name.

Nosmeant and *nosmant*, namely, naming.

Ne nosmant, not naming. 31 *Hen.* 8. 14.

Nosast, he durst not, *nosast aler sur ses besoignes*, durst not go about his Business. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 1. a. vide *osast*.

Jo nosa, I dare not.

Nosest, knows not, *que il nosest*; that he knows not how.

Nostre and *nostre*, our, *nostres Nous*, we, us, *nous mesmes* our selves.

Noter, to note, *notaire*, a Notary.

Notoire, manifest, publick, plain, notorious.

De novel, of late, *fait novel* newly made.

Novelment, newly, *novels*, news.

Noel in modern *French*, is God with us, *novel*, idem.

Noveulx maisons, new Houses.

Novelle, new. *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 50. *neve*, idem.

Novembre, the Month of November.

Novies foits, nine Times.

Nourir, to nourish, *nourie*, he that is fed or nourished, *nourriture*, Food, also Alimony.

Un nourisse, a Nurse.

Nowel, Christmas, *newel*, idem. *p. Plowd.* 112.

Novel, new, late.

Noyer, to hurt, *ne noyera*, shall not hurt.

Nouns, Names.

Nous, we, our.

Noyer, black, also hurt.

Ne noyer, knew not, also hurt not. *p. Coke* 5. 60.

Un noys, a Nut, *le noyau*, the kernel of a Nut. *nos*, our. *p.* 2. *part. Inst.* 639.

N U

Nude, naked, *nud*, idem, *nuz* idem.

Nuce, a Nut, *nuces*. Nuts.

Nuee, Clouds, Cloudy.

Nuire, to hurt.

Pur nurrer, for preserving. *p.* 4 *pt. Inst.* 26.

Nuit, Night, *nuict*, idem, *nuyt*, idem.

Nul, none, *nully* and *nulley*, no one, no body.

Nullement, in no wise, by no means.

Nul riens, any Thing. *Wall.* 10. 3.

Nunq; never, vide *unques*.

Par nupture, idem, *ut nouriture*.

Nudite, nakedness.

Nubge, cloudy.

Nuisant, hurtful, *nuisance*, annoyance.

Nuncupative, what is done by word only without Writing. As *Nuncupative Wills*, are Parol, or Verbal Wills.

Nusance,

Nuſance, Hurt, alſo Offence, Damage.

Nuſant, idem ut *nuiſant*.

Sans nuſance, without hurt innocently.

Nute, vide *nuit* and *nuis*.

Nuſſoit, had not, ſhould not.

Pur nurreture, for Suſtenance, vide *nourriture*.

Nuſt eſtre, hath not been, *il nuſt mis*, he hath not put. *per Fitzh. Juſtice*, 97. a.

Nutante, before Night. *p. Brit.* 122. a.

Nuyte, Night. *p. 1 Hen.* 7. 24. b.

N Y

Nyefe, vide *neif*, a Ship.

Nyent avant, they having none before.

Nyef idem ut *neif*, a Woman Villain, or Slave.

Nye, a Neſt. *per Britton* 85. vide *nie*.

Ny, a Note of Negation.

O B

O Moy, oh me.

Obediment, obediently.

Obeier, to obey, *obeiſſant*, obedient.

Obeiſſance, obedience.

Objecer, to lay to one's charge, to object.

Objecter, idem.

Obit, Dead. *obites*, forgotten.

Un obit, a Duty paid as a Mortuary; alſo Dirges, Funeral Song, Obſequies, Trentals.

Oblata, old Debts charged in the Sheriffs Accompts.

Obliger, to bind, *obliger corps & beins*, to bind Body and Goods.

Obligor, the Perſon bound, *Obligee*, he to whom.

Oblie, forgot, *oblies*, idem. *p. Coke* 1 *Rep.* 136.

Obliez, idem. *p. Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 187. b.

Obliques, awry, athwart.

Obſecrer, to beg, to crave, to ask for.

Obmittes, left out, omitted.

Soit obſerves, be it taken notice of.

Pluis obſerve, more remarkable.

Obſerve, kept. 2 *part Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 112. b.

Obſolete, out of uſe, antiquated.

Obteneres, ye ſhall obtain, *Obteyneres*, idem.

Objurger, to rebuke, to reprehend.

Oblations, free Offerings.

Oblifier, to ſport, to rejoice.

Oblivieux, forgetful.

Obſcurſir, to darken, to obſcure.

Obſcur, dark, *obſcuriſſement*, obſcurely, darkly, alſo obſcuring.

Obſequies, Funerals.

Oſtant, hindring, letting, ſtanding against.

Non obſtante, notwithſtanding.

Oblier, to forget, *oblie*, forgotten, *obliant*, forgetting, *obliance* forgetfulneſs.

Obſtine, obſtinate, *obſtinement* obſtinately.

Obſiſter, to oppoſe, to ſtand againſt.

Obtenue, that which is gotten.

Obtraction, ill report, ſlandering.

Obventions, caſual Offerings or Profits, properly of Church-Livings.

Obvier, to prevent.

Obumbrer, to ſhadow.

OC

Occaſionellement, occaſionally, by reaſon of.

Occaſionentur, may be vexed, or troubled. 2 *Inſt.* 123.

Occidental, the Weſt part.

Occider, to kill, *occide*, killed. *p. Mirror, cap.* 2. 15.

Occiſt, hath killed. *p. Plowden fo.* 16. b.

Octante, eighty, *octantieſme*, the eightieth.

Octave and *Ottave*, the eighth Day.

Octobre, the Month *October*.

Occulter, to hide, *occultement*, hiding.

Occupant, he who occupies, or poſſeſſes any Thing.

Occluder, to ſhut, *il occlude*, he ſhut.

Occire, to kill, or ſlay, *occiant*, ſlaying.

Occiſion, ſlaughter, *occiſer*, killing. *p. Coke* 5. 13.

Occurrent, happening.

Oculair, that which is plainly ſeen, or evident.

Oculairment, viſibly, or evidently.

OD

Odeur, a Smell, *Odeur mauvaiſant*, an unpleaſing Smell

Odeur plaiſant, a ſweet Smell.

Oderment, Smelling.

Odieux, odious.

Odible, idem.

OE

Oefs, wild Fowl, alſo Geeſe. *p. Brit.* 48. a.

Oes, Uſe or Benefit. *p. eundem* 33.

Oels, Eyes.

Oeglet, idem, and *Oglet*, idem.

Un oil, an Eye.

Oiele, idem, *aver l'oil ſur aſcun*, to watch over one, to have an Eye upon him.

Oeps, Need, alſo Uſe, Truſt.

Oeps demeſne, own Uſe.

As oeptaz, they have wiſhed, alſo needed. *p. nov. nar.* 6. b. ſo craved.

Ohe, Is it ſo?

OF

Offenſer, to offend, *offendans*, offending.

Offendre, idem, alſo to endamage.

Offrir, to offer, *offre* and *offra*, ſhall offer or tender. *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. 9

Offres, offered, or tendred.

Un official, a Biſhop's Chancellor; or the Arch-deacon's Subſtitute.

Offuſquer, to darken.

OI

Oier, to hear.

Oies, heard.

Ceo oies, hear ye this.

Oiera, ſhall hear.

Oiant, hearing.

Ne oirirez, ye ſhall not hear.

Le oire, the hearing.

Oil, yes, alſo, I will.

Ois certe, yes truly. *p. Fitzh. Abr.*

Oindre, to anoint.

Oinct, anointed.

Oiſeau, a Bird, a Fowl, *oiſel*, idem.

Oiſeuſe, ſloth, idleneſs, *oiſif*, idem, and ſlothful.

Oiſeux, idem, *oiſiveté*, idleneſs. *p. Coke Rep.* 11. 53.

Oiſeleur, a Bird-catcher, a Fowler.

Oiſon, a Gooſe.

OL

Olet, ſmelleth.

Ne olet pas, it ſmells not. *p. Termes de Ley* 58. b.

OM

Ombre, a Shadow, *ombrayer*, idem, *ombre* is alſo ſhade. *p. Plowd. Com.* 379. a.

Ombragement, ſhadowing.

Omettre, to neglect, to omit.

Omis, left undone, omitted, *omiſſa*, idem.

Ne omitteres, neglect ye not.

Omiſe, left out, forgotten to be inſerted.

ON

On, it, *on*, in modern *French*, is often put for *homo*.

Un on, an Ounce.

Oncle, Uncle.

Onguent, Ointment.

Onques, ever, vide *unques*.

Ont, they have, they uſe. *p. Plowd. Abr.* 5. a.

Ont dit, they have ſaid.

Un ongle, the Nail of the Finger.

Onze, eleven, *onze foitz*, eleven Times.

Onzieme, the eleventh.

OP

Operer, to work.

Ops, need, uſe, vide *eops*.

Oppoſer, to ſet againſt.

Oppreber, to reproach.

Opiner, to think, to deem.

OR

Orail, an Ear, *oreille*, idem, *Brit.* 16. b.

Oraiſons, Prayers.

Ordenments, Ordinances or Statutes.

Ordel and *ordal* (Sax.) from great, and *Deal*, Judgment.

Ordure, filth.

Ordir, to be filthy, ſluttiſh.

Ord, filthy, ſluttiſhneſs.

Ordurs, dung, filth.

L'ordre, the Method, the Order.

Un ordinary, a Spiritual Judge.

Ordonner, to ordain.

Ordeynment, ordaining.

Fuit ordine, it was ordained. *Brit.* 77. b.

Grand ordure, a ſtink, or filthy ſmell. *p. Termes de Ley* 87. a.

Ore, Gold, *or*, idem, *de or* of Gold. *p. Crompt.* 22. b.

Ore, is alſo, now, *ores* idem.

Orfevre, a Goldſmith.

Les orfevurs, the Goldſmiths. *p. Stat. Art. ſup. Chart. cap.* 20.

Orfeverie, Goldſmiths Work.

Oriteiller, to give Ear unto, to hearken.

Done orielle, give Ear. *p. Flowden's Preface.*

Orphan, a Child without living Parents.

Orfelin, idem in modern *French*.

Orges, Barly.

Pain de orge, Barly Bread.

Orier, to riſe up.

Oriet, the riſing. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 86.

Orſons, vide *Oraiſons*, *Oriſons*, idem.

Ogr

Orgueil, Pride, *les orgueillous*, the proud, the rich, the lofty. *p. Brit.* 1. a.

Orial, vide *oraile*.

Orrount, they hear. *p. eund.* 106. a.

Un orme, an Elm Tree.

Orne, adorned, decked. *p. Coke* 9. 121.

Orner, to deck, to trim.

Ortiels, Toes, Claws.

Ortelles chiens, Dogs claws. *p. Kitchin.*

O S

Os, a Bone, *osse* idem, *osses*, Bones.

Oser, to dare, *ne osa*, dare not.

Il ne ost, he durſt not.

Ne osa aler entour ſes beſoignes, he dares not go about his Buſineſs.

Oſeau, a Bird, vide *oiſeau*, 12 *Hen.*

Oſtelle, a Houſhold.

Oſtier, a Door.

Oſtyers, Doors. *p. Kitchin*, 45. b.

Oſtre, ſhewed, alſo moreover, furthermore. *p. Brit.* 119. b.

Oſtage, vide *Hoſtage*, *Bailler oſtages*, to give Pledges.

Oſtement, putting out, putting away.

Oſter, idem ut *ouſter*.

Oſter, is alſo to take away, to remove, to diminiſh.

Oſte, taken away, &c.

O T

Ottrier, to claim or pretend ſome Title or Intereſt, as

Ne ottrie de cee, claims nothing therein. *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 4.

Ou, where, whether, alſo or.

Ou pur, or for, *de ou*, from whence, alſo, whereof.

Ou il eſt, ou non, either it is ſo or not.

Ou va tu? whither goeſt thou?

Oucunq; whatſoever, whenſoever.

Overt, publick, open.

Overtes opentide, i. e. when Corn is carried out of the Common Fields. *p. Brit.*

Ove, with, *oveſq*; with us, alſo by which.

Oveſques, together with.

Ovez, Eggs.

Ovel, equal.

Ovelment, equally.

Ovel, is alſo new. *p. Plowd.* 13. b.

Overeche, goes beyond. *p. eund.* 281.

Over, work, labour, *overage*, idem.

Overages, Carriages, alſo Days-works.

Overaines, idem. *p. Plowden* 334. a.

Un overage, an Undertaking. *p. Nat. br.* 42. b.

Overer, to work, to labour, *ovrer*, idem.

Overs, works, *un overier*, a workman.

Ovres, idem ut *overs*.

De over le huis, to open the Door. *p. Coke* 5. 21. b.

Il over, he openeth, *que over*, who opened. *p. Cromp.* 29.

Ne poet overer, may not open, *overtment*, openly.

A overer, to be wrought or worked.

Over le charitie, a Deed of Charity. *p. Termes de Ley* 109.

De overer en vous, to open or ſhew you. *p. Cromp.* in his Preface,

face, ſerrant overts, they ſhall be opened. *per eund.*

Mainoverer, to manure.

Overages and *ovrages*. *p. Fitzh. Juſtice* 173. *& per Coke Rep.* 8. 106. a. are Days-works.

Outre, further, beſides, *outre ce*, beſides this, or beſides that, *outre pluis*, furthermore.

Outre pluis, idem, *oultre*, beyond, alſo furthermore, and *oultre ce la*, and beſides this further, *en oultre*, furthermore, vide *oulſter* and *ouſter*, *en aler pluis oultre*, to go no further. *Coke* 9. 120.

Overt, open, *overtment*, openly.

Overture, an opening, alſo a Propoſal.

Se fair overture, he opened his Mind.

Ount, they have, *ount eſtre*, they have been.

Ount lieu, ſome Place, any Place, *p. Kitchin* 17. a.

Ount ceo enſue, they have followed. *p. Plowd.* 305. b.

Ouq; and that, where.

Ouelx, equal. *p. Parkins* 59. b.

Ouils and *oueilles*, Sheep.

Oures, Acts, Deeds. *per Coke* 8. 131. a.

Que nul oure, that none gild. *p. Stat. ſup. Art. Chart. cap.* 20.

Ouſtre and *ouſter*, our, beyond, beſides, farther, vide *oultre*, alſo over and more.

Le ouſter, the uppermoſt, over.

Ouſte, outed, *ouſte*, idem.

Il ouſt, he put out, or outed.

Ouſterment, altogether, more than that.

Ouſtrement, idem, and utterly. *p. Fitzh. Nat. br.* 97.

Ouſtes, ye outed.

Ouſter eit, went away. *p. Coke* 6. 41. b.

Mainoverer, manuring, alſo make better.

Outerment, putting forth.

Outragious, exceſſive, unreaſonable.

Outrageouſment, unreaſonably, without Meaſure, *outratouſe*, *p. Britton* 137. a.

Ouy, yea, ſo, alſo.

Ouyez, crying out, publiſhing, proclaiming.

O W

Oweltie, right, alſo due, owing.

Owel, equal, *owels parts*, equal Shares. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 18. *idem.*

Owelment, equally. *p. eund.* 7. 95. b.

Oweltie, equality. *p. eund.*

Owels, Goods. *p. Greg.* 29

En owel miſchief, in equal M chief.

En owel Eſtate, in the ſa State or Condition. *p. Greg.* alſo his own Eſtate.

Owel Remede, the like, or p per Remedy.

Ower, Ore. *miner var*, to Ore.

Owres de Argent, Ores of S ver. *p. Plowd.* 311.

Owailes, Sheep, alſo Sheep the Fold. *Nov. nar.* 63. Lambs

Owells, Eyes, vide *Oiles*. *Fitzh nat. br.*

Ouſter des owells, to put out Eyes.

Owells, *p. Nov. nar.* is put Geeſe.

Owell, equal; *Owcltie*, Pa tion.

OY.

Oyer, to hear, *il oyer*, he hear-
Oye, shall hear, *oye*, heard,
Oyt, hear ye.
Jeo aye oye, I have heard, *jeo*
oyy, I have heard. *p. Plowd.* Preface.
Oyra, idem. *p. eund.*
Vous serra oyes, ye shall be heard.
Oye, yes, aye. *Jeo oyeroy*, I heard.
Oyer, hearing, as *pur Oyer & Terminer*, for hearing and determining. Also
Oyers, the Iters or Circuits of the Judges. 2 *Inst.* 279.
Oyes (commonly O *yes*) hear ye.
Oyl, Sr. hear ye Sir, 1 *Hen.* 7. 16. b.
Oyel, idem, also hear ye, 14 *H.* 8. 25.
Oyel certes, yes truly. *p. Plowd.* 365.
Ceo oyes, hear this, *oye moy*, hear me, *oyeramus*, we have heard, *oyant*, hearing. 26 *Hen.* 8. 4. a.
Oysels, Hawks. *p. Brit.* 84. b.
Oyseauxe, Birds, *Oyseaux*, id.
Un Oyseau, a Bird.
Un Oyle, an Eye, *par termes Ley* 298. b.
Oysons, Geese, *oyes*, idem.
Oyez, heard, also a Term used when any Thing is cried. *Coke* 8. 35.
Oyers, hearing. *p. Stat. Glouc.*

PA

Un PACT, a Contract, an Agreement.
Paction, idem.
Pain, Bread, *Pain blanche*, white Bread.
Pain fort & dure, a Punishment inflicted on Criminals which stand mute or refuse to plead.
Pain grosse, brown Bread.
Panes, Loaves of Bread. *p. Coke* 8. 49 b.
Un pani, a Penalty, Amerciament. *p. Glegg* 399 a.
Paistre and *pastre*, to feed, also to depasture.
Le pais, the Country, *paises*, Countries.
Pais voisine, neighbouring Countries.
Pdor, power.
Le panche, the Belly, the Stomach.
Paunage, Mast, also the Benefit of feeding Swine in Forests or Chases.
Pannage, *pavement*, Pannage, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 47. a.
Un Pantosle, a Slipper.
Le pape, the Pope.
Par, by, *par-la*, thither, that way.
Paravail, Tenant peravail, is the lowest, or last Tenant of the Land, *i. e.* he that takes the Avail or Profits thereof.
Paravant, before, or former. *Coke* 10. 47.
Par de la, by the same. *p. Crompt.* 31. b.
Par cy, this way.
Paramount, above, *paramount la terre*, over the Land. *p. Plowd.* 309. a.
Par dessus, from above, *par mi*, by half.
Par ou, which.
Pard, loss and losing, also hindrance. *p. Fitzh. nat. Brev.* 21. a. *parde*, lost. *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. 11. b.

Parder to loſe, *il pardiſt*, he loſt.

Pardices, Partridges.

Paroſſe, Pariſh.

Parel, danger. p. 12 *Hen.* 8. 3. a.

Un Paillard, a Whore, a Harlot.

Paraſite, a Flatterer.

Un Parc Parker, a Keeper of a Park.

Parent and *parentel*, Parent or Kindred. *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 1.

Parler, to ſpeak, to converſe with, *ne parla*, ſpeak not, *parlance*, ſpeaking.

Pariel, alike, equal, *neſt pas pariel*, unlike.

Pares, of like degree, equal.

Parier, perjured, *priaurement*, idem.

Pariet, a Wall.

Un Parke, a Pound to keep in Cattle, *Comen Parke*, a common Pound.

Parlez, ſpeak ye, *parlante*, ſpeaking, *parlance*, idem.

Parlance is alſo Speech, Language. *parlont*, they ſpeak.

Parle, ſpoke and ſpeak. 10 *H.* 8. *weſt.* a.

Le parliament, the great Aſſembly of the Nation, and of the three Eſtates.

Parline, to read through.

Parolle and *parol*, a Word, alſo the Action or Plea.

Parolx, Words, *belle paroles*, fair Words.

Par, in modern *French*, is ſometimes put for work.

Parount, whereby, *par quoy*, idem, and for which.

Parquer, to encloſe, to impark.

Parimpler, to fulfil, vide *perimpliſher*.

Parimplies, fulfilled, *parimplie* idem. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 5. a. *parimplement*, fulfilling.

Parceners, are who hold a joint Eſtate from the ſame Anceſtor ſeveral Daughters are but one Heir and Partners.

Par quoy doncque, for which Cauſe, alſo, then, and therefore.

Parches, pieces, parcells. 1 [illegible] 5. 3.

Partir, to divide, *partition* diviſion.

Les Parrowes leſchequer, the Barons of the Exchequer. 1 [illegible] 7. 8. a.

Parfaitement, readily, perfectly.

Parmy, amongſt, *parmy les rues* abroad in the Streets.

Parnes, take.

Le Parroſſiens, Inhabitants of or within a Pariſh.

Paroier, to appear, to ſhew one's ſelf.

Apart, aſide, *quelque part*, ſomewhere, ſome part.

Un participant, an acceſſary, partaker.

Particulierement, ſpecially, particularly.

Particulariſer, to ſhew in particular.

Parnent, they take. *Weſt.* *c.* 32, 33. and *pernant*, idem.

Paſcage, graſing, feeding of Cattle.

Paſher, to feed, *paſcer*, idem.

Paſche, Eaſter, *paſque*, idem. *p. nov. nar.* 21.

Pas, not, no, and in many Places 'tis ſet as a Word formerly to deny and contradict what is before expreſſed, alſo a confirmation of a Negative. *Nil pas foree*, of no force, or of no value.

Pas trop mal, not very ill.
Pas a pas, leiſurely.
Un paſſe, a degree, a ſtop.
Paſſants, Paſſengers. *p. Brit.* 1. b.
Paſſable, tolerable.
Paſſe, gone beyond, exceeded.
Paſſer, to go over. *paſſes*, one.
En temps avant paſſes, in Times paſt.
Paſturer, to depaſture, to feed.
Paſſont, they fed. *p. nov. nar.* 3.
Paſtors, Shepherds, *paſteurs*, idem.
Paſquurages, paſture Grounds.
Paſſetemps, Games, Paſtimes.
Un paſſereau, a Sparrow.
Paſſe le age, above the Age.
Paſſant, beyond, above, over.
Patent, open, evident.
Lettres patents, are ſo called, becauſe they are not cloſed with Wax, as *Subpœnas* and original Writs, and *dedimus poteſtatem, &c.*
Paumont, laying Hands upon. *Brit.* 135.
Patron, a Protector, Defender, or who has right to preſent to a Church.
Pavoir, fear.
Paumage and *pannage*, the benefit of Skins and Horns of Deer in a Foreſt. *p. Brit.* 185. *a.*
Pawnage, *p. Crompton*, is the feeding Swine in Woods, *&c.* in maſt Time, *i. e.* the Money paid for it. 166. a.
Un pau, a Stake.
Pax and *paix*, Peace, *paiet* is ſometimes put for it.
Payer, to pay, *payerez* and *payerrs*, ye ſhall pay.
Payer, a couple or pair, as *un Payer de Juſtices. Stat. Glouc.*
Le pays, the Country, a Region. *paiz* and *paize*, Countries.

Pawnage de avers, by *Coke* 2. 56. b. is the agiſting Cattle.
Paver, fear, *pavour* and *pavor*, idem.
Payens, Heathens, Pagans.
Payenie, Heatheniſh.

PE

Un pe, a Foot, *pee*, *peas*, idem.
Pees, Feet, and ſometimes put for Peace.
Peace, *p.* the Stat. of Fines, 18 *Edw.* 1. is put for Concord or Agreement, *peax*, Peace. *p. nov. nar.* 31. b.
Peau, a Skin, vide *pel.*
Peautre, Pewter. *p. Brit.* 24. a.
Pealtzlanuts, Woolfels. *p.* 3 *part Inſt.* 39.
Pecher, to commit a fault, to ſin. *p. Mirror Juſtice.*
Peche, a Fault, an Offence, *pech*, idem.
Pechers, Offenders. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 44. a.
Pecherent, they are accuſed. *p. Brit.* 10. b.
Peeres, the chief Nobility.
Pein, Penalty.
Peiſage and *poiſage*, a Duty paid for weighing Wares and Merchandizes.
Peiſe, Weight.
Peiſon, feeding, depaſturing.
Pejer, worſe.
Pellota and *pelote*, the ball of the Foot.
Penne, a Pen.
Pel, a Skin.
Peleryn, a Pilgrim. *p. Brit.* 96. a.
Pelerinage, Pilgrimage. *p. eund.* 108.

Peles,

Poles, Iſſues ariſing from, or out of. *p. Fitzh. Juſtice*, 205.

Penance, Puniſhment.

Penon, a Standard, Banner, or Enſign of War.

Un peigne, a Comb, *peigner*, to comb.

Pen, a Hill, *Britiſh*, ſometimes a Bay.

Penticoſtals, Oblations made at *Whitſuntide*.

Pendre, to hang, *pendue*, hanged, *pende* and *pendu*, idem.

Pender, to conſider.

Pendant, continuing, abiding, depending.

Penſer, to think, *il penſoit*, he thought, *penſant* and *penſy*, and *penſement*, thinking, *penſe*, thought.

Ne penſoient, they thought not, *penſeremus*, let us conſider. *p. Plowd.* 305.

Il penſiſt, he thinketh or thought, *penſoit*, idem.

Penſe vous, think ye, conſider, *penſe*, idem.

Pege, pitch.

Peinct, painted.

Per, through, *percaſe*, by chance.

Perbien, very well, *percas*, perhaps.

Tenant peravaile, an Under-Tenant, vide *paravaile*.

Percuſſer, to ſtrike, *percuſe*, ſtruck, wounded.

Percuſſe, idem.

Il percuſt, he ſtruck, or cut, *percute*, ſtruck.

Peramount, vide *paramount*.

Percloſe, the concluſion, or latter end. *p Kitch.* 199. a.

Voile perdre, will loſe. 18 *Hen.* 8. 2. b.

Perenter, between.

Perluy, by himſelf, ſeparate.

Pertices, Partridges, *perdices*, idem, vide *pardices*.

Perdes, loſt, *perdue*, idem, *perdre*, to loſe, and *perder*, idem, *perd*, hath loſt, *perdu*, loſt.

Perd, loſs. *p. Plowd.* Com. 305. b.

Pere, Father.

Per de la, elſewhere, ſometimes 'tis for beyond Sea.

Peres, Stones, alſo *Peter*.

Perier, to periſh, *perie*, deſt. *perre*, periſhed, *periera*, ſhall periſh.

Perimpliſher, to fulfil, *ſera peremplies*, ſhall be fulfilled, *perimpliſh*, fulfilled, vide *parfpler*.

Perimpliſhment, fulfilling.

Perfundeſſe, depth.

Perfunder, to pour out.

Permuter, to exchange.

Permanable, durable.

Permetter, to ſuffer, *fuit permiſe*, 'twas ſuffered.

Permiſes, ſuffered, *permis*, idem.

Permiſe, allowed. *p. Plowd.* 190. b.

Permittre, idem ut *permettre*.

Permutation, exchanging.

Pernance, taking.

Perilleux, dangerous.

Periſſables biens, periſhable Goods.

Perentoirment, preſently.

Perunt and *perount*, by which alſo, whereupon they.

Perount is alſo put for diſcerning. *p. Plowden's Preface.*

Perquiſites, Profits and Advantages over and above the yearly Rents.

But *perquiſitum* properly is any Thing gain'd by one's own Money, or Induſtry, diſtinguiſhed from what he has by Gift or Deſcent.

Perquirer, to obtain, *perquiera*, ſhall obtain.

Perpetes, committed, done, *perpetrer*, to commit.

Un pernour, a taker, a Receiver, *pernours*, plural.

Pernor, to take, *pernes*, ye take. *p.* 3 *part Inſt.* 81.

Pernont, they take, *pernant*, taking.

On pernacie, in the taking.

Perpendiculairement, ſtreight down, perpendicularly.

Perſuader, to entice, to perſwade.

Perenter, between, *perentre*, idem.

Peiſer, to weigh.

Peront, whereby.

Pertant, inaſmuch, vide *portant.*

Peſage, a Cuſtom paid for weighing Wares and Merchandizes.

Peſſons. Fiſh, Fiſhes, vide *poyſons.*

Peſcherie, Fiſhery, *il peſha*, he fiſhed.

Il ne peſhe, he ſhall not fiſh.

Peſſons Royal, are Sturgions, Dolphins, *&c.*

Peſche, Fiſh. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 3. a. *piſce*, idem.

Peſtez, a Baker, *peſtour*, idem. *p. Brit.* 76. a.

Peſtre, to feed; *en peſſant de overs.* in feeding of Cattle. *p. nov nar.* 2. a.

Peſiblement, peaceably. *p. eund.* 51. a.

Perteignant, belonging, alſo they belong unto.

Pertient and *pertinent*, belonging, appertaining.

Petit, ſmall, little. *petitement*, ſmally, *per petit & petit*, by little and little.

Petite hommes, mean Men.

Peu few, *a peu pres*, almoſt, ſcarce enough.

Al trop peu, a very few, in *Plowd. pref. tres peu*, idem.

Peu a peu, idem ut *petit & petit.*

Ne peuvent, they could hardly. *Coke* 9. 120.

Ne peut, he cannot. *p. nov. nar.* 5. a.

Il peult, he may, or can.

Un peuple, a Nation, a People.

Ville fort peuplee, a Town that is very populous.

Pew, few. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 22. b.

Peyes, Weights. *p. Brit.* 2. a.

P H

Phaiſants, Pheaſants.

Un philtre, an amorous Potion.

Pheon, the Head of a Dart or Arrow, a Term in Heraldry.

Philiſer, vide *Filaſer.*

P I

Piccage, Money paid in a Fair or Market, for ſetting up Booths.

Pier des Roylme, a Peer of the Realm, *amercie per lour Piers*, amerced by their Peers, vide *Peer.*

Pier, a Tyler. *p. Kitchin* 25. a.

Pier is alſo a Father. *p. Coke Rep.* 6. 32. a. *Stat. Glouc. c.* 2.

Seyent pier, holy Father. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 10. a.

Pierre and *pierres*, Stones, Gravel.

Un pier, a Stone. *p. Plowd.* 339.

Piers, Pears, alſo Pear-Trees.

Pitre,

Piere is alſo Peter. *p. nov. nar.* 5. a.

Piers is ſometimes put for pieces, as *p.* 2. *Ed.* 4. *piers de Lane*, pieces of Cloth.

Il piert, he appears. *p. Brit.* 96. a.

Sicome piert, as it doth appear.

Pire, worſe, *pier*, idem. *p. Stat. art. ſup. Cheat.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

Un pile, a Ball.

Pied, vide *pe*, a Foot.

Un pedſtal de un Columne, the Foot of a Pillar or Column.

Piſcharries, Fiſhings, *un piſcharie*, a Fiſh-pond, *piſcharers*, Fiſhers, *un piſher*, a Fiſhmonger, *piſched*, fiſhed.

Piſhons and *poiſſons*, vide autea *peſhons*.

Peſſons and *peſchieries*, *&c.*

Le peſce, the Fiſh. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 11. a.

Pour piſter & bruer, for baking and brewing.

Piſtor, vide *peſtor*, *perter* baking. *p. Brit.*

Un pitle, a ſmall encloſed piece of Land; *Pightle*, idem.

Pirat, a Robber at Sea.

Piquant, ſharp, *avoir pique contre aucun*, to have or bear malice or rancour againſt one.

P L

Un placard, an Order or Decree of the Prince, a Licence, or Mandate, *placart*, idem.

En plai, in full. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Un plage, a wound, *plague*, idem, *plages*, Wounds.

Plaider, to plead, *plaint*, a Suit commenced.

Plair, to pleaſe, *ſi vous pl* if you pleaſe.

Plaiſment. fully. *p.* 1 *Edw.*

Playe, a wound.

Planchir, to floor, to plank.

Plaiſance, Pleaſure, alſo pl ſing.

Playn champ, an open Fi 16 *Hen.* 7. 10. b.

Plevit, ſhould pleaſe, or th good, *plerra*, ſhall pleaſe.

Pierres, Gravel or Stones. *no nar.* 48.

Plegii, Pledges, alſo Sure *p. Coke* 2 *pt. Inſt.* 73.

Pleder, idem ut *plaider*, *pled* ſhall plead.

Pledaſt, he pleadeth, *pled* they ſhould plead, *vorra pla* would plead.

Ple, pleaſe, *ſil pleiſt*, if he pl ſeth.

Quel luy pleiſt, which he pl ſeth. *Coke* 6. 25. b.

Plein, full, *en plein vie*, in f Life.

Pleinment, fully, *pleigrent*, id

Pleynment, idem.

Pleinertie, the Church hav an Incumbent, or Parſon, *&c.*

Plier, to fold, alſo to plead.

Plevin, idem as *Replevin*.

Pleurer, to weep, *plourir*, id

Plevies, Sureties, Undertak *p. Mirror.*

Plevyes, idem. *p. eund.* 177.

Plomb, Lead, *un plombet*, plummet or pellet of Le *plombe* alſo is Lead.

Un plombier, a Plummer.

Pluvie, Rain, *playe*, idem, *vine*, idem.

Plavieux, rainy, *pluvial*, to rain, *il pluera*, it ſhall rain.

Un plume, a Pen; *plumes*, F thers.

Un plumaſſier, a Feather-maker.

Plus, more, *au pluis*, at the moſt.

Pluſtoſt, moſt, or moſt often, *pluſtoſt*, idem, alſo rather, and more oft. *p. Coke* 5. 10. a.

Pluſtoſt-que, as well as, *a pluſtoſt*, as ſoon as, and *pluistoſt*, *p. Plowd.* 290. *a.* is rather then, *plus*, at moſt. *p. Cromp.* 222.

Plus longement, furthermore.

Pluſers, many, *pluſors*, idem.

Pluſers, many, *pluſors*, idem.

Pluſiers, idem, *ove pluſors avers*, with more Cattle.

Pluſors fois, oftentimes.

Pluſors, *p. Plowd.* 102. b. is put for many.

Pluiceſtre, furthermore.

PO

Poche, a Sack, alſo a Pocket.

Poir, vide *poyar*.

Poiez, ye may, *poit*, he may, *poient*, they may.

Poiens, idem ut *poient*, *p. Parlia.* 15. b. *ne poimus*, we may not. *p. 2 Hen.* 7. 11.

Un poign, a Hand, *en poign*, in Hand.

Pont, a Bridge, *pontage* and *pointage*, Contribution for Repair of Bridges.

Poinons, Pendants, Streamers, vide *poymons*.

Un poire, a Pear, vide *pire*, *un pirier*, a Pear-Tree.

Point, none, not; *ne priſt point*, had not took any, *point* is a word uſed to make the denial more expreſs or abſolute, like as the word *pas*.

Poiſes, Weights; *en le poiſe*, in the Weight, *poids*, idem, vide *poiſes*.

Pois, Peas, alſo weight.

Poitz, *points*, *poit*, may, *poy*, idem, *poiaſtes*, ye might.

Ponce, Fingers, *pointz*, idem, *ponce* idem. *p. nat. br.* 69. *a.*

Poiſſon, Fiſh, *Termes de Ley*, 189.

Pollice, a Thumb.

Poleyns, Colts.

Poler, to dreſs up.

Pomes, Apples, *pommes*, idem.

Pomers, Apple-Trees.

Pondus, weighed.

Poignant, pricking, ſharp, tart.

Un poignee, a Handful.

Un poignard, a Dagger.

Pointes, Fingers.

Polypragmon, a principal Offender, an arch Knave. *p. Coke* 8. 37. a.

Un popingay, a Parrot. 12 *Hen.* 8. 3. b.

Porcary, a Hogſty.

Porca terræ, a ridge of Land.

Un porceaux, a Hog, *porcells*, Pigs, Porks, Hogs, *porcei*, idem. *p. Coke* 9. 58. *& Greg. mote book.*

Un poiſon, a Veſſel called a Hogſhead.

Poinſon, idem, *poinſon de vin*, a Hogſhead of Wine.

Poix, Pitch.

Port, Behaviour, *bone port*, good Behaviour.

Porteres, ye ſhall bear or carry, alſo behave.

Un port, a Gate, a Porch.

Portes, Doors, Gates, *ports*, idem.

Porten, carried, bore. *p. Brit.* 7. b.

A porter, to bear, to carry, alſo to bring.

Portera, ſhall bear, *&c. porteraunt*, they bear, *&c.*

Porteront, they have bore, *&c. portount*, they bear, *quant al por-*

ter, as to the bearing, &c. *Coke* 8. 88. a.

Portant, bearing.

Poſe, put the Caſe, alſo ſet, placed, 2 *Rich.* 3. 14. a.

Poſito, put the Caſe, or let it be ſuppoſed.

Poſſedera, ſhall poſſeſs.

Potencie, might, ſtrength.

Poture, drinking, vide *beverage*.

Polir, to poliſh, to cleanſe.

Polie, poliſhed, *poli*, idem.

Poliement, ſmoothly, brightly.

Polygamie, having more Wives than one.

Pount, idem ut *pont*.

Poſthume, that's born after the Father's Death.

Poſtuler, to plead, to argue, alſo to demand.

Potage, Broth, Porridge.

Pouces, Fingers. *p. nov. nar.* 70.

Pouldre, Duſt, *pouldreux*, duſty.

Poulter, a Falconer, alſo a Poulterer.

Pour, for, *pour autant*, foraſmuch.

Pour, power, vide *poyar*.

Ne pot, may not. 2 *Hen.* 7. 14. *b*.

Power, poor, *aux povers* to the Poor.

Provers, idem ut *povers*.

Povre, idem ut *prover*.

Poults, Poultry, *poulſins*, Chickens.

Pourcheſer, to buy, to obtain.

Pourmener, to go or walk about, *pouralle*, idem.

Pourquoy, idem ut *parquoy*.

Pourmenement, walking about.

Pourtonque, becauſe, for that, foraſmuch.

Pourtu, for that Cauſe, therefore.

Pourpreſture, an Encloſure, encroaching upon the King's Lord's Waſtes; alſo an obſtructing the High-way, or Water-courſe, alſo Nuſances.

Pour neant, for nothing, naught.

Pourpartie is a ſhare in diviſion of Lands or Tenements held formerly in Parcenary.

Pouvrete, poverty, need, neceſſity.

Pouvrement, poorly, needily.

Pourpenſer, to bethink one's ſelf to deviſe.

Purpenſe, forethought, deviſe.

Pourquoy non, why not, wherefore, *pour ce que*, for that, becauſe.

Pourſemer, to ſow.

Un pourtraicte, a Draught, an Image.

Ne nous povons, not in our power. 16 *Edw.* 4.

Ne pouvoit pas, he could not. *p. Mirror.*

Poyes, ye may, *jeo poy*, I may or can, *ne poyes*, ye may not.

Poyer, to can, or may, *poyent* they may.

Poyar, Power, alſo *poyer*, idem *p* 1 *Hen.* 7. 16.

Ount poyer, they have power. *p. Greg.* 301. b.

Poyſons, idem ut *poiſons*, Fiſhes.

Nount poyar and *poier*, they have no power.

Poyſer, to weigh. *Cromp.* 222. b.

Poyſes, Weights, vide *poiſes*.

Poynons, vide *poinons*.

Par poy and *par pay*. *Br.* 133. b.

Poyomus, we may. *p. Plowd.*

En poyne, idem ut *en poigne*.

En ſon poygnes, in his Hands. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 1. a.

P

Prandre, to dine, *prander*, idem.

Practiquer, to practice, *per practique*, by ſubtilty.

Jeo preia, I deſire, I pray, *ils preient*, they pray.

Un pre, a Meadow, *un pree*, idem, alſo *un' pra* is ſometimes put for a Meadow.

Les prez, the Meadows.

Preine, take, took.

Preceder, to go before, *preceda*, goeth before, *precedera*, ſhall go before, *predeceſſor*, who died before, or who was before in Place or Eſtate: *Preferrer*, to put before.

Predire, to foretel.

Prefect, advanced, promoted.

Predial, belonging to Manors, Farms, &c.

Preche, diſcourſed, *preche overtment*, talked publickly. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 44. a. and *Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 1 *pt fol.* 287. a.

Jeo preigne, I take, *preigne vous*, take ye, *preignent*, they take, *preignant*, taking.

Preignes, it behoveth, *preignes gard*, take heed.

Ne prenent, they ſhall not take. *p. Yelv.* 141.

Ne preignent, they may not take.

Un prelate, a dignified Clergyman.

Premis, put before, premiſed.

Le premier, the firſt or chief, *premier* is alſo a Reward.

Raiſons preignant, having force and weight.

Prendre, to take, *prender*, idem, *prent* and *pris*, taken, or took, *prendront*, they take.

Preignent, idem.

Pren, Profits taken. *p.* 2 *part Inſt.* 506.

Ne preign, he ſhall not take.

Preuſe, taking, *prendra*, took.

Prendreyt, ſhould take, *prendroit*, idem.

Prendoient, they may take, *prendrance*, taking.

De luy prender, to take him.

Si prendroit iſſu, if he ſhould take or join Iſſue.

En prender, ſuch Things as the Lord of a Manor ſhould have before Attornment, as Wardſhips, Eſcheats, &c. but ſuch as lie in Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, &c. Attornment ought firſt to be.

Prennent, they take, *prendrent*, idem.

Prepens, forethought.

Pres, near, nigh, *apres*, idem.

Eſtre au pres, to be preſent.

A peu pres, within a little, almoſt.

Cy pres, as near, ſo nigh.

Preſſieux, precious. 1 *Edw* 5. 3.

Preſenteres, ye ſhall preſent. *p. Kitchin* 3. a.

Preſentement, preſently. *p. Plowd.* 309.

Preſt, took, *preſtes*, take ye.

Preſt is alſo ready. *p. Davies Rep.*

Preſter, a Prieſt. 1 *H.* 7. 6.

Pretende, forethought. *p. Fitzh. Juſtice* 20.

Preterite temps, former Times.

Preſt-Money is given to bind the Taker to be ready at all Times appointed.

Un preſter, a Prieſt, *preſteres*, Prieſts.

De preſter, to lend.

Prepenſe, forethought.

Prevaile, overcome.

Pur le preve, for the relief. *p. Stat. art. ſup. Chart.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

En grand prew, in great apprehenſion or fear. *p. 2 part Inſt.* 506.

Preu is alſo ſet for honeſt.

A prie, to pray or deſire, *ne ſoit prie*, not been ask'd; *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *prie*, pray, ask; *prier*, Prayer. *p. eund. Stat. cap.* 51. *prierа*, ſhall pray, *prieront*, they pray, *poet prier*, may pray. *p. Greg.* 315. *prie eſtre reſceu*, pray be received.

Preſcrire, to appoint, to preſcribe.

Preſque, almoſt, well nigh; *preſque touts*, near all.

Preſſant, enforcing, urging.

Preſtement, readineſs.

Preſtre or *preſter*, lent, as *j'avoye preſter*, I have lent.

Pretendre, to make ſhew, or pretence.

Preterite, paſt, gone, expired.

Pretexte, by colour of.

Prevariquer, to deal doubly.

Pur prier, for to requeſt, pray, or ask.

Prie, prayed, *priomus*, we pray.

Priſmus, we take.

Pris, taken, *pria*, took, *priz*, took, vide *poſtea*.

Al primes, at firſt, *prima facie*, at firſt view.

Le primers, the chief, *en le primes*, in the beginning.

Printemps, the firſt Time.

Primerment, formerly, in the firſt place.

Solement jeo pria, only I wiſh. *p. Termes Ley* 266.

Giſt pris, lies near, *cy pris*, ſo near.

Priſel, taking, *beins priſes*, Goods taken. *p. art. ſup. Chart.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

Priſonce de ſes parol, taking his Word.

Terres, priſes, Lands taken. 5 *Hen.* 7. 5.

Le priſor, the Taker.

Priſt and *prit*, ready.

Touts temps & endore priſt, ways, and yet ready. *Cul.* vide C.

Il priſt, he took, or is ready, *priſteront*, they took or were ready, *priſtera terre*, they lands. *p. Termes de Ley* 181. b. *prit*, ready.

Priaunt, they praying, or ing for.

Priants, idem. *p. Coke* 9.

Priver, to ſpoil, or take away.

Privie, deprived, *perſon privie* is who has an Intereſt in the Thing demanded.

Privities en ſank, alliance Blood.

Le privitie fuit determine, privity or conſent was determined.

Privitie en tenure, as by Lord and Tenant, &c.

Probes, honeſt, *probitie*, honeſty.

Prochein, near, next, *le prochains Villes*, the next Towns.

Prochain and *prochein*, ſignify Neighbourhood.

Prochientie, being nigh.

Le procheins terres, the next Lands.

Procrear, to beget, to engender.

Procreantar, idem.

A proceder, to proceed.

Ne procedez, ye proceed not.

Proceſſions, Supplications, Prayers by way of perambulation.

Procurations, Money paid by Pariſh-Prieſts, to the Biſhop or Archdeacon upon their Viſitations.

Prode, produced.

Produire, to ſhew, *jeo aye prouer*, I have ſhewed, *p. Plowd.* his Preface.

Sont prodes, are produced, ſhewed, *prode*, idem, *prode*, is alſo *p. Plowd. com.* 106. a. & 161. b.

Prodes, honeſt, or true.

Produiment, ſetting forth.

A prover, to prove, *un prevour*, Evidence, a Proſecutor, alſo Challenger.

Proditorie, Treaſon. *p. Fitzh.* 40. a.

Proditeur, a Traitor.

Profer, offered, brought, alſo referred.

Proffer is an offer or endeavour to proceed in a Cauſe. 32 *H.* 8. 21.

Produiant, ſhewing forth, *produire*, to ſhew or to produce.

Prohibition, a Writ forbidding to proceed in a Cauſe.

Promulge, proclaimed or publiſhed.

Provoſt Marſhal, an Officer who hath Charge of Priſoners of War.

Prowe, Profit, *profet*, idem. 3. *part. Inſt.*

Le common prowe, the publick good or profit.

Proyer to put off. *p. Moor's* Rep. 842.

Prohiber, to forbid, *prohibe*, forbidden.

Projecteront, they throw.

Promitter, to promiſe, *promitte*, promiſed.

Promit, idem, *promitta*, ſhall or may promiſe.

Promeſſe, a Promiſe.

Prompire, to lead.

Prompt, ready, *promptiment*, readily.

Prodige, a ſtrange Thing, a prodigy.

Proeſme, a Neighbour, *proſme*, idem. *p. Britton* 237. a.

Produire, to bring forth, alſo to alledge.

Proeme, a Preface, a Prologue.

Promener, to walk, vide *pourmener.*

Promeu, advanced, promoted.

Propice, merciful.

Propre, own, *de ſon propre malice*, of his own or proper malice.

Ma propre main, my own Hand.

Properment, properly, chiefly.

Propement, idem, *ſes propres biens*, his own Goods.

Un proprietaire, an Owner.

Proroguer, to defer, to prolong, to put off.

Proſcription, an Attainder.

Proſtrerner, to throw down.

Proſtration, falling at one's Feet, alſo throwing to the Ground.

Proſtituer, to ſet open to all.

Jeo proteſt, I proteſt. *p. Plowd.* Preface.

Provendre, a Prebendary, *provander*, idem.

Proveignant, coming, ariſing. *provenient*, idem.

Provant, proving.

Provenant hors, coming out. *p. Davies Rep.* 4. b.

Proveignants, iſſuing out of, *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 8. b.

Provers hommes, poor Men. *p. Kitch.* 3. a.

As provers, to the poor. *p. eund.* vide *povers.*

Prou, much, enough, *vous pron?* have ye enough?

Prove, a proof, a trial, eſſay.

Pryſe, idem ut *priſe*, taken.

Pryſt, ready, vide *priſt*. *Plowd.* 276. b.

PU

Publie, *publee* and *publyee*, publiſhed.

Puer, to ſpoil, *puir*, idem, *pues*, ſpoiled.

Puant, ſtinking, periſhing, ſpoiled.

Herbes pues, graſs ſpoiled, or trodden down.

Puantiſe, Filth. *p. nov. nar.* 16. a. alſo Whoredom.

Ne puet, he could not, *ne puit*, idem. *p. eund.* 5. a.

Pugiſa, ſhall deflower, or defile. *p. Crompt.* 73.

Pugner, to fight, *pugnant*, fighting.

Puis, afterwards, ſince.

De puis, from thence, after that.

Puiſe, younger, petty, later, *puiſne temps*, later Times.

Pucelle, a Maid, a Virgin.

Pucellage, Virginity, Maidenhead.

Puiſſant, ſtrong, mighty.

Puiſſance, Power, Authority.

Puiſſamment, mightily, vigorouſly.

Il puet eſtre, it may be.

Puiſt eſtre, it ought to be.

Puiſſoit, he might, *puiſſent*, they might.

Jeo puiſſe, I might, or could, *ne puit*, he ought not, *ne puſſoient*, they ought not.

Pulles, the Young of any Thing, commonly put for Colts. 18 *H.* 8. 2. a.

Pulles eſperners, young Hawks.

Pulter, a Poulterer.

Pulſure, ſtriking, knocking.

Pulſa le huis, knock'd at the Door.

Punees, younger Sons.

Une punee, a younger Daughter.

Punie, puniſhed; *punir*, to puniſh.

Puniſher, idem ut *punir*.

Puniera, ſhall puniſh.

Serra punis, ſhall be puniſhed.

Punies, puniſhed, *punique*, idem, *punyque*, idem.

Punyſhe. p. 12 *Hen.* 8. 8. puniſhed.

Pur, for, *ne pur venir*, not come. Alſo *purle deſaire*, to defeat.

Pur in mod. *French*, is pure, neat, clean.

Purgation, the clearing oneſelf by Oath of a Crime ſuſpected.

Purger, to cleanſe.

Purgement, purging, cleanſing, *purge*, idem.

Purgiſer, to deflower, to puniſh, to defile. *p. Brit.* 16. b. 39. a.

Purlieu Man, he that holds or occupies ſuch Lands.

Purlieus, ſuch Lands adjoining to a Foreſt, as formerly were part thereof, but afterwards diſafforeſted; alſo the out Bounds or Limits of a Foreſt.

Purpartie, a Share by Partition.

Purpart, partly.

Je ne purpulay, I have not ſpoke.

Purpulaſtes, ye have not ſpoke. *p. Brit.* 42.

Purpenſe, conſidered of before, forethought, vide *Purpenſe*.

A purpris, to take from another what is not the Taker's own.

Purprise and *purpris*, are Words used for *purpresture*, which is the inclosing Waſts, or commonable places, digging therein, or other publick Nuſance in them, vide *purpreſture*.

Purra, ſhall or may, *purra eſtre*, may be.

Jeo purray, I may or can. 5 *Hen.* 8. 1. a.

Purraile, the ſame as *purlue* and *purlay*, *i. e.* the Venue or Bounds of a Foreſt or Chaſe, vide *Crompton's Jur. Cur.* 153.

Purrait, he may, *purraunt*, they may.

Purraunt eſte mis, they may be put.

Comme il purront, as they might or could. *p. Parkins* 167. b.

Purvey, provided. *p.* 14 *Hen.* 6. 30. b.

Purvieu, idem, alſo Proviſion by way of ſome Condition. *p. Plowd.* 251.

Purview eſt, it is provided.

Purveyance, Proviſion *de purveyer*, to provide, *purveiſt*, he provided, *purveyer*, to provide, *Purview eſt*, it is provided, *purviews*, Proviſions, *purvieus*, provided.

Purſuer, to proſecute, alſo to follow.

Puſel, a little Girl.

Puſeit, he may, *puſſent*, they may or can.

Le publique, the Commonwealth.

Pus or *puts*, afterwards, after.

Puſſe, idem, alſo, may or can. *Brit.* 126.

Un putaine, a Whore, a Harlot.

Puteine, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 51. a.

Putages, Whoredoms

Putatif, taken, eſteemed, thought.

Puys, a watry Place, an oozy Place. *p. Britton* 6. a.

Puz, idem ut *pus*, *i. e.* after.

QU

QUEN, in what, *p.* 3 *pt. Inſt.* 1.

Qui, who, *qils*, they who. *p. eund.* 93.

Qi, becauſe.

Quadrangulaire, Four-ſquare.

Quadruple, four times.

Quand, when, *quand ſerra ce?* When ſhall this be?

Quadrageſime, Lent-Seaſon. *p. Plowd.* 89. b.

Quadragenaire, forty Years of Age.

Un quadran, a Sun-Dial, and Mathematical Inſtrument.

Quadrer, to fit well, juſtly agreeing.

Quant a ce, as for this.

Quant & quant, forthwith, therewith.

Quantes foits, how often, oftentimes.

Quantieſme, how much, what number.

Quaquet, prating, babling.

Quant, when, when as, how much.

Quaunt, idem, and according to, and as much. *p. Plowd.* 262 and *Davies Rep.* 4. b.

Quadratata terræ, a farthingdale of Land.

Quadrugata terræ, a Team-Land.

Quaſh, to overthrow, make void, annul.

Quant al, as to, *quant al moy*? What is it to me?

Quant la eſt, where there is.

Quantieme, the whole, the quantity.

Quarrere, a quarry.

Quar, for. *p.* 1 *Edw.* 5. a.

Quarentieſme, the fortieth, *quarentieme*, idem.

Quarante foits, forty Times.

Le quarrant, the fortieth, *quarante*, idem.

Quarentene, is 40 Days allowed a Widow to enjoy the chief Houſe before the Heir entreth.

Quarentena, a Furlong. *p.* 1 *part. Inſt.* 5. b.

Quareſme demi, Midlent.

Quatorze, fourteen; *quatre*, four.

Quarreur, ſquare.

Le quart, the fourth.

Quaterment, fourthly.

Quatre vings, eighty; *quatre vings & dix*, ninety in modern *French*.

Quaſſa, made void, annulled, quaſhed.

Quaſi preſque, near, almoſt.

Que, that, which, to, and than, and then.

A que, to whom, whereby.

Que eſt ce la? What is that there?

Que eſt meſme, which is the ſame.

Que fais tu? What doeſt thou?

A que ſon Baron, other than her Husband. *p. Crompt.*

Pur que, for what, why. *Kitch.* 7. a.

A que eſt ces Avers, whoſe Cattle are theſe?

Que quant, that when.

Que voil, which will, which was.

Que verſus, againſt whom. 4 *Hen.* 7. 1. a.

Nount que de Leaſe, they have nothing but of Leaſe.

Quecunque and *quelcunque*, whatſoever, whereſoever.

Quel, what, which, who, *quele*, idem.

Quel home, what Man, which Man.

En quel maniere, in what manner.

Le quel, the which, whether *Coke* 3. 37.

A quel, to what. *p.* 89. a.

Quelque, whatſoever, ſomething.

Quelque un, ſome one, any one *p. Coke* 9. 120.

Quelque choſe, any Thing, ſomething.

Quelcunque, whoſoever.

Quelque partie, every part, whole.

Quelque foits, ſometimes. *Hobart* 2.

Par quel, by which, by what.

Quel grand? how great? *eſt maiſtre, tiel eſt ſervaunt*, the Maſter, ſo is the Man.

Le quel, the which, *pour raiſon*? for what Cauſe?

Querces, Oaks, *quercez*, idem *p.* 13 *Hen.* 7. 9.

Querir, to ſeek, to call for, fetch, *querer*, idem.

A querer, to get, to obtain.

Voil querer, will enquire, ſeek for.

Quis, ſought, *quer ſon vivre*, to get his Living.

Le queſt, vide *Enqueſt*.

Querant, enquiring, ſeeking, *rance*, idem.

Queroſt, he enquired, he ſought.

Querge, ſeek thou, enquire.

Queſte, an enquiring after.

Le queſt, the which.

Querele, a Complaint, a Quarrel.

Querelles and *querellez*, plural.

Querks, idem ut *querces*, *querkes* and *querques*, idem.

Quetment, quietly, peaceably, *uitment*, idem.

Queve, a Tail.

Queus, whom, *as queus*, to whom, *le queus ont*, who have.

Queux, which, whom, *en queux*, in what, in which. *p. Kitch.* 4. *Plowd.* 9.

Qui, who, what, whence, whom, whoſe.

Quidra, may do, vide *Weſt.* 1. 1. *come il quidra*, as he may or can, or as he pleaſes.

A qui eſt tu? From whence art thou?

A qui, to whom. *p. Rich.* 3.

En qui maines, in whoſe Hands. *p. Brit.* 106. 8.

Qui que ce ſoit, whoſoever he is.

Et qui pluis eſt, and which is more.

Qui ce qui la, now here, now there.

Quidez vous? Do you imagine?

Quicunque, vide *quecunque*.

Quils, they, thoſe, that they.

Quint, the fifth, *quindix*, fifteen.

Quint. exact. a fifth Call or Demand of a Defendant ſued to an Outlawry.

Un quiſſour, a Collector, Gatherer, a Receiver. *p. Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 2 *part* 5. a.

Quinze, the fifteenth, *le quinzime*, idem.

En le quinzime, five Days after. *p. Plowd.* 255.

Quinquageſima, the fiftieth, Quinquageſima Sunday, about 50 Days before *Eaſter*.

Quitment, freely, acquitted. *p. Greg.* 299.

Quire, Leather, *quirs*, Skins, Hides, alſo Pelts. *p. Brit.* 33 & 38. & 3 *part Inſt.* 39

Blaunchesurs de quirs, White-tawers. *p. eund.*

Quiſent chairs, they expos'd Fleſh to Sale. *p. Brit.* 33.

Quivre, Copper. *p. Plowd.* 56.

Quivres, Skins, Pelts. *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 20.

Quiter, to acquit, to diſcharge.

Quittance, acquittance.

Quore, of whom, which, *quor*, for.

Quoy, look ye, *purquoy non*, why not. *p. Coke* 9 *Rep.* 120. alſo for what Reaſon.

De quoy, wherewith, 2 *part Inſt.* 166.

Quotidien, daily.

Pourquoy is alſo, wherefore *a quoy*, to which.

Si'l neit de quoy, if he have not wherewith. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 167. b.

Quyke, Quick, or Living.

Quy'l, that would. *p. nov. nar.* 45.

Quy'l garderoit, that he would keep. *p eund.*

Quyvre, vide *quivre*.

Quyur, Copper. *p. Plowd.* 311. a.

R A

RAbbaiſer, to pull down, *Rabait*, abated, pull'd down, *Rabbatre de pris*, beat down the price.

Rachater, to redeem, to make compenſation for Thievery.

Raboter, to plain, to make ſmooth.

Racinetter, to root, *un racinette*, a Root.

Un race, a Family, Kindred.

Radchemiſtres and *radmans*, Tenants in free Socage, by Free Rent. *p. Coke 1 part Inſt.* 5. b.

Rad, firm, ſtable, *rede* idem. *p. eund.*

Radechemiſtres, Freemen. *p. Domeſday lib.*

Racei, pull'd down, *raſes*, idem. *p. Greg.* 332. b.

Raciociner, to reaſon, to diſcourſe.

Racourcir, to ſhrink together, *racourci*, ſhrunk.

Rachaſſer, to drive back, or again.

Racines, Roots.

Racler, to rake.

Railler, to jeſt, to joke; *railleris*, jeſting.

Raiſon, Reaſon, *Raiſon naturelle*, the Law or Reaſon we are born with, and unwritten.

Raiſoner, to reaſon, to argue.

Raiſins, Roots. 1 *Rep. Coke* 124.

Ramaſſer, to gather, to collect, *ramaſs*, gathered.

Ramage, wild, untamed, *Eſpervier ramage*, a Hawk among the Woods wild.

Ramus, Boughs, Branches, Tops of Trees. *Plowd.* 470. a.

Ramans, idem, *ramailes*, idem.

Rameau, a Branch or Arm of a Tree.

Ramure, idem, *rames*, Boughs.

Ramper, to creep.

Ramis, torn. *p. Brit.* 66. a.

Un rame de papier, a Ream of Paper.

Un rame is alſo an Oar.

Ran, Sax. is open Rapine.

Range, order, *mettre du range*, to put into order, to array.

Ramener, to bring back, again; *rameſner*, idem.

Ramilles, ſmall twigs or ſticks.

Ramu, full of Boughs.

Ramollir, to ſoften any Thing.

Rape ſometimes is a part of a County, containing divers Hundreds.

Rapine, a taking Goods by force againſt the Owner's Will.

Rapt, ſnatched, forced, ravi

Rape, a force upon a Woman to raviſh her.

Rapporter, to carry or bring back.

Rapport, Relation.

Rapell, called again.

Raſer, to ſtock up, to dig up, *raſe*, deſtroyed.

Meaſons raſe, Houſes pulled down.

Raſement, deſtroying, pulling down.

Raſure, idem, *raſe*, torn, *raſus*, Roots.

Raſer, to ſhave, *raſe*, ſhaved.

Raſer un Ville, to lay a Town even with the Ground.

Rarement, ſeldom, rarely.

Rater, to aſſeſs, to ſet a value or rate upon.

La rate, the Spleen.

Rapprehendre, to learn again, alſo to talk again.

Rancumpanne. Cloth not well fulled, or dreſs'd. *p. Kitch.* 174. a.

Ravager, to ſpoil, *ravage*, ſpoil or deſtruction by Enemies.

Un rave, a Turnep.

Ravir, to raviſh, or take by violence.

Ravie, raviſhed, *ravi*, idem.

Raviſſement, raviſhing, *raviſant*, idem.

Un raviſſeur, a Raviſher.

Ranſon, a Ranſom or Thing given for Freedom. *p. nov. nar.* 6 b.

Ray, *le ray*, the array, or panel of the Jury, or arraying an Aſſiſe, *viz.* putting in order, *vide Array*.

RE

Re, compounded, and put before other Words, ſignifieth again, or back.

Readeption, a reſuming or regaining. 1 *H.* 7. 4 b.

Reattachment, a ſecond or new Attachment of one formerly diſmiſs'd the Court.

Realx, real, *Chatelx realx*, Chattels real.

Real, Royal.

Realment, really, truly.

Reaver, to have again.

Read, had again, *realt*, he had again.

Reans, reſiding, reſident.

Reameſner, to take again, to bring back.

Reameſne, brought back.

Rebaille moy, give me again, *rebailler*, to redeliver.

Rebaiſſer, to kiſs again.

Rebattre un clou, to drive a Nail back.

Recent, now of late, newly.

Rebealx, diſobedient. *p.* 3. *part Inſt.* 39.

Reblanchir, to whiten again.

Rebouche, ſtopped up.

Reboucher, to cloy, to make dull.

Rebouchement, dully, taking off the edge of any Thing.

Rebutter, to repel or beat back, to bar, vide *Termes de Ley* 233. b.

Rebouter, idem, alſo the Defendant's Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Surrejoinder.

Rebut, *rebote*, caſting out, rejecting.

Recellement, withdrawing himſelf, hiding.

Rechaſſer, to drive back by force.

Recherche, to ſearch again.

Recheute, a falling down.

Recheif, furthermore, again, alſo. *p. Art. ſup. Chart.*

Rebaptizer, to baptize again.

Recheffe, again, or of new, as *De recheffe diſtreigne*, again, or of new diſtrained.

Recetters, Receivors. *p. Brit.* 19. b.

Que recetteront, they who receive.

Receut, he would receive. *p. nov. nar.* 35.

Receiter, to receive, *recettement*, receiving.

Receitement, harbouring.

Eſtre reſceu, to be received, *receu*, idem.

Rechoir, to fall again.

Reciproque, one for another.

Recognoiſtre and *recagnoiſtre*, to acknowledge.

Recognoiſſance, acknowledging.

Rechate, marketing, buying.

Recheſs, extended unto.

Reconquiſe, recovered again, *reconquis*, idem.

Recoupe, kept back.

De recouper, to recover, *recoupe*, recovered.

Recourir, to run back.

Recoveres, obtained, recovered.

Recreant, cowardly, faint-hearted.

Recreſſer, to increaſe, to grow again.

Reclamer, to recall, alſo to gainſay.

Reclus, encloſed, ſhut up.

Le recluſer, ſuch as are ſhut up, *viz.* Religious Perſons in a Monaſtery.

Recombatre, to fight again.

Recomencer, to begin again.

Recouvrer, to recover, to obtain.

Recuiller, to gather together.

Recognuſtre, to acknowledge.

Recuſer, to refuſe.

Recreu, tired.

Rectores, Parſons of Churches, *&c.* alſo Governors.

Redimer, to redeem.

Reddition, ſurrendring.

Redubbours, Brokers, Chapmen, Saleſmen; alſo ſuch as buy Cloths which are ſtolen, and alter the Shapes. *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Redarguer, to check, to controul.

Reedifier, to build again.

Reeve, a Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Manor, *Greve*, idem.

Refreinder, to bridle, to reſtrain

Refroidit, he recanted, or grew cold. *p. Coke* 9. 120.

Refuſer, to deny.

Refourbir, to poliſh, to make bright.

Regarder, to look to, to behold.

Un regarder is an Officer of the Foreſt, to look to the Vert, and what belongs to the browſe of Deer.

Regardes, Intents, Purpoſes.

Regardant, belonging to.

A touts regardes, to all Intents or Purpoſes.

Regales, the Rights and Ornaments of the Crown.

Regalia, idem.

Regallement, Royally.

Regermer, to ſprout out again or ſpring.

Regner, to reign, to rule.

Regenter, idem, *qui reigne*, who reigneth.

Regrators, Huckſters, *i. e.* ſuch as buy quantities of Victuals or Proviſions in the Market, and ſell it again at higher Prizes.

Refroid, cooled. 4 *Rep.* 120. a.

Reints, reſts, remains, *Il reintz* there remains, or reſts. *p. Brit.* 145. b. & 49.

Rets, Nets. *p. nov. nar.* 43.

Rejaler, to rebound, to give back, to recoil.

Rejoinder, the Defendant's Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Replication.

Rejouir, to be glad.

Rejetter, to refuſe, to caſt off.

Rejette, refuſed, caſt off.

Les reins, the Kidneys or Reins.

Par rein, by a Stream. 13 H. 6. 16 b.

Reintegration, a renewing.

Rejoindre, to rejoin an Anſwer to a Replication pleaded.

Relaſher, to releaſe, *un relaſh*, a releaſe.

Un relateur, an Informer on the King's behalf, a rehearſer of ſomething concealed.

Relever, to raiſe up again, alſo to deliver back.

Relief, a Profit coming unto the Lord, upon the Death of a Tenant in Fee, commonly double the chief Rent.

Relinque, left, *Relinquiſh*, idem, *relinquiſhe*, idem.

Reli-

Relinquiſher, to leave, *relinquy*, idem.

Relinqueant, leaving.

Relire, to read over again.

Un remaindre and *remainder*, is an Eſtate in Lands, that ſhall remain after the particular Eſtate (as it for Life or Yeers) is expired or determined.

Remercie, Thanks, thank ye.

Remeint, reſted. *p. Mirror of Juſtices, cap.* 2. *Sect.* 15.

Remeyent, idem. *p. Brit.* 188. *vide remenant.*

Remeigne and *remene*, brought back. *p. eund.* 54. b. & 122. a.

Remerquer, to note, to make Obſervations.

Remberquer, to take ſhipping back again.

Rembourſer, to pay back what one has expended.

Rembourſement, reſtoring back Money laid out.

Remiſe fuit, was had or received back.

Remis, idem, alſo negligent.

Remiſtrent, they remained, they reſted.

Remenant, remaining, alſo inhabiting. *p.* 19 *Hen.* 5. 1.

Remitte, took back.

Remener, to bring again.

Remiſter and *remetter*, to reſtore again to the firſt or moſt antient Eſtate.

Remnant, ſometimes, hereafter, or for ever after, vide *Stat. Glou.* 4.

Remotion, removing.

Remplir, to fill again, *rempli*, filled.

Rempliſſement, filling again.

Remuer, to remove, to ſtir up. *Brit.* 4. b.

Remue, removed. *p. eund.* 53. b. & 56.

Remeuement, removing.

Remunerer, to reward, to recompence.

Renable, reaſonable, *renables*, idem. *p. Brit.* 27.

Renaiſtre, to be born again.

Rencaria, Lands full of Briars and Brambles. *p. Coke.*

Rencounter, to run upon one, to meet againſt.

Render, to reſtore, *rendus*, reſtored.

Rendue, paid, given, reſtored, *rendiſt*, idem.

Un renee, a renouncer, a denyer, *renees*, plural.

Reneign, denied, renounced, *renier*, to deny.

Renegade, denying his Faith.

Renome, renowned, chief, principal, *renomez*, idem. *p. Brit.* 143. *renomme*, idem.

Rent and *reint*, indicted or accuſed. *See Weſt.* 1. *c.* 11. Alſo *Rentes*, plural.

Reint, Fined, as *reint al volunt le Roy*, Fined at the King's Will. 2 *Inſt.* 168.

A repairant, a going unto, *repairer*, to repair.

Repareyler, idem, alſo, to go unto. *p. Coke* 11. 57.

Rent a volunt le Roy, fined or taxed at the Will of the King.

Rentes ſeient, they ſhould be fined. *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1.

Reappel, recalled, revoked.

Bien reparel, well repaired.

Reparillier, to repair, *repareler*, idem.

Pur reperiller, for repairing. *p. Parkins* 135. b.

Repeller, to put back.

Repaiſtre, to feed, *repue*, fed, alſo a bait, a refection.

Reforcir, to wax ſtrong, *renforce*, ſtrengthened.

Renveye

Renvoye, a ſending back, a diſmiſſion.

Renforci, idem ut *renforce*.

Renouvator, to renew, *renoveler*, idem.

Renouvele, renewed.

Repenſant, conſidering, *repenſer*, to call to mind.

Rentrer, to go in again.

Renomme, renowned.

Repleader, to plead over again what was ill pleaded before.

Replegiare, to redeliver, to make Replevin.

Repleviſables, bailable.

Replete, filled.

Repenſer, to call to remembrance.

Repeſer, to weigh again.

Replevie, to redeliver Cattle or Goods upon Pledges or Security.

Repleviſh, to let one to Mainpriſe on Sureties found.

Replication, the Plaintiff's Anſwer to the Defendant's Plea.

Repoſer, to reſt, *repos*, quiet, reſt.

Repris, to take again, *repriſe*, idem.

Repriſes, reſumptions, taking back.

Repeller and *appeler*, to appeal, *repelle*, appealed.

Reprimender, to rebuke, to check.

Un reprimaund, a rebuke, *reprimend*, idem.

Reprendre and *reprender*, to retake.

Repriont, repreived. *Plowd.* 101. b.

Reprent, retook, *reprient*, idem.

Repriſomus, we retook, *repriſt*, he retook.

Repreſt, idem, *ont repriſter*, they took back.

Repriterent, idem, *repriſe* idem.

Reputer, to eſteem.

Repudier, to forſake, to re

A reprier, to reprieve, re they reprieved. *p. Plowd.* 18. a.

Requiers, he required, or ed for.

Requiraſt, idem, *requiſe* and *quiſes*, requeſted.

Reſayla le Ewe, the Water back.

Reſcous, received, *reſcu* idem. *p. Brit.* 10. a. & 9. b.

Reſcue, idem. *p. Kitchin.*

Fuit reſceu, was received, *nov. nar.* 5. b.

Res ſua, his Subſtance. *p. mes de Ley* 100.

Reſcous, forced away.

Reſcourrer, to reſcue or from, alſo to recover back, *cuſſa*, reſcued, *reſcuſa*, idem.

Reſervant, reſerving.

Reſemee, ſowed again.

Reſeme, ſowing.

Reſider, to continue, to a

Reſoule, reſolved.

Reſiants, they who inhabit abide.

Reſiancy, an abiding or tinuing.

Reſpi, delay, putting off.

Reſpondre, to anſwer, an Anſwer.

Reſpoignans, anſwering, *reſnant*, idem.

Devoit reſpoignerent, they anſwer. *p. Plowd.* 378. b.

Reſort, to come unto, to with.

Se reſoult, he reſolved himſelf.

Reſpoignable, anſwerable for.

Reſtregn, reſtrained.

Reſuſcitate, revived, roſe again.

Reſuſciter, to revive, &c.

Reſembler, to be like, *reſemblement*, likeneſs.

Reſtablir, to bring to the former Condition.

Reſtituer, to reſtore, *eſtre reſtitue*, be reſtored. *p. Coke part* 2. 639.

Reſumer, to take again.

En retargement, in hindring or ſtaying.

Ret, guilt, *rets*, idem, and ſuſpicion of guilt.

Retet, ſuſpected, alſo guilty. *Stanb. Juſtice* 147. a.

Sont rettes, they are guilty. *Stanb. Juſt.* 147. a.

Retz, guilty. *p. Briton* 82. b.

Re, reputed, accounted.

Rethes, Nets. *p. Plowd. com.* from *rete*, a Net.

Retiner, to keep, *retention*, keeping.

Retiendra, ſhall retain. *Plowd.* 86. b.

Retinue, kept. *p. nov. nar.* 3. a.

Retarder, to hinder.

Retirer, to go back.

Retrey, withdrawn, gone back, alſo refuſed.

Retre, withdrawn. *p.* 13 *Hen.* 8. 3. a.

Retound, cliped, rounded.

Retraiter, to withdraw, to take back.

Retreit, withdrawn, took back.

Se retreit, he withdrew himſelf.

Retret, idem, *retreit*, idem.

Retarder, to defer, to put off, delay.

Retenu, retained.

Retraire, to pull back.

Retour, returning again.

Retrencher, to cut off, to leſſen.

Retrencher le Gages, to leſſen the Wages.

Retribuer, to reward.

Rette, a Charge or Accuſation, alſo charged or accuſed. vide *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 2.

Revanche, revenged. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Reverter, to return; *revertera*, ſhall return.

Revsign, come back, *revenu*, idem.

Revienderont, they are come back.

Revenir a ſoy, to come to himſelf again.

Revenue, Rent, *l'revenu d'aucun*, any Man's Rent.

Reverdir, to wax green.

Reverſeront, they reverſe, or bring back.

A revers, backwards.

Revivre, to bring back to Life.

Reveve, to view again, or look diſtinctly over.

Le An revolu, the Year gone about.

Rewle legerment, a ſtanding Rule or Order. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 31. a.

Revoquer, to call back, to revoke.

Un revolution, a change, a turning about.

Re, guilt, *reyes*, Faults. *p. Brit.* 83. a.

R I

Richeſſe, Wealth, Goods, Riches, as Riches to the rich. *p. Kitch.* 3. a.

Ribaus, the Mob, the Rabble, alſo Boors. *p. eund.* 49. b.

Un

Un ribaud, a Rogue, a Whoremonger, alſo a ſturdy Beggar.

Ribaude, Bawdy, Ribaldry. 3 *Inſt.* 206.

Ribaulde, a Whore, one of evil fame.

Riblerie, to keep ill rule, abroad, or in the Streets.

Ridiger, to reſtore.

Rien and *riens*, nothing, *il n'eſt rien ſi facile*, there is nothing ſo eaſy, *rien pluis*, nothing more.

Rien cul, not guilty, *navoit nunquam riens*, never had any Thing.

Rien vault, avails nothing.

Rifes, Banks, *ripes de le Riviere*, the Banks of a River.

Un rieu, a ſmall Brook.

Rieur, Laughter, *ris*, idem.

Riguer, ſternneſs, rigour.

Rigoreux, rough, cruel, ſharp.

Rifler, to ſpoil or take from.

Rioteux, riotous, exceſſive.

Rire, to ſmile, to laugh.

Riſee, laughing.

Rieur, a Gigler, one uſed to laughter.

Riſques, chances, haps, trials.

RO

Roabes, Apparel, *per Termes de Ley* 131.

Un robe, a Gown or upper Garment, *robbe*, idem.

Roborer, to work, alſo to ſtrengthen.

Robuſte, ſtrong, mighty.

Le roignon, the Kidney.

Rompre, to break, to burſt aſunder.

Rompa, broken, *rompure*, a breach.

Rompement, Breaking.

Roncaria and *ronciere*, the P... where Briers and Brambles gro...

Ronceux, full of Bramb... Briers.

Un ronce, a bramble, *ro...* idem.

Roncaria, briery Land, *vi... roncaria.*

Rond, round, *rondement*, rou... ly.

Le roigne, the Queen, *Ro...* idem.

Royner, to clip, or pare rou...

Roſſe, Heath, *ros*, idem.

Roſeau, a Reed.

Roſee, Dew.

Roveſunt, Rogation Time. *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 51.

Rouge, red Colour, *rouge* redneſs.

Rouſſir, to wax red, *v... ruge.*

Un rout, an Aſſembly of m... together, or above three, to ... ſome unlawful Act, *rot*, in ... *tiſh*, alſo in the *German* L... guages.

Roy, a King, *royal*, King... Majeſtick, *royes*, Kings.

Roylment, Princely, Royally.

Royaulme, a Kingdom, *Roy...* idem.

Royalty, the Dignity of a K...

Rouler, to fold, to plait.

Roundre menie, to clip Mo... *p. Brit.* 16. a.

Le route, the ſtreaks of a C... wheel.

RU

Rumper, to break, vide ... *pre.*

Leverer rump ſon leaſe, a G... hound broke his Leaſh.

Ru...

Rubie, ruddy, very red.
Rue, a Street; *Ruelle*, a Lane.
Ruer, to throw down.
Ruge, red, *p. Plowd. Com.* 339. a.
Ruineux, ruinous, in decay.
Rugir, to roar.
Un Ruche, a Bee-hive, *p. Brit.* 15. a.
Ruſcaria, the Place where Kneeholm or Broom grows, *Coke Lit.* 5. a.
Ruſe, heat, alſo craft, deceit.

RY

Ryen, vide *rien*.
Ryen fair, to do nothing.

SA

Sa, is Feminine, and ſignifies her; ſometimes it is his, as *ſa poſſeſſion*, his poſſeſſion, for that *poſſeſſio* is feminine, *vide Fitzh. nat. brev.* 182. b.
S'abati, abate.
Sablon, gravel, ſand; *ſable*, idem.
Sable, is alſo black.
Sablonneux, gravelly, ſandy.
Sacher, to know; *ſachez*, know thou; *ſachez*, know.
Sacke, underſtood, known.
Sachant, knowing; *ſachent*, idem, alſo they know; *ne ſachera*, ſhall not know.
Sacha, know; *ſachaſt*, had known.
Sachantement, knowingly, wittingly: *p.* 3d part *Inſtit.*
Sacree, conſecrated.
Un Sachet, a Pocket, a Bag.
Sac, is a Penalty, or Forfeiture in the Lord's Court.
Sac, is alſo the Lord's Privilege of holding Pleas between his Tenants.
Saccager, to ſpoil, to ſack.
Saccagement, ſpoiling, pillaging.
Sacrer, to make holy; *ſacre al Dieu*, conſecrated to God.
Sacree, inſtalled, anointed with holy Unction; alſo ſworn: *p. Coke* 8. 69. a.
Sacrer un Eveſque, to conſecrate a Biſhop.
Un Sacre, a kind of Hawk; alſo a piece in Artillery.
Sacrilege, ſtealing things dedicated to holy uſes.
Sage, wiſe; *ſagement*, wiſely, adviſedly.
Moins Sage, unwiſe, indiſcreet.
Sageſſe, Wiſdom.
Sagette, an Arrow; *ſagit*, idem.
Sagitter, to ſhoot an Arrow.
Sagitta, ſhot.
Saini, ſound, healthful; *ſane*, idem.
Sani & entier, whole and ſound.
Saigner, to let blood.
Saignee, letting blood.
Saigneux, bloody.
Un Sainct, a Saint, alſo one that is holy.
Saincteement, holily.
Sailler, to leap, to dance, alſo to iſſue forth.
Saiſiſſement, ſeizing, laying hold on, attachment; *ſaiſens*, idem, *p. Brit.* 14.
Saiſin, vide *ſeiſin*.

Sakeber, a Back-biter; *ſoit oye le Sakeber*, let the Back-biter be heard, *p. Brit.* 22. b.

Salicetum, Ground where Willows or Sallows grow.

Voil Salier, would leap, *p. Crompt.* 154. b.

Un Saller, a Sadler.

Saler, to ſalt, to ſeaſon with ſalt.

Sale, Salt; *ſalure*, powdering, ſalting.

Salee, idem, *p. Coke* 10, 139.

Salmure, brine; *ſale* is alſo ſalted.

Salace, laſcivous.

Salive, ſpittle.

Un Sale, a Hall; *ſalle*, idem.

Le grand Sale de Pallais, Weſtminſter-Hall.

Saliver and *ſaliva*, a Salt-pit, or place for making Salt by the Sea-coaſts; alſo a Boillery.

Salpeſtre, Salt-peter.

Salaire, a Reward; *ſalarier*, to reward one.

Pour Sallery, for Reward, for Hire.

A Salter, to leap, to dance, *ſaulter*, idem.

Pour Salvation, for ſaving.

Pour le Salute, for the health, or ſaving.

Salictaire, wholſome.

Salubre, healthful.

Salver, to ſalute or accoſt one.

Salve, greeting, *p. Kitch.*

Samedy, Saturday; *Samadie*, idem, *Samedi*, idem.

Sanneyes, Sallows, withy Trees; *p. Coke* 8. 47.

Saner, to heal; *ſane*, ſound.

Sanable, which may be healed.

Sanke, blood; *Sanc*, idem; *Sang*, idem.

Sanguillant, bloody; *Sanglant*, idem.

Sangulant, idem, *p. Coke* 122.

Sang eſpendre, Bloodſhed, in ma *French.*

Sanke eſpendue, idem.

Sank fin, the end of the Kindred, or Line.

Le Demi Sank, of the half blood.

Sans, without, beſides; *ſans* idem.

Sans fin, for ever; *ſans* immediately.

En Sanitie, in health; *ſan* health, welfare.

Sant, holy.

Le Sapient, the wiſe.

Sarcler, to rake, to leaſe, alſo weed.

Un Sarclet, a Rake.

Sarure, a Lock, *Weſtm.* 1. c. v. *Seare.*

Sarclement, raking, weeding.

Satisfair, to make amends.

Un Sas, a Sieve; *ſaſſer*, ſift.

Sauvacyon, ſaving, *p. Brit.*

Sauces del mer, Creeks of the Se *p. Fitzh.* 216.

Savage, wild, *leur ſavage*, th wilderneſs, or being at liberty broad, as Doves in flight, Fi rivers.

Sauvaigaine, wandring, ſtray *ſauvaigne*, idem.

Sauvagine, is alſo Veniſon.

Saunte, ſound, healthful, w ſome, *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Un Saulx, a Withy or Wille tree.

Saulices, Willows, Withie *Sawces*, idem.

Savant, reſerving, except ſaving.

Savo

Sauvant, idem, alſo a Proviſion.

Sauvement, ſafely: *p. Brit.* 168.

Un baſton de Saudre, a wooden Club, a Staff.

Saverount, they know, *vide Scaver.*

Sauver, to keep, to ſave.

Savour, taſt; *ſans ſaveur*, inſipid, without taſt.

Savorer, to taſt, alſo to ſave.

Sauces, Creeks, *vide, ſances.*

Ne Savoi, I know not: 21. *Hen.* 35. b.

A Savaete, to, or for the health: *Brit.* 77. a.

Savement gardes, ſafely kept.

Ne Savoyent, they know not.

Saufie, ſaved.

Pur ſoy ſauvete, for his ſafety, *Coke* 9. 121.

Sawces, Willows, *p. Coke Lit.* 4. b. vide *Sauces.*

Say, know, *p. Plowd.* 178. b.

SC

Scathant, knowing; *jeo ſcio*, I know.

Scavoient, they may know; *ſcavoies*, ye knew.

Que jeo Scavoy, as I know.

Scarcements, ſcarcely.

A Scaver, to know; *ſceu*, known.

Ne Scavoir, know not; *ſcavoir*, is alſo, knowledge.

Poies Scaver, ye may know.

Scavage, is a Toll paid for ſhewing Wares in Fairs.

Ne Scavoit, he knew not.

Ne Scay, know not.

Par le Scavient interpretationes, by the known, or wiſe interpretations.

Vous Scaves, ye ſhall know.

Scavoir paravant, to foreknow.

Scavois, ye know, or learn.

Ceſt a Scavoir, that is to ſay.

Ils ne point Scavoir, they cannot know.

Scavoita, may know; *a ſcier*, to know.

Que ſcait, he who knoweth.

Scavamment, prudently, knowingly.

Sceit, doth know; *ſcieroit*, may know.

Un Sceau, a Seal; *Gardian de grand Seau*, Keeper of the great Seal.

Si il ne Sceit, if it be not known; *ſcier*, to know.

Sciaſt, he had known; *ſcient*, knowing, alſo to cut.

Scies, Cut.

Scinder, to cut; *blees ſcies*, Corn cut.

Science, Skill, Knowledge.

Skan and *ſcan*, argued; *bien skanne*, well argued.

A Scriver, to write.

Un Scrowe, a writing, *priſt ſcrow*, took a writing not executed.

Un Scippe, a Ship; *d'ſcippe*, to ſhip or lade Goods.

Scoles, Schools: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 40.

Scot and *Lot*, a cuſtomary Contribution of Townſmen and Pariſhioners towards publick Charges.

Scrutiment, ſearching.

Schiſme, Hereſy, Diviſion from the Church.

Seyer, to cut, or mow; *ſcier*, idem.

Jeo voil Seyer, I would know: *p. Plowd.* 97. b.

Sciera, ſhall cut.

Scintiller, to ſparkle; *ſcintillation*, ſparkling.

Un Scye, a Sythe, alſo a Saw.

SE.

Se, with a Verb, is termed a Verb reciprocal, as, *un Vicaridge ſe voida*, a Vicarage became void: 44 *Edw.* 3, 16.

Un Seare, a Lock; *ſeares*, Locks.

Seame, ſowed; *ſeme*, idem.

Seant, ſitting; *ſea*, ſate; *Cur fut ſeant*, the Court was ſitting: *p. Moore's, rep.* 33. *Sejeant*, they ſate.

Sejant ſouth le drap de Eſtate, ſitting under a Cloth of State: 13 *Hen.* 8. 11. b.

Seera, ſhall ſit; *ſeiance*, ſitting; *a ſeer*, to ſit; *de ſeer*, idem.

Secus, blind.

Sec, dry; *rent ſec*, dry rent; *i. e.* whereof no diſtreſs may be taken.

Secheresſe, dryneſs, drought; *ſecheres, ſecular.*

Secrement, ſecretly, privily.

Secunderment, ſecondly.

Un Seer, a Governour, a Superintendant.

Le Seigneur, the Lord; *un Seigneurie*, a Lordſhip.

La Seignioreſſe, the Lady.

Seingle, Corn of Rie; *ſeigle*, and *ſegle*, Rie; *Pain de ſeigle*, Rie-Bread.

Seiſie, ſeized; *ſeſies*, plurally; *ſeizin*, poſſeſſion.

Seizera, ſhall ſeize.

Avoit Seiſine, hath ſowed, or tilled: *p. Parkins*, 110.

Seel, wax, *p. Coke* 8. 28. b.

Selda, a Salt-pit.

Selies, Wares. Merchandizes.

Segon, in purſuance of, according to: *p. Coke rep.* 9. 120. *ſelonqs*, idem.

S'el, if ſhe.

Un ſelion de terre, is the ground ariſing between two Furrows, *i. e.* one ridge; *ſellon*, idem.

Seillonner, to ridge land or ground.

Seicher, to wither, to make dry.

Seine, himſelf; or one returned to his Senſes from Dotage: *Aſſ.* 123. b. vide *Sien.*

Le Sein, the boſom.

Selda, a Wood of Sallows, or Willows.

Selonc and *ſelon*, according to, agreeable with.

Seme (*Suma*) a Horſeload, a Seme of Corn is eight Buſhels, and *Sumagium* is a Toll for carrying on Horſeback.

Semaunces, Seeds: *Coke* 8. 33. b. *Semence*, idem.

Un Semaine, a Week; *ſemaignes*, Weeks.

Semaines, idem.

Il Semble, it ſeemeth; *il ſemblee*, idem.

Moy ſemble, it ſeems to me, methinks.

Semblable, agreeable; *ſemblables tiels*, ſuch like; *tiels ſemblables*, idem.

Semblont, they think, or ſeem.

Ne Sembloit, it ſeems not: *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 35.

Semer, and *ſeminer*, to ſow. *Semy*, ſowed.

Semeur, a Sower; *ſemer*, idem, a Seeds-man.

Ne Sema, ſhall not ſow.

Semencer, ſowing, ſeeding, alſo beginning: *p. Coke rep.* 53.

Sente, a Path-way, alſo thinking.

Se Sente, think themſelves: *p.* 195.

Cely qui ſoy ſente, he who thinks: *Cake rep.* 11. 64.

Seneſcal, a Steward; *ſouth Seneſchal*, an under Steward.

Seneſtre, the left; *Seneſtremain*, left Hand.

Senſue, fled away.

Sergliers, boors, labourers, hinds: *Cowpt.* 146. b.

Sens, ſince.

Senſuit, it followeth.

Sentir, to feel, to perceive.

Se ſentit, he bethinks, or perceives himſelf.

Sentif, an ability of perceiving; *ſentive*, idem.

Seoent, they ſit: *p. nov. nar.*

Seps, Stocks, vide *Cippi*.

Separer, to divide, to ſeparate.

De cel Sep, of the ſame Stock or Root: *p. Brit.* 78. a.

Septe, ſeven, *ſepte*, idem.

Septieſme, the ſeventeenth; *ſeptieme*, idem.

Septantie, ſeventy.

Septentrion, the North.

Septembre, the Month *September*.

Sepulte, buried; *ſepulture*, burial.

Sequarent, following.

Sequeſtre, to take into one's hand, to ſeize.

Serra, ſhall be; *ne ſerromus*, we may not be: *p. Rich.* 3. 4. b.

Serene, calm, quiet, fair, clear.

Serenitie, brightneſs, clearneſs.

Sere, late.

Serement, ſwearing, an Oath.

Par Sercler, for ſowing, for to ſow: *p. Brit.* 151. b.

Serfe, a Slave, a Servant, a Villain.

Serfe is uſed by *Britton*, for a Man-ſlave, and *Naife* for a Woman ſlave, and *Serfe*, by *Coke* is uſed for a Bond-man.

Serfs, Stags: *nov. nar.* 74.

Demoraſt Serfe, he ſhould remain a Slave: *p. Brit.* 77.

Serjant and *Serjaunt*, are uſed by *Britton* for Servant, 70. and by *nov. nar.* for a Champion, alſo a Proxy: 6.

Serroit, ſhould be; *ſerroyt*, idem, *ſerroient* and *ſerrount*, they ſhould be; *ſerres*, ye ſhall be.

Server, to keep; *ne ſerva*, ſhall not keep: *p. Greg.* 301. alſo to ſerve.

Server Dieu, to ſerve God.

Ne ſervera, ſhall not ſerve.

Servages, ſervices: *p. Brit.* 118. a.

Serveres, ye ſhall ſerve.

Ne fuit ſerve, was not ſerved.

Un Serve, a ſtroke: *p. Term. de Ley*, 110.

Queux Servant, they who ſerve.

Service de Chivalry, Knights Service.

Servois, Beer and Ale, vide *Cervois*.

Servage, Slavery, Bondage.

Emmener en Servage, to carry into Captivity.

Serrir, to lock, to ſhut up.

Serre, ſhut, or lock'd up; *ſerra*, ſhall be.

Serail de le Huis, the ring of the Door.

Ses, his, alſo her, if joined to a plural.

Set, knoweth, vide, *ſcet*; alſo, *Set*, an Arrow.

Setter, to ſhoot, alſo ſhooting; *ſetta*, ſhooting.

Il ſetta un Set, he ſhot an Arrow.

Settles, ſtands, benches.

Seudes, Sellers, Vaults: *p. nov. nar.* 16. a.

Ne Sevent, they knew not; *p. Brit.* 211. b.

Severeument, ſeverally, *ſeveralment*, idem.

Severe, parted aſunder, cut.

Severs, idem; *ſoit ſey*, be cut.

Seurs, Siſters: *p. Crompton* 142.

Sextemen, the ſixth time.

Seyettis, Arrows; *p. Brit.* 137.

Seynt, holy: *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 10.

Seyer, to ſit, vide *Seer.*

Seya, ſhall ſit, *ſeyant*, they ſit, alſo ſitting.

Il ſeyiſt, he doth ſit.

Seyus, Furs: *p.* 1 part *Fitz. gr. abr.* f. 53. b.

Seyaſt, hath ſeen: *p. Crompton* 21.

S H

Shack, is a ſort of Commoning after Harveſt, for all ſorts of Cattle: By *Blount*, a Common for Hogs, uſed in *Norfolk*, in all mens grounds, after Harveſt till Seed-time.

Shaw, is a Wood or Grove.

Shovellers, wood Pidgeons; Quoiſts.

June Shovellers, young Quoiſts: *p. Coke rep.* 7. 17. b.

Shovelets: *p. rep.* 7. 17. b. Goshawks.

Shotta, ſhut.

Par Shewer, to ſhoe.

Shroud, lopp'd, cut.

S I

Si, if, ſo, even, or, as.

Si fort, ſo ſtrong; alſo therefore; *ſi comme*, ſo as, and even as; *ſi non*, unleſs, except; *ſi que*, ſaving that; *ſi que*, in ſuch ſort; *ſi la*, until; *ſi bien*, and *byen*, as well; *ſi come*, as it were By *Britton*, 136.

Si come, as if: *p. eund.* 83. *ſi non* unleſs.

Sib and *Som. Sax.* Peace and ſecurity.

Sicce, dry; *ſiccitie*, drought *ils ſicces devenent*, they became dry or withered.

Un Sie, a Saw; *ſier*, to ſaw *ſcie*, ſawed; *ſies*, ye ſawed cut.

Le Sien, his own; *garda le ſien* to keep his own.

Siglaunte, ſailing: *p. Brit.* 6.

Signer, to ſign, *ſignal*, a ſign, token.

Signature, ſigning.

Un Signet, a Seal: *p. Terms de Ley*, 14.

Signifier, to give notice, ſhew.

Que ſignifie cecy? What meaneth this? or what doth this ſignifie or import?

S'il, if he, *s'ils*, if they.

Sillours, Cutters, *ſillours de bourſes*, Cut-purſes: *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 200. b.

Simony, ſelling Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Le Simoniaque, he who bargains or ſells ſuch.

Simplement, ſingly; *ſimpleſſe*, ſimplicity, fooliſhneſs.

Simulation, diſſembling; *un ſimulateur*, a Diſſembler.

Singulent, idem ut *ſanguilent*, i. e. bloody: *p. Coke, rep.* 122.

Sinke, five, vide *cinque*; *ſinkeſme*, fifty.

Siniſtre, vide *ſyniſtre*.

Sinder, to cut; *ſiement de Ble*, cutting of Corn.

Un ſing manual, a Hand-writing.

Un ſinge, an Ape, *p. Plowd. Com.* 264. b.

Sire, ſignifies diverſly, a Father, Knight, or Lord, *Noſtre ſire le Roy* our Lord the King, *Weſtm. 1. Preamble.*

Siſſables Arbres, Trees uſed to be cut or lopped, or Copſes.

Situer, to place; *ſitue*, placed, ſet.

Sidre, Cyder.

Size, ſix; *ſixieme*, the ſixth; *Dix ſize*, ſixteen.

Slipper, frail.

Slothe, a bank of a River; *ſlede*, idem *p.* 1ſt part Inſtit. 52.

SO

Sobre, temperate, continent, ſober; *ſobrement*, temperately, ſoberly.

Soc, a Plowſhare, or Coulter.

Socage, is a Tenure performed by Services in Husbandry to the Lord; alſo a Tenure of Freehold by a certain Rent for all Services, and to pay upon the death of the Anceſtour, a double Rent for a Relief, and to be free from Wardſhip or Marriage, *Socmans* and *Sokemans* are ſuch Tenants.

Sodeinment, ſuddenly, quickly.

Sodomes, Buggerers; Sodomites.

Le Soel, the Sun; *ſeeil*, idem.

Soen, ones own; *que ne ſont ſoens*, which are not one's own: *Plowd.* 290. a.

De ſon ſoen veſt, of his own head: *Cromp.* 163.

Mougre le ſoen, againſt his will: *p. Greg.* 211.

Soeſt, ſweet; *ſoeſvement*, ſweetly.

Soer, Siſter, *ma Soer*, my Siſter; *ma ſeur*, idem.

Soerts, ſorts: *Plowd.* 332.

Soeffre, to ſuffer; *ſoeffrent*, they ſuffer.

Soet, be it, vide *ſoit*.

Soif, thirſt; *avoir ſoif*, to be thirſty or a-dry.

Soimeſme, himſelf; *ſeymeſme*, idem.

Soient, let them be, they ought to be.

Soies, ye ſhall be; *ſois*, ye be, ye are.

Soit, be it; *ſoit ee*, be it his, or thus.

Soivent, ſeveral.

Ou que nous ſoions, or where we be: *p. Brit.* 43. b.

Soigner, to take care, or attend.

Soigne, care, diligence; ; 9 *rep.* 120. b.

Soigneux, giving attention, being, careful.

Soilet, he uſed, or ought: *p. Plowd.* 334.

Soilent, they uſed.

Le Soir, the Evening; *touts les ſoirs*, every Evening.

Sois ſoit, be thou; *ſoit ainſi*, be it ſo.

Soixante, ſixty.

S'il

S'ils Soient, if they be: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 210. b.

Sokemaines, Plow-men, and by *Kitchin*, 81, ſuch as plow their Lords Lands.

Un Soke, a Plow, alſo the liberty of holding a free Court of his Tenants within a liberty.

Soliel, the Sun, and Sunday.

Sole and *ſoile*, ground, land.

Soliers, ſhoes, vide *ſolyers*.

Eſtre ſoleit, wont to be.

Soloit eſtre, ought to be; *ſoloyt*, idem.

Soliel, Sunday; *jour ſoel*, idem.

Que ne ſoleyent, they who ought, or uſe not.

Solement, all, only.

Sole, alone, ſoly: *ſoule*, idem; *ſoeil*, idem.

Soleint, they were wont, or accuſtomed to.

Solonque and *Solone*, according.

Si vous ſoies, if ye be.

Soloyt, wonted to; *ſoleit*, idem.

Soloions Avoir, we were wont to have, or we ought to have 2*d. part Inſtit.* 639.

Jeo Soley, I uſed.

Un Solyer, a Shoe-maker.

Solyers, Shoes: *p. Fitzh.* 46. a.

Solz, Shillings.

Somnelents, Swoundings, faintings: *Brit.* 66.

Someri, briefly, *en ſomerie*, in ſhort.

Solemniſer, to celebrate, to ſolemnize.

De ſon, ou ſa, of his, or her.

Sont, are; *ſount*, idem.

Solicitude, careſulneſs.

Soluiſt, he ought, he is wont: *Coke* 9. 38.

Sommeil, ſleep; *ſommeil*, ſlumbering.

Songer, to dream; *ſonge*, dreamed.

Soraſes, Mice, vide *ſouraus*.

Sorciers, Sorcerers.

Sorcireſſes, Women ſorcerers.

Sorceler, to bewitch.

Un ſort, a lot; *de ſorte*, after manner.

De ceſt ſorte, after this manner.

Sortilege, Witchcraft.

Un ſot, a Fool, an Idiot.

Sottement, fooliſhly; *ſotye* ly.

Sottie, Fondneſs, Dotage.

Soubdaine, ſudden; *ſoubdain* ſuddenly.

Soublever, to heave up, to up.

Soubminiſter, to ſerve under ther.

Soubs, under; *ſoubz*, idem, *bez*, under.

Soubſcrire, to under-write.

Soubtraire, to withdraw, from.

Subz umbre, under ſhew, pretence, or ſhadow.

Souffire, to ſuffice.

Souffrir, to bear or ſuffer; *france*, ſuffering.

Soillure, ſoil, alſo filth, dung

Sotiz, fooliſhneſs; *ſotiſe*, id

Souhaite, wiſheth; *ſouhait* wiſhing: *p. Plowd. pref.*

Southaler, to undergo: *p. nar.* 74.

Soubmettre, to ſubmit unto.

Soulement, only: *p.* 12 *He* 2. a.

Sourd, deaf; *ſourdeſſe*, d neſs.

Sourdant, ariſing, ſprin out.

Souvent, often; *auxi ſouv* as oft as.

Seven, oft; *p. Crompt. Jur.* 84.

Sou

Sovent foits, often times; *pluis ſovent*, more oft. *Il me ſovent*, he remembers me; *ſouvenance*, remembrance; *ſouvenu*, remembered.

Soy tient eins, kept himſelf in.

Souffrette, want, indigence.

Un Soulze, a ſhilling; *un ſouz*, idem.

Soul, alone; *Feme ſoul*, a Woman unmarried.

Soule, idem; *ſount*, idem ut *ſont*.

Soulfre, Brimſtone.

Souraces, Mice; *ſouri*, a Mouſe.

Soudra, idem ut *ſurdra*, *ſourdant*, they aroſe; *ſourd*, idem ut *surd*.

Soulment, idem ut *ſolement*: *Fitzh. gr. abr.* 1 part, 54.

South, under; *ſouth bois*, Underwood.

Southſcript, under-written.

South Vicount, Under-Sheriff.

South ſeneſchal, Under-ſteward; *al ſouth la Mere*, beyond the Sea.

Southminer, to undermine; *ſouthminu*, undermined.

Souts, idem ut *ſouth*.

Un ſoute, a ſuit, alſo a petition, alſo a petitioner: *p. Brit.* 206. b.

Fair ſouvenir, to put in mind, *je ſouvenir*, I remember: *p. Plowd. pref. Il me ſouvient*, he put me in mind.

Souſpecon, ſuſpicion.

Ne ſoune, goes not: *p. Plowd. Com.* 11. b.

Ils ſowne a un effect, they are all to one purpoſe: *p. eund.* 86. a.

Sowne, *p.* 2 *Rich.* 3. 13 is put for noiſe, or ſound.

Soy, him, alſo he, ſometimes put for her.

Soy meſme, himſelf, alſo her ſelf.

Soyment, idem; *ſi jeo ſoy*, if I be.

Vous ſoyez, ye be: *p.* 26 *Hen.* 8. 3. b.

Jeo ſoy, I am; *jeo ſue*, idem, *p. Coke* 6. 31. a.

Soyent, they are, or be, alſo being.

En ſoye, in themſelves: *p. Plowd.* 313. b.

Soy leve, lifted himſelf, alſo was raiſed: *p. eund.* 228.

Soyer, ſiſter: *p. eund.* 8. 87. vide *ſoer*.

Ne nul de ſoyens, nor none of his: *Stat. Art. ſup. Chartas* 28 *Edw.* 1.

SP

Spaul, ſpittle, and ſpitting: *p. nov. nar.* 70.

Spediment, quickly, ſpeedily.

Specifier, to make mention of.

Spinſter, an addition to all unmarried Women, from the Viſcount's Daughter, downwards, but in the 2d *Inſtit. fol.* 668. Sir *Edward Coke* ſays, that *Generoſa*, to thoſe who may claim it, is a more proper addition, and for want thereof, an Indictment, &c. may be quaſhed.

Les ſpouſells, the Marriage.

Spolier, to make ſpoil, alſo to ſtrip one.

Spoliation, ſpoiling.

S T

Stable, firm, constant; *ſtall*, idem, and eſtabliſhed.

Staunche, ſound, firm, whole.

Stanlawe, a rocky Mountain or Hill: *p. Coke Inſtit.* 4.

Stagne, a Pool, a Pond, a Lake.

Stange, idem.

Sterver, Death; *ce ſterveth*, it dieth.

Le Steppes, the way, the path.

Enſuera le hue & ſteppes, to follow or purſue the cry: *p. Fitzh.* 168. a.

Stirile, barren, fruitleſs.

Stigmatiſer, to burn with a hot Iron.

Stimuler, to ſtir up, to provoke.

Stiptick, binding, coſtive; *ſtiptique*, idem.

Stipuler, to interrogate, to demand, to undertake, to agree with: *p. Plowd. Com.* 82. b.

Stipulations, Agreements, Covenants.

Un Stipulateur, an Agent, an Attorney.

Les ſtirpes, the roots.

Stoure, ſtocked; *ſtoure cum Avers*, ſtocked with Cattle.

Stow, a Houſe, *Saxon.*

Strand and *Strond*, (*Sax.*) the Shore or Bank of the Sea, or a River.

Strip, the ſame as Eſtrepement.

Le ſtreat, the Way, the Street.

En haut ſtreat, in the Highway.

Straict, diſtracted; *homme ſ* a Man out of his Wits.

Streitmennt, ſtrictly; *ſtrait* idem.

Stupid, drowſie, ſenſeleſs, mazed, drowzineſs.

Studieux, ſtudious.

Sturroit, put, alſo forced.

Le Style, the manner; *le deſcrire*, the manner of W ting.

Stultifier, to make fooliſh: *Coke* 4 *Rep.* 123.

S U

Sua, ſued, impleaded.

Sue, followed: *p. Brit.* b. Alſo became, and to to be.

Jeo ſue, I am: *p. Brook's Abr.* 169. Alſo I was: *p.* 7. 10. b.

Bien ſue, well followed: *hors*, hath ſued out: *Plowd.* 7. a.

Suant and *ſuante*, following.

Subſequer, to follow.

Suader, to perſwade, to viſe.

Subtraher, to with-hold; *ſtrahe*, with-held, drawn back

Subit, forthwith, preſently.

Suborner, to inſtruct, or c another to ſwear falſely; *ſub* ſuborned.

Swave, vide *ſuave*, ſweet.

Sudainement, ſuddenly, ſtantly.

Subjuger, to overcome, to due.

Sublime, high, honourable, ſtately.

Submerger, to drown, to overflow.

Submerge, overflown, drowned: *p. Coke* 5. 106.

Subroguer, to make a Deputy; *ſubroguer*, idem, and to act in another's place, by his Authority.

Le ſubſtitu, he that is ſo appointed or authorized.

Subterfuges, ſlights, cuming, craftineſs.

Subridendre, to ſmile, to laugh behind another's back in ſcorn.

Subvertir, to overthrow.

Suc, juice; *ſucemene*, ſucking; *ſucer*; to ſuck.

Succider, to cut.

Succidier, to ſucceed; *ſucceder*, idem.

Jeo ſue, I have been: *p. Cromp.* 23.

Si jeo ſuis, if I am.

Que jeo meſme ſue, than I my ſelf have: *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. 15. a.

Sues, ye ought: *p. Coke Rep.* 6. 45.

De ſuer, to follow, alſo to ſweat, to ſue.

On eſtre ſues, have been ſued or proſecuted.

Veil ſuer, will proſecute: 12 *Hen.* 8. 4.

Suerie, Sweat; *ſuant*, ſweating.

Un ſucces, an event, chance, a hap.

Ne ſuffiſt, it ſufficeth not.

Il ſuffiſt, it is enough; *ſuffit*, idem ut *ſuffit*: *p. Brit.* 120. b.

Sufferance, permiſſion, leave. Tenant at ſufferance, is he who holdeth beyond or over his term at firſt granted without diſturbance.

Suffiſament, and *ſufficientment*, ſufficiently.

Suffre, to ſuffer, *ſoeffre*, idem.

Suffreit, doth ſuffer; *ſueffrire*, idem, *p.* 3 part *Inſtit.*

Suient, they ſerve: *p. Brit.* 3.

Feaſant ſuiſt a ſon Molyn, doing ſuit to his Mill: *p. Parkins*, 134. b. Alſo, *ſuiſt*, he ſueth; *pur ſon ſuiſt*, for his ſuit: *p. eund.* 17. b.

Sugets, ſubjects; *ſujets*, idem.

Jeo que ſuis, I that am.

Suis, am; *jeo ſuis mort*, I am killed: *p. Coke* 9. 120.

Per mains tiens ſuis, by hands held up: *p. Plowd.* 129. b.

En ſuis, upwards, above, *p. Mirror.*

Suis dits, above-ſaid; *ſuiſt dit*, aforeſaid; *part* 73.

Suis faits, above done, or made: *p. eund.* 217. b.

Ou de ſuis, or above: *p. Termes de Ley.* 9. a.

A luy prender ſuis, to take him up: 20 *Hen.* 7. 2. a.

Suivant, following; *ſuivants*, followers, ſervitors: *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120. *A ſuiver*, to follow: *p. eund.* 10. 73.

Suffiſt, it ſufficeth.

Sullerye, a Plow Land; *p.* 1ſt part, *Inſtit.* 5.

Sullings, Elder-trees; *alneti*, idem.

Summariment, briefly, chiefly.

Summons, is a citation or calling on one to appear in Court, or before ſome Judge, &c.

Summons and *Severance*, is where ſeveral ought to join in Suit as Plaintiffs, and one or more refuſes; the Refuſer ſhall be ſummoned; and if he appear not, ſevered from the reſt, ſo that they may proceed without him.

Summament, eſpecially: *Rep.* 3. 73. b.

Sumerger, vide *ſoubmerger*; idem.

Suprimer, to ſuppreſs, alſo, to take away.

Suprime, ſuppreſſed.

Suppletion, a Petition, *p. Stat. Glouc.*

Superficie, the outer-moſt part of any thing.

Supputation, reckoning, counting.

Sur, upon; *ſus*, idem; alſo againſt: *Coke* 9. 120.

Sur luy Jur', on his own proper Oath.

Surrebutter, an Anſwer or Reply to a Rebutter.

Sur-rejoynder, the like anſwer to a Rejoynder.

Sur tout que, and above, or before all.

Surder, to ariſe; *ſurdans*, ariſing; *ſurdant*, idem.

Surdervit, ſhould ariſe: *p. Moore's Rep.* 342.

Sunde, aroſe.

Surachater, to over-buy.

Surcharger, to over-lade; *ſurcharge le Comen*, to overſtock the Common.

Surceſſer, to leave off; *ne ſurſeſſera*, ſhall not omit, or leave off; *ſurceaſe*, over-ſtay.

Surdirent, they were riſen; *ſurdant*, ariſing.

Surdas, deaf; *ſurds*, idem; *ſurdite*, deafneſs.

Surmitter, to ſuppoſe, to miſe; *ſurmitte*, ſurmiſed, 1 *Edw.* 5. 3. *ſurmittant*, ſuſing.

Surmittera, ſhall ſurmiſe.

Ne ſurmittera, ſhall not be poſed.

Surmit, put upon; *el a mitte*, ſhe hath put her ſelf on: *p. Coke* 5. 10. b.

Surjetter, to caſt over; *ſu tement*, caſting over.

Surmounter, to overcome.

Surnom, a Surname; *ſurn* idem.

Le ſurpluis, the remainder ver.

Surprins, taken before on aware.

Surſemer, to ſow upon.

Surrounder, to drown; *round*, drowned.

Deſtre en peril ſurround, to danger of drowning.

Surround meſme, drowned ſelf: *p. Plowd.* 258. a.

Surſanes, putrid, rotten: *Brit.* 33. a.

Surque, whereupon.

Surſiſt, forbore, neglected: *Brit.* 52. a.

Surveſquiſt and *Surveſqueſt*, ſurviveth: *p. Coke* 8. 88. b. *Plowd. Com.* 253. b.

Survivre, to ſurvive, in *French.*

Sus, idem ut *ſur.*

Suſteiner, to uphold.

Suſciter, to raiſe up, to ſtir

Suſpenſe, doubt; *eſtre ſuſp* to be in doubt.

Suſpectes, ſuſpected.

Suſpendu, hanged, ſuſpended

Suſtreits and *ſuſtrits*, with withdrawn.

Suthdit, hereafter ſaid, or hereunder ſaid, alſo following.

Suthtry, withdrawing; *ſuſtrete*, withdrawn.

Un ſuter, a ſhoemaker; *ſeuter*, idem: *p* 3 *Hen.* 7. 1. a.

Surveſque, ſurvived.

Surveyer, to view, to look earneſtly upon.

Surlary, ſalary: 50 *Edw.* 3. 1. 2.

Suyvre, to follow; *ſuyvant*, following.

Le jour ſuivant, the day following.

Suye, followed: *p. nov. nar.* 62. alſo ſued.

Swanimote, a Court of the Foreſts.

Suyte, a Train following; *tout de ſuyte*, following all in order.

S Y.

Synodals, properly is Money given by Pariſh-Prieſts to the Biſhop or Archdeacon at *Eaſter* Viſitations, for their Attendance in Synods.

Syniſtre, the left, vide *ſiniſtre*.

Symerement, purely, ſimply, ſincerely.

Synod, an aſſembly of the Clergy.

Synodal, pertaining to ſuch aſſembly.

Syre, Sir, Father.

T A

Un TAbor, a ſmall Drum uſed by Pipers; *tabour*, idem.

Tache, tied, knit, fixed unto.

Un Tacke, in the North, ſignifies a Farm: *p. Coke* 1. 5.

Tacher, in Mod. *French*, is to ſpot, or ſtain.

Tacite, ſilent, not expreſſed in words.

Taciſſer, to cough.

Tailler, to cut off, to dock, alſo to notch.

De Tailer un Villain, the taking or recovery of a Villain departed.

Taile, recovered: *p. Kitch.* 99. b.

Taillours de Aimants, Cutters of Diamonds: *p. Stat. Art ſup Chartas, Cap.* 20.

Taille, notched, cut.

Tailles, Acquittances, Diſcharges, *p. Fitzh. Juſtice*, 199. a.

Tailes, idem.

Tailler les Arbres, to crop Trees.

Tailer, in Mod. *French*, *eſt quaſi couper*: *p Plowd.* 251.

Un bois taillez, a Wood, or Copſe uſed to be cut, ſuch as *Silva Cædua*; *tailliz bois*, underwood.

Tais toy, hold thy Peace, be ſilent.

Taire, to be ſilent, to hold one's Peace.

Qui eſt taiſt, he who is ſilent.

Une Taille de Bois, a Tally of Wood, vide *Tayle*.

Tantoſt, as ſoon as.

Tani, Freeholders; *Tainlands*, Freeholders-land.

Tanche poiſſons, Tench, Fiſhes.

Tanque, ſo long, until.

Tantadire, as much as to ſay.

Tantſolement, only, only ſo.

Tantole-

Tantolement, idem.

Tant ſoit peu, how little ſoever it be.

Tenque, until; *tane*, idem.

Tant, as, foraſmuch, until, ſo, how, which.

Tant Impudente, with what Impudence.

Tant petit, ſo little, as little.

Tant come, as much as.

Tantamount, idem.

Tantoſt, forthwith, preſently; *tantoſt*, idem.

Tantoſtique, ſo ſoon as: 29 *Hen.* 6. 1. 2.

Tarde, late; *trop tarde*, too late.

Pluis tarde, very late.

Tarder, to delay, vide *targer*.

De temps tardiſe, of late times.

De tardif temps, idem; *tantive*, idem.

Tardant, ſtaying, lingering, long.

Tardement, ſlowing, ſlackening.

Home tardif, a ſlow Man.

Tare, droſs, waſt in Good, or Merchandizes.

Targer, to ſtay, to abide, to tarry or delay.

S'il targer, if he ſtay; *targement*, ſtaying.

Targeſt, ſtaid, hindred.

Un Targete, a Shield; *Targue*, idem.

Un Taſſe, a cock or heap; *un Tas*, idem, alſo a ſtack or rick.

Taſſes, cocks, heaps, alſo ſheaves; *per taſſes*, by heaps, or cocks.

Mettre tout en un Taſſe, to put all in one cock or heap.

Un Taſs a boir, a Cup to d out of.

Un Taverner, a Vintner.

Tauntoſt, *p. Brit.* 137. & *locis*, is put for when as, then, and ſo oft.

Taxer, to tax, to rate, to a value one.

Un Taulpe, a Mole, a Wo

Taure, a Bull.

Tayl, Payment, Tally; *fair tayl*, without making ment.

Per Tayl, by Tally: *p.* G

TE.

Teſt, covered; *toiſt*, idem.

Le teſt d'un Meſe, the cove or the roof of a Houſe.

Teigner, to hold; *teign*, h

Jeo Teigne, I hold.

Il ceo Teignoit, he ſhould h

Soy Teign, held himſ

Teyne, idem ut *teign*; idem.

Teil, ſuch; *tel*, idem, *tiel*.

Teirs and *Teirce*, the third Pipe, *i. e.* 42 Gallons.

Le teirce, the third; *teirc* thirdly.

Teinct, died, coloured; *ture*, colouring.

Tellement, ſuch like, in ſ ſort.

Temeraire, raſh; *temeritie*, neſs.

Temerairement, raſhly.

Temeratement, idem, *p.* *Rep.* 10. 4.

Un Temple, a Church.

Le temps, the time, *bon temps*, good time.

Il eſt maintenant temps, it is now time.

Long temps devant, long time before.

Perde beau temps, to loſe a fair opportunity.

Ce temps ci, this preſent time.

Tende, offered: *p. nov. nar.* 1. b.

Tend, bended; *tendu*, idem.

Tend arc, bow bent; *tendiſt*, bendered.

Tenebres, darkneſs.

Tenellata Domus, a Caſtle.

Tenir, to hold; *ne teniſt*, and *ne teniſſt*, he ought not to hold, not hold: *p. nov. nar.* 46. b.

Teneres, ye ſhall hold; *tenons*, we hold: *p.* 20. *Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Tenir pur ſuſpect, to have in ſuſpicion.

Tien, taken, held.

Tenu, bound, alſo held; *tenus*, idem.

Tenui, thin; *tenuement*, thinly, alſo weakly.

Terre, Ground, Land, Earth.

Un Terrier, a Particular in writing of ſeveral Lands, with buttals and boundaries.

Tertian, the third part of a Tun, i. e. 84 Gallons.

Teſtmoigner, to bear witneſs, to give evidence; *un Teſtmoigne*, a Witneſs.

En Teſtemoinance, in witneſs: *p.* 2d part *Coke Inſtit.* 639.

Teſtmoignant, witneſſing; *teſtimoignant*, idem.

Teſmoignes, Witneſſes: *p. Kitch.* 66. b. Alſo teſtimonies.

Teſtimoign al porter, to bring witneſs.

Teſtimoignage, teſtimony; *Teſtimoignage que le Eſprit appoint en un aſcun*, i. e. Conſcience.

Terminer, to end.

En Teſſaunt, in witneſſing: *p. Brit.* 242.

Eſt terme, is called.

Teſtament nuncupate, a Will by word of Mouth, not put in writing, till after the Teſtator's Death.

Terreue, Earthly.

La Teſte, the Head; *le Teſt*, idem.

T H.

Thack, thatch; *thak*, idem, *Saxon.*

Thane and *Theyn*, a kind of honorary Officer among the *Saxons*, as a Lord with us.

Thegne and *Thingus*, idem.

Thanus Regis, a Baron: *p. Coke Inſtit.* 1. 5. b.

Thewe, is a Cucking-ſtool: *Saxon.*

Thingus, a Knight, a Freeman, alſo a Noble.

Theyn, idem ut *Thane.*

Theu, a Servant: *p. Fleta. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 47.

Theftbote, receiving ſtolen Goods.

T I.

Tiel, ſuch; *tiels*, idem.

Tient, holdeth, keepeth.

Ils tient, they hold; *qui tiens*, who hold.

Tien.

Tiendra, ſhall hold; *tiendront*, they hold.

Tien, thine; *ce la eſt tien*, this is thine.

Tien, is alſo put for *time*.

Tiers, the third, vide *teirce*.

A Timer, to fear; *timidiment*, fearfully.

Tieux, ſuch; *tieux briefs*, ſuch writs: *p. 2d Inſtitut.* 639.

Tielx and *Tieulx*, idem.

Tinta, rung, as Bells are; *tintir*, to ring.

Tinters, Tinkers.

Un Tipler, an Ale-houſe-keeper.

Tirer, to draw, to pull, *tire*, drawn.

Tirant, drawing; *tira*, ſhall draw: *p.* 21 *Hen.* 7. 27.

Se tira en arriere, he drew himſelf back.

Se tirer pres, to draw himſelf near.

Tireurs de Ore, Gold-wire Drawers.

Tiſſer, to weave; *tiſſeur*, weaving.

Tiſſier, a Weaver.

Tiſſu, weaved.

TO.

Toddels de lane, tods of wool, *i. e.* 28 *l.* weight each.

Un Toge, a Gown; *togue*, idem.

Togues and *Toges*, Gowns.

Toge, is alſo a Coat or Cloke; *p. Brook's grand Abr.* 228.

Toft, a decayed Meſſuage, or the place where it ſtood.

Toftman, the Owner or Poſſeſſor of a Toft.

Toſt, ſoon; *plus toſt*, as ſ as.

Pluis toſt que, rather than: *Plowd.* 185.

Doient pluis toſt aver, ou ſooner to have, vide *toſt*.

Le Toict, the roof or cove ing of a Houſe: vide *Teſt*.

Toller, to take away, alſo make void.

Tollir, idem.

Tolled, barred; *tollent*, they barred or took away, alſo t take away.

Eſt tolle, is taken away: *Plowd. Abr.* 21. b.

Un Toile, a ſnare; *toil*, ide alſo a net or gin.

Tolnet, *toln* and *toll*, a d taken for grinding Corn, alſo paſſage in ſome places.

Ad Tolle, hath taken awa *Termes de Ley*, 4. b.

Tolt, is a Writ to remove a A&tion out of a Court-Baro to the Sheriff's Tourn, wh may afterwards be removed fr thence, by a Writ called a *Pa* into the Common Bench, a the Tenant may remove it *Recordare*.

Tome, a Volume, a gr Book.

Ton, thy; *ton corps*, thy b dy: *p. Brit.* 94. b.

Tonder, to ſhare, to clip, ſhave.

Un Tondeur, a Barber; *Tondu* idem.

Tondure, ſhaved; *il tond* he ſhaved, or barb'd: *Cats* 80.

Tonſure, ſhaving.

Tonner, to thunder.

Tonnel, a Veſſel, or Vat, *Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 68. a.

Tortie

Torcious, wrongful; *torcenouſe*, idem: *p. Brit.* 68. b.

Toutface, although, or notwithſtanding, *Stat. Glouc.* c. 3.

Toutouſterment, wholly, altogether.

Tourcoiuſment, wrongfully; *tort*, wrong.

Tourtenouſes, wrong; *a tort ou droit*, by wright or wrong.

Tors chemin, the wrong way, out of the way.

Toſt, rather, preſently, quickly; *ſi toſt*, as ſoon as.

Un Toſale, a Hog-ſtie: *p. Coke* 4. 58.

Totalement, wholly, effectually, altogether.

Toucher, to touch; *touchant*, touching or concerning.

Tourbes, turfs: *p. nov. nar.* 33. b.

Tozaile, a Brick-kiln, or chimney: *p Kitch.*

Toſaile, idem.

A Tour, to compaſs about; *a tour*, idem.

Un Toor ſavage, a will Bull, *nov. nar.* 66. b.

Tout, all, altogether; *tout un*, all one.

Tout, the whole; *tout foits*, always; *tout temps*, idem; *du tout*, in the whole; *tout autant*, even as, *a touts*, to all: *Brit.* 7. b.

Tout par tout, every where; *tout a pluis*, at moſt.

Tout incontinent, by and by.

Au tout, or more, *p. Stat. Art. p Chartas*, Cap. 15.

Tounders de barbits, Sheepſhearers: *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Le Toux, the Cough; *en touſant*, in coughing.

Un Toyſon, a fleece of wool: *p. Termes Ley* 6. a.

Toy, thee, thou; *avec toy*, with thee.

Toy meſme, thy ſelf; *a toy meſme*, to thee, to thy ſelf.

TR.

Le Trac, the trace or path of Man or Beaſt.

Tracaſſer, to range, to rome up and down.

Tracement, ſeeking after, tracing.

Tradicire, to tranſlate.

Trader, to deliver unto.

Traffique, Commerce, Trade.

Traits and *Tracts*, things drawn.

Traher, to draw, *traicter*, idem.

Trahe, drawn, brought.

A Travers, athwart, a-croſs.

Tray, drawn: *p. Plowd.* 272. a.

Treyne, idem; *p. Brit.* 16. a.

Traye ont lour eſpees, they drew their Swords: *p. Plowd.* 98.

Trahe la bar, brought to the Bar, alſo drawn at the Bar: *p. Termes Ley* 74. d.

Treit, doth draw; *traicts* idem; *pur traher*, for Drawing; *ne tray*, not drawn.

Traitment, Drawing.

Trahir, to betray; *Trahiſon*, Treaſon.

Traiſon, idem; *trahi*, betrayed, in Mod. *French.*

Traus, over, alſo croſs.

Truns chimin, croſs the way, over the way.

Traverſer, to go croſs-wiſe, or over-thwart, alſo to contradict, to deny, oppoſe.

Travaile, work, trouble, vexation; *travayle*, idem: *p. nov. nar.* 5.

Traverſera, ſhall oppoſe or traverſe.

Traverſant, oppoſing, traverſing, alſo putting upon trial or iſſue; *un travers*, idem.

A Travers, a-croſs, *p. Kitch.* 43. a.

A travers mon chimin, a-croſs my way: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 184. b.

Traverres, ye croſs over.

Tranſcrire, to write over.

Tranſmuer, to change.

Tranſgreſſer, to do treſpaſs.

Treaſure Trove, hidden Treaſure found, and the Owner not known, vide 3 *Inſt.* 132.

Trete, uſed or treated; *Weſtm.* 1. *Preamble.*

Treyte, idem ut *treit*; *treit ſon Cotel*, he drew his Knife: *p. Coke* 9. 13.

Treits, withdrawn: *p. Plowd. abr.* 17. b.

Treat, idem *p. Greg.* ut *treit.*

Un Trebuchet, a Pit-fall, or Snare: *p. Kitchin*; alſo a Tumbrel or Ducking-ſtool: *p. Coke's 3 part Inſtit.* 39.

Trebucher, to fall down, alſo to offend: *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 13.

Trencher, to dig, to cut: *trenches*, maims, wounds, cuts.

Le Trenche, the Ditch: *p.* 12. *Hen.* 8. 2.

Trenche lui en le Gule, cut his Throat.

Jeo ne Trencheray, I ſhall not dig.

Trenche a tout, it ſtrikes at all, or it has relation to all: *p. Kitch. Juſtice* 39. b.

Il trenche, it enureth unto: *Plowd.* 316.

Ne trent lieu icy, it ſhall not take place here, *p. eund.* 42. b.

Trenche, it ſtrikes at, or ſtrikes upon: *p.* 13 *Hen.* 7. 21. b.

Que trenche, which falls in or takes place: *p. Coke* 5. 1. b.

Trente, thirty; *trentieme*, the thirtieth.

Trent, alſo thirty: *p. Plowd.* 326. a.

Troyſeime, thirty, *p. temp. Ley.*

Tres foitz and *foits*, thrice, or three times.

Treſieme, the thirteenth.

Trentieſme, the thirtieth.

Treturement, traitorouſly.

Treſtous, every one: *p.* 171. and 91. b. Alſo the moſt part: *p. eund* 145. a.

Treſtous le ferries, every one of them ſhall bear or carry: *p. Weſtm. nar.* 8. a.

Ewes Treſturnes, Waters turned: *p. Brit.* 32. b.

Treyterent, they drew, or traced.

Treyner & pendue, drawn and hanged.

Tres beau, very fair; *tres bon*, very good.

Tres bien, excellent: *p. Plowd. preface.*

Tres cher, very dear; *tres ſtivement*, very quickly: *tres* is always uſed in the ſuperative degree, as *tres haut*, very high.

Trois, three; *trois cents*, three hundred.

Treize and *Treſieme*, thirteen.

Treiſieſme, the thirteenth: *Coke* 9. 74.

Treffent, they find: *p. Brit.* 117. a.

La Treue, the Beam of Scales: *Coke* 8. 48.

Trouage, Paſſage, or Carriage by Barges. *&c.*

Trope, too, alſo, too much; *trope tarde*, too late; *trope chare*, too dear.

Un trope toſt foict, an overhaſty act.

Trope dure, too hard: *p. Plowd. 16.* 13. a.

Tremper, to beguile, to deceive.

Trocquer, to barter, to exchange.

Troc, bartering, changing.

Un troupe di Halequet, a ſhole of Herrings.

Troupe, is put for many, or a multitude.

Trover, to find: *troverez*, ye ſhall find; *troverount*, they find.

Trove, found; *trovers*, idem; alſo alſo ye find.

Trovours, Finders; *trovors*, idem.

Pour trover, for finding: *p. Davis, Rep.* 4.

Trovesurs, things found: *p. Brit.* 7. b.

Un Trowe, a Sow: *p. Greg.* 324. b.

Al Trowe, to the Sow: *p. ead.*

Truye, in Mod. *French*, is put for a Sow.

Tromperies, vain fooliſh frauds, cheats.

Ne Truff, he cannot find.

TU.

Un Turbarie, a place where turfs are digg'd: *p. nat brev.* 183. *A fower turbes*, to dig turfs.

Un Tunicle, a Coat: *p. Park.* 170. *tunicel* idem.

Tuer, to kill, or ſlay; *le tuer*, the killing.

Eſtre tue, to be killed; *Tuers*, Slayers.

Tuers, idem; *tua*, killed, *Ne Tuaſt*, he ſhould not kill; *tuaſt*, alſo had killed, *qui eſt tue*, who is ſlain; *tuerent*, they killed.

Tuerie, ſlaughter; *tuement*, ſlaying.

Tutele and *Tutel*, Government, Guardianſhip: *p. Plowd.* 293. b.

Pur Tuition, for Inſtruction, alſo for ſafeguard.

Pur Tutele, idem.

Twaite, Wood grubbed up, and Land made arable.

Tumber, fell down: *Coke* 9. 102.

Tweſdie, vide *Mardie*.

TY.

Tyent, they held; *tynt*, holden: *p. Brit.* 246.

Un Tyrount, a cruel Lord.

Tyelx, ſuch: *p. Coke* 6. 52. b.

Tyrannuquement, tyrannically.

El Tyent, ſhe held: *p. Fitzh. Juſtice* 19. a.

VA.

VA, go; *va devant*, go before.

Jeo va, I go; *tu vas*, thou goeſt; *il va*, he goeth, *va per cy*, go this way.

Va, va, go, be gone; *vaer*, to go.

De Vaer, idem: *p. Plowd abr.* 15. a.

Vaent, they go; *vaera*, ſhall go.

Va pur le voy, go by the way.

Vaant, going; *vaount*, idem.

Que Vaant, who go.

Vacant terre, waſte ground.

Vache, a Cow, or Heifer.

Vacarie, a Dairy; *vaccaria*, idem; or a Cow-houſe: *p.* 4 *part Coke* 86.

Un Vache ſterile, a barren Cow.

Vaches, Cows.

Vail, under, *Tenant paravaile*, an under Tenant.

Vagabond, one who hath no place of Habitation.

Vadelets, Men-ſervants, Officers of Houſhold: *p. nat brev. Fitzh.* 320.

Valet and *Varlet*, idem ut *vadelet*.

Vogueront, they wander.

Ne vaile, nothing worth, of no value: *p. Brit.* 24. a.

En vailouce, in value: *p. eund.* 138.

Vaiſſelle, a Veſſel.

Venter, to boaſt; *ſe venter folement*, to inſult or boaſt fooliſhly; *venterie*, boaſting.

De Valoir, of worth, of value.

Ne vault, it avails not; *ne vaut*, idem.

Vaulte, worth, value: *p.* Pe*kins* 115.

Vault riens, it nothing avail*p.* 26 *Hen.* 8. 4. b.

Le Valure, the worth.

Valuiſt, valued.

A la vailance, to the worth *p. nov. nar.* 40.

Il Vauſt, it goeth, it enureth.

Vaont, they go: *p. Coke* 18.

Vanie, vaniſhed; *p. Terms* 55. b.

Vant, when: *p. eund.* 99.

Varier, to differ, to diſguiſe to change.

Varia, ſhall change.

Ne variera, ſhall not alter change.

Vaſt, waſt; *vaſtant*, waſting.

Vancre, to overcome, to vanquiſh.

Vanque, vanquiſhed, overcome.

Vanquiſe, overcome: *p.* 10. 24.

Values arguments, Arguments of force or weight.

Valvaſour (*Sax.*) one in Dignity next a Thane or Baron.

Vavaſor, idem.

Valider, to confirm, to ſtrengthen.

Eſtre pluis valable, to be of more force.

Valitudé, health: *p.* 12 *Hen.* 4. a.

Vacant, void, empty; *benefice vacant*, a Church void of an Incumbent.

Varectum, fallow ground *Coke* 5. 15.

Vaſſalage, vide *Villenage*.

Vault, (*Lat. valet*) is of force or avails, as,

Le plea vien Vault, the Plea is of no force, or avail.

Vau, a Valley or Vale.

Vaulx, Valleys, Vales.

Un Vaultenant, an Unthrift, one that is nothing worth.

Vaudra, ſhall go: *p. Brit.* 55. a.

V E.

Un Veau, a Calf; *chare de veau*, Veal.

Veaus, Calves: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 69. a.

Nous ne veerons, we hinder not, nor ſtay: *p. Stat. Glouc. Cap.* 8.

Vegle, blind, alſo *aveile. p. Litt.* 174. a.

Le vele, the ſhadow: *p. Plowd. Com.* 64.

A veir, to ſee, to behold.

Veier, to ſee or judge, *Veier que bien ſoit*, to ſee what is convenient, *Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 1.

Vous veies, ye ſee.

Duit veier, ye might ſee.

Veiſte, ſee ye; *veit* he ſeeth; *veyt*, idem.

Paies veier, ye may ſee.

Viſt, he hath ſeen; *veiomus*, we ſee.

Veires, ye ſhall ſee; *il vieſt*, he hath ſeen: *p. Plowd.* 17. b.

Le vee, the force: *p. Brit.* 55. b.

Veet, he goeth: *p. eund.* 176. 6.

Vee, *p. Mirror*, is forbidden, Cap. 2. Sect. 16. vide *ad part Inſtit. Coke* 141.

Veif, a Widow; *veſve*, idem in Modern *French*.

Veſues, Widows: *p. Termes de Ley*, 160. b.

Veiſuage, Widowhood.

Veign, come; *veignent*, they come.

Devetgnomus, we become.

Veignera, ſhall come; *veignants*, coming.

Veiller, to watch, to look to.

Veilles, old; *p. nov. nar.* 50.

Veillement, ſeeing, watching, viewing.

Veillant, idem.

Ou vieſtes, where you ſee, or find.

Veoir, in Mod. *French*, to ſee.

Le Veirge, the Circuit or Bounds limited to the King's Court; *i. e.* twelve Miles round the ſame.

Veiſyns, Neighbours: *p. Brit.* 112. b.

Le veia, the ſight; *le veve*, idem.

Veia, ſeeing: *p. Park.* 167. b.

Vei, ſaw.

Veer, to ſee: *p. Brit.* 42. to view.

Veiſmus, we have ſeen.

Veie, ſee: *veye*, idem: *p. Brook, gr. abr.* 321.

Veieſtes? did you ſee?

Vellours, Velvet; 12 *Hen.* 8. 3. b.

Velloit, he will; *ne voylent*, they will not.

Veyl, will.

Venaunts, coming: *p. Par.* 114.

Venaiſon, Veniſon.

Vendenges, Vintages: *p. Sta. Weſtm.* 1 *Cap.* 51.

Veniſmus, we come.

A Vender, to ſell; *vendre*, idem.

Eſt Vendue, is ſold; *pour vender*, for ſale.

Vendus, ſold; *un vendour*, a ſeller.

Vendible, ſaleable; *vendition*, ſelling.

Sale, idem, *p. Coke* 5. 90. *b.*

Vente, idem, *en vente*, in ſale.

Ventes, Woods marked for ſale.

Venderdie, Friday; *vendredie*, idem.

Venredi, idem, and *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 146.

Vengroy and *venarday*, idem.

Vengeance, revenge.

Venelle, a Lane; *venelles*, Lanes.

Vener, to hunt; *un veneur*, a Huntſman.

Venerie, hunting.

Venir, to come, to approach unto; *en temps vener*, in time to come.

Doient venir, they ſhould or ought to come.

Poit venir, may come, *voet venir*, would come, *ſont venu*, are come; *venients*, coming: *p. Kitch.* 17. *a*, *venera*, ſhall come.

Venies, coming; *veniſſent*, they ſhould come.

Veniſtes, ye have come; *venu*, come.

Venuſt, he had come: *p. Plowd. com.* 268. *a.*

Venime, poiſon.

Le Vent, the Wind; *ventier*, to blow Wind.

Vent, *p. nac. brev.* 48. is ſale or ſold.

Ventilent, they blow: *p.* [illegible] *Jur. Cur.* 88. *a.*

Ventre, a belly; *ventre*, idem.

Il vente, it bloweth.

Venteux, windy.

Verd, green; *verdir*, to [illegible] green.

Verra and *Veiera*, ſhall [illegible] *Stat. Glouc. c.* 4.

Vert, green, alſo whatſoever beareth Leaves, or is green within the Foreſt, *p. Kitch.* 59. and ſometime taken for Veniſon.

Vert bois, live Wood: *p.* [illegible] 170.

Verdoyer, to be green; *verdoyant*, flouriſhing.

Verdeur, greenneſs.

Verge, a Wand, Rod, Yard.

Del venue, of the coming appearing.

Verayment, truly; *verament*, idem.

Veraneus, idem; *verage*, *verye*, idem.

Verye tenant, the true Tenant.

Veray, idem, ut *verye*.

Verreis, truth: *p. Brit.* 106.

Verreyes, idem: *p. Plowd.* true: *p. Plowd.* 199.

Veririe, truth; *veritable*, true

Vierge, vide *verge*.

Viergier, he that [illegible] the ſtaff or rod in Cathedral Churches.

Verront, ſeeing, *verrent*, ſee: *p. Brit.* 106. and *Raw.* [illegible]

Verſer, to turn, alſo to [illegible] out; *vers*, towards; *vers* towards the end; *vers eux*, againſt whom: *p. Coke* [illegible]

Regard vers moy, look towards me.

Vervellum, fallow ground: *Coke* 5. 15.

Vesquirent, they live: *p. Brit.* 7. b.

Vescie and *Vesce*, Vetches, a sort of Pulse.

Autrement vest, otherways: *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 33. b.

La Vespre, the Evening; *vespres*, evening prayers.

Vestes, waſt; *vastes*, idem, and waſt ground.

Vesture, clothing, alſo the herbage of Ground growing there; *vestir*, to cloath, to put on.

Vestements, Garments, alſo the Wood growing on Land.

Vester, to be, to veſt, to enure.

Vestre, your; *vestre demandes*, your requeſts.

La Vestrye, the place for laying the Prieſts Veſtments and Ornaments of the Church, and alſo where the Civil Affairs of the Pariſh are diſcuſſed.

Le Vestiare, idem.

Un veu, a Vow; *veu*, is alſo ſeeing, alſo ſeen: *p. Brit.* 223.

Veu que, foraſmuch as.

Veut, would; *le Roy le veut*, the King wills it.

Il veult, he will; *veut*, idem.

Jeo vey, I ſee; *veyet*, he ſees; *jeo view*, I have ſeen; *veyant*, ſeeing; *veyerent*, they ſaw.

Veyner, to come; *ne veygnessent*, they ſhould not come: *p. Prerog. nar.* 53. a.

Veyn, void, frivolous: *p. Brit.* 3. a.

Veste, ſettled: *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 84. b.

Vestue, idem; *Ceo vestue*, veſted this: *p. Plowd. abr. devest*, put by.

Veyle, old: *p. Crompt. Jur.* 175.

Vetere, old: *p. Broke Gr. abr.* 144. a.

Veus, ancient, alſo long ſince: *p. Brit.*

Veyſins, Neighbours, vide *veiſuis.*

Veve, a Widow; *vevez*, Widows.

La veve, the ſight: *p. Cromp.* 54. b.

Veufage, Widowhood: *p. prerog.* 33. b.

Si un veyeſt, if one ſhould ſee: *p. Plowd. Com.* 98. a.

Vevers, Widowers.

Veyer eſt, is to be ſeen: *Coke*, 5. 80.

Veux, vide *vieux*.

Veves de Frank pledg, views of the Frankpledge: *Brit.* 27.

Veyromus, let us ſee: *p. Plowd.* 19. b.

V I.

Jay view, I have ſeen.

Viands, repaſts, ſuſtenance, meat, *&c.*

Un Vichel, a Heyfer.

Vicaire, a Vicar; *Vicarie*, a Vicaridge.

Vicier, to corrupt; *Vicie*, corrupted.

Vicont, a Sheriff; *vicount*, idem, *south vicount*, under Sheriff.

Vicountels, things whereof the Sheriff has cognizance in his Court.

Vicine,

Vicine, a neighbour; *vicinage*, neighbourhood.

Vicines and *Vicines*, Neighbours.

Viduity, Widowhood.

Vie, Life; *il eſt en vie*, he is alive.

Vif, life; *viffe* living; *un vife home*, a live Man: *p. Plowd.* 262. *vies*, lives.

Viel, old, ancient; *vieul*, idem, *p. Coke* 5. 22.

Vieller, to wax old.

Viellement, anciently; *vielleſſe*, old age.

Vieulx, old, ancient; *vieux*, idem, and *vieul*, idem.

Un vierge, a Maiden.

Vief, vide *vevt.*

Vient, they come; *il viet*, he cometh, alſo ſeeth.

Viendre, to treſpaſs or offend as, *ceux que viendrout*, thoſe who offend, *Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 1.

View of Frankpledge, is the overſight of Freepledges, commonly called a Court Leet.

Viver, *vivaria*, a Pond or Pool, wherein Fiſhes are nouriſhed, 2 *Inſt.* 162.

Viver, alſo is proviſion of Victuals, *&c. Stat. Glouc. c.* 4.

Vient vous eins, come ye in.

Vieant, coming; *viendra*, ſhall come: *p. Coke* 6. 69.

Viel, ſeeth; *al vierent*, they look to.

Ad vieu, hath ſeen; *jeo aye view*, I have ſeen.

Vivement, lively.

La Vigile, the evening; *vigilance*, watchfulneſs.

La vielle, the evening.

Vigne, a Vine; *vignoble*, a vineyard.

Vigueur, ſtrength.

Vil, low, baſe; *vil pris*, a [illegible] price.

Villenage, a baſe tenu[illegible] whereby the Lords claim [illegible] Perſons and Goods of their V[illegible] lains.

Ville, a Town, a Village.

Vingt, twenty; *vint*, idem.

Vingtieme, the twentieth *vinte*, idem, *vingt foits*, twe[illegible] times; *Vint quatre*, twenty-fo[illegible] *p. termes Ley.* 9.

Vinterent, they tie, or bi[illegible] *p. Plowd. Com.* 307.

Vin, Wine, *Vine*, idem.

En le vint-tierce, in the 34 *eund.* 105.

Un, one, *uniſme*, the Eleven[illegible] *ungieſme*, idem.

Un foits, once.

Unement, unanimouſly.

Virilement, manly, ſtrongly.

Viſeur, the Face; *le viſ[illegible]* idem.

Viſcount, vide *vicont* and *contels.*

Viſe, ſeen; *il viſoit*, [illegible] ſeeth.

Viſez vous, ſee you *p.* 1 E[illegible] 5. 3.

Viewes, ſeen: *p. Cromp. Jur.* [illegible]

Viſinage, vide *vicinage.*

Vieffes, Widows: *p. Fitzh.* [illegible] *br.* 175. vide *vewes.*

Vit, a Calf; *vitel*, idem, *tulè*, idem.

Vit, is alſo Man's Yard.

Vinagre, Vineger.

Le viſne, the neighbourho[illegible] or place whence a Jury is ſu[illegible] moned, the *venue*: *p. Coke* 5. [illegible] and ſometimes the Jury it ſel[illegible]

Vivement, lively: *p. Plo[illegible] abr* 72.

Viffe, alive: *p. Brit.* [illegible] *wreck.*

Il viſt, he hath ſeen: *p. cund.* 2.

Viver, victual, diet: *p. nov.* 45.

En viver & veſture, in meat, eating, and clothing: *p. Stat. inc. cap.* 4.

Vivers and *vyvers*, *vivaria*, Warrens, Parks, Fiſh-ponds, &c.

Un vivarie, a place, where living things are kept, either of Land or Water: *2dam partem Coke Inſtit.* 100.

Vivands, vide *viands*.

Vivera, ſhall live, *vivard*, idem.

Vivre, to live, alſo living.

Lour vivier, their living.

Come il vive, as he lives: *p.* 5. 52.

Vive voys, by word of mouth: *Brit.* 131. b. i. e. *viva voce*.

Viviers, victuals; *pour lour vivier*, for their livelihood, *Coke* 8.

Vl, any: *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1 16.

UN

Un foits, once; *un*, one; *ung*, idem.

Ung ou deux, one or another.

Un Dieu, ung Roy, Littleton's text.

Unifyance, making one, uniting.

Unement, only, unanimouſly, 5. 16.

Unzieſme, the Eleventh, *unze*, Eleven.

Uncore, yet, *unques*, idem, & *unquore*, idem: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 211.

Uncore priſt. yet ready.

Ad uncore, hath yet: *p. Coke* 5. 7. b.

Unque, ever; *ne Unques*, never.

Ne unque viet, he never ſaw.

Uniter, to put together, to join.

Uniment, equally, alſo in one, in union.

Un uln, an Ell in meaſure; *un ulme*, idem.

Ulmes, Elms, alſo Elm Trees.

Umbre, the ſhadow.

Un meſme, the ſelf ſame, one and the ſame: *p. Coke* 5. 15. a.

VO

Vodroient, they would: 3 *part. tem Inſtit.* 39.

De vocer, to call.

Voguer, to call again, alſo to return.

Voguement, paſſing, returning.

Voet, ſheweth forth, willeth, teſtifieth, alſo would: *p. Kitch. primo* and *p. Perkins*, 117. b.

Voit, idem.

Le Roy voet, the King willeth it, vide *vent*.

Vodra, would, *vodra aver*, would have.

Vodront, they would; *ne voet*, will not.

Voire, truly; *voier* and *voiar*, idem: *p. Plowd. abr.* 6. b. alſo true.

Voir ment, truly: *p. Coke* 9. 47. *Voierment*, idem.

Vous ditz voier, ye ſaid truly, or well.

Voire dire, to ſay or ſpeak the Truth.

Eſt a voier, is to be ſeen: *p.* 14 *Hen.* 8. 1. a.

Voier, by *Brook's* Grand Abridgment, is put for well and good; *voillet*, would, *voier*, true.

Voie, a way.

Voiez, vide *voy*, ye ſee: *p. Greg.* 327.

Voil, will; *voil porte*, will bring; *que il voile*, where he will.

Voillomus, we will: *p. Brit.*

Ne voillomus vener, we will not come.

Tenant a volunt, Tenant at will.

Voillont, they would; *voit*, he will.

Voilles, ye will; *voiet* and *voet*, would.

Jeo voyes voluntaries, I would be willing.

Si voilet, if he ſhould or would: *p. Plowd.* 379.

Voilé, would: *p. Fitzh. gr. abr.* 77.

Ne voille, would not: 21 *Hen.* 7. 31. b.

Voilsit veier, would ſee; *ſi voit*, if he will.

Voille, will: *p. Coke* 5. 25. a.

Voiſines, Neighbours.

Ne voit me vener, he would not come to me.

Jeo voil, I will: *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 21. b.

Il voit, he wills.

Voilent, they would; *ſ'il voit nemy*, if he would or no; *voit eſtr*, it would be: *p.* 14 *Hen.* 4. b

Voiſinage, vide *vicinage*.

Voicine, idem ut *vicine*.

La voix, the voice.

Voler, to fly; *il vole*, he fl *p. Cromp.* 149.

Ne poient voler, they cann fly.

Volatilee Royal, Birds Roy *p. Coke* 7. 16.

Volund, a Will or Teſtam alſo the inclination of t Mind.

Nous volums, we will: *p.* 1. b.

Volage, unconſtant, un ble.

Volatiles de Ciel, Birds of t Air: *Coke* 1. 134.

Bone Volour, good Will: *Plowd. Com.* 300. b.

Vomer, to vomit, alſo plow.

Vomiſſement, vomiting.

Vorra, would: *p. Coke* 21. a.

Voſtre, yours; *en voſtre caſe*, your caſe.

Vover, to vow; *vove*, a vo

Voudront, they would, ſhould; *vodra*, ſhould: *p. rror, Cap.* 2. *Sect.* 19.

Bient Voulant, good Will.

Vous, ye; *vous doiez*, ought.

Vous eſtes, ye be; *vous* ye were.

Vous aves, ye have, w uſed to Jurors when they pear on calling: *vous* your ſelves.

Il voucher, he calleth; calls, voucheth; *voucha* call: *p. Park.* 183. b.

Vouche, is a Term uſed in common recoveries, when one is called to warrant Lands, &c.

Vouchent, they ſhall vouch, or call: *p. Brit.* 30.

Sil voet vouche bien ſave; if he would bid him welcome: *Park.* 174.

Come voudra, as you will, or ſee good. *Vouloyt mouldre*; would have grinded.

Voyci, ſee here, ſee this, look ye.

Voyer, to ſee: *p. Crompton* 220. b.

Voymus, we may ſee.

Un Voyager, a Traveller.

Voyſent, they go, they be; alſo they go free, or are acquitted: *p. Brit.* 136. b.

Voyſent ſans jour, they go without further day: *p. eund.* 145. a.

Pais voiſins, neighbouring Countries.

Ou voylant, or would: *p. Coke* 6. 40. a.

Un Voy, a way or path; *voie*, idem.

Ceo voy, this way; *p. Plowd. Com.* 10. b.

Il eſt hors de la voye, he is out of the way; *un par voy*, go by the way.

Jeo voye, I ſee: 12 *Hen.* 8. 2. b. vide *voie*.

D'eſire voye, to be ſeen: *p. Plowd. Com.* 102. *pr. an.* 1671.

Que voyle, which was: *p. Greg.* 284.

Hault voyes, High-ways; *voyes*, alſo means: *p. Termes de Ley*, 18. b.

Voyer, true, vide *veier*.

Par voyes ſeaſant, for true making: *Coke* 5. 63.

Neſt pas voyer, it is not true.

Voyertie, Truth; *voyerment*, truly; *p. eund.* 5. 25.

Voyagement, travelling.

Jeo aye voye, I have ſeen: *Kitch.* 5. a.

Si un voyt, if one would: 2 *Coke* 34.

U R

Vray, true; *vrayment*, truly; *verament*, idem.

Ure, practice, uſe; *fortment ure*, ſtrongly put or enforced: *Coke* 5. 60. a.

Ure, burned; *ſoit ure*, may be burned.

Ura, ſhall burn.

Urera, ſhall enure, or be to the uſe.

Ne urera, ſhall not veſt or work: *Park.* 131.

U S

Uſer, to uſe; *uſa*, uſed, alſo uſeth.

Uſance, uſage; *uſont*, they uſed

Uſage, cuſtom, uſe; *ſolonque le uſage*, according to the cuſtom.

Uſt, had, and had been: *p. Plowd. Com.* 12. a.

Uſſomus and *uſſumus*, we had.

Uſſes, ye had; *Jeo uſſey*, I had: *p. Plowd. preface.*

Uſſent, they had been; *uſſont*, idem; and *uſſont*, idem: *p* 21 *Hen.* 7. 27. b. And *Coke* 8 77. b.

Si jeo uſſey, if I had; *Plowd. Com.* 160. b.

Que ils uſſoient diſtes, that ye had ſaid: *p. Coke* 1. 106.

Uſſoit eſtre, would be: *p. Plowd. Abr.* 14.

Meſſoit, but had he been: *p. Termes de Ley* 75.

Uſure, Uſury.

U T

Utleve, the eſcape of Felons: *p. Fleta*, Lib. 1. Cap. 47.

Le Utes and *utas*, the octaves, or the eighth Day after a Feaſt, &c. *Plowd. Com.* 227.

Henricus le ute, Henry the eighth: *p. Plowd.* 212. b.

Utenſile, a thing of neceſſary uſe about or in a Family, or in Husbandry.

Utlage, Out-lawed, or one who is ſo, is out of the Protection of the Law: *Utlages*, Perſons that are Out-lawed.

Utlaghe, idem ut *Utlage*.

Que Utter, who give out, or publiſh; *uttermoſt*, outward.

Utile, profitable; *utilement*, profitably.

Utus, eight, the eighth day, in the old Books called, *Uſtaves*.

V U

Vuyder, to make void, *Vuide*, void.

Vulgaire, common, publick, alſo trivial.

Vulgairement, commonly.

Vulgarlie, commonly, [illegible] vally.

V Y

Vyneles, bonds, fetters: *p.* [illegible] *nar* 21. a.

Vyne, wine, vide *vin*.

Vynt, came, went, alſo [illegible] tained.

Il Vynt ſon age, he attained age.

Vyver, a River, a Pond; *vivers*, vide *Vivers*.

Vyent, they came: *p. Coke* [illegible] 6. 54. a.

W A

Warden, vide *Gardien*.

Wacrus, corrupted, [illegible] ed, tainted: *p. Brit.* 77. a.

Wang and *Wong*, (*Sax.*) a [illegible] alſo a Cheek or Jaw.

Warectum, neglected, as [illegible] *Warecta*, Land neglected or [illegible] fallow.

Wainage, gain, profit or [illegible] nefit, eſpecially by plowing [illegible] erring of land.

Wainable, that may be plo[illegible] or manured.

Waive, left; *mave hors*, [illegible] out: *p. Termes Ley* 358. [illegible] idem.

Wallois, the Welſh People.

Waive, a Woman Out-law [illegible] the Law leaveth or waiveth [illegible] Protection.

Warectum, fallow L[illegible] *warectum*, idem: 1 *part* [illegible] 5. b.

Weigher, to weigh.
Weyver, leaving.
Weuſt, doubt, vide *Awruſt*: *Hen.* 6. 19. a.
Wite and *Wyte*, a Fine or Penalty for leſſer Offences.
Wranglands, are pollard Trees, crooked, and uſed to be cropt, not fit for Timber.
Wreke and *Wreck*, an entire Deſtruction; as,
Wreck de Mere, ſuch a Deſtruction of a Ship at Sea, where no living thing eſcapes.
Were, a Fine or Penalty for greater Offences.
Un Windowe, a blank place, or ſpace.
Wild and *Weld*, a large woody place.
Wombes, Bellies.
Wote, hot, *Saxon.*
Widues, Widows: *p. Brit.* 9. 9.
Withernam, vide 2 *part. Inſt. Coke* 441. A taking other Cattle or Goods for what was before wrongfully taken, &c.
Wic, a place or dwelling on the bank of a River or Sea-ſhore: 1 *part. Inſtit.* 4.
Wike, in *Eſſex*, is a Farm.
Witenamot or *Witenagemot*, amongſt the *Saxons*, was a great Convention like our Parliament or a meeting in Council of their chief wiſe Men.
Wold, a Plain, a Down, or open Country, Hilly, and void of Wood, as *Coteſwold.*
Weald, is the contrary; *i. e.* woody Country.
Woodgeld, a payment for cutting Wood in a Foreſt.
Woodmote Court, the Court of Attachments in a Foreſt.
Worth, a watery place.

Y V

Y' It, there; *y' eſt*, it is: *p. Plowd. Com.* 280. b.

Y' it is a Relative of things and places.

Y' *ſont*, there are, they are: *p. eund.*

Y' *ſoit*, there be, be it ſo: *p. Fitzh. nat. brev.* 282.

Talemaines, at the leaſt, however: *Plowd.* 219.

En Yeel, in it; *il y ad*, there hath, alſo there is.

Sil y ad, if there hath; *nat. brev.* 24. b.

De Yeel, of it, of the ſame.

Yeeux, them; *en yeeaux*, in them: *p. Mores Rep.*

Yeulx, Eyes, vide *Oils.*

Nous Yeux ont veves, we have lived to ſee it.

Yſoit, therein be: *nat. brev. Fitzh.* 22. b.

Al Yeel, to it, to the ſame: *p. Crompt. Juſtice*, 19.

Y' *aver*, there were: *p. Greg.* 182. *Cap.* 10.

Yver, Winter: *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 2. a.

Yeme and *Yemali*, words anciently uſed for Winter, *viz. tempore Edw.* 3.

Yeoven and *Yeven*, in old Deeds ſignifies given.

Fort grand Yver eſt aſpre, a very ſharp Winter.

Jour d Yver, a Winters day.

Freidure Yver, a froſty Winter.

Yver-

Yvernagium, Winter ſeaſon, or the Winters Seed-time; from *Hiverner*, Mod. *French*.

Yviſes, ſervices, ſervices: *p. Fitzh.* Juſtice, 201. a.

Yvre, Drunk: *p. Plowd. Com.* 19. a.

Yvreynes, Drunkenneſs: *p. Brit.* 66. a.

Yvrongnerie, idem in Mod. *French*.

Sur Yeaux and *Yeux*, of them *Plowd. preface.*

Il y a, there are: *p.* [illegible] *preface* to his *nat. brev.*

Il yra, he ſhall go: *p.* [illegible] *Jur. Cur.* 47.

Yeme, is often put for [illegible] *eme.*

Yeven and *Yeoven*, are put [illegible] given.

Yeman and *Yeoman*, from [illegible] *men*, a Teutonick word, ſig[illegible]fying a common Perſon.

FINIS.

The Impreſſions of ſome of the Authors cited in this BOOK.

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W. Shugrave!

TO THE READER.

AMongſt the ſeveral Authors of late that have imployed their time in compiling Law-Dictionaries, none of them have taken care to furniſh the Pleaders and Entering Clerks with apt Latin Words, to inſert in their Declarations and Pleadings; ſo that they have been moſt of them conſtrained to make uſe of common Dictionaries, and thoſe that are mean Scholars, or bad Grammarians, have made uſe of Words of Equivocal Conſtruction, very little to the purpoſe, not to be helped by an Anglice, or Anglice vocat' (as they vainly imagine) of which many Inſtances are frequently found in the late Reports.

For Remedy of which Miſchief for the future, I having been a Collector of Entries, of Declarations and Pleadings, and corrected

rected the same; together with the Entries *of Judge* Winch, *Serjeant* Thomson, *Mr.* Aston, *and the famous Mr.* Andrew Vidian, *for above thirty Years last past, have thought fit at last to publish my Notes of such* Law-Latin *words, as occurr'd in my Reading the* Entries *above-named, supplying the rest with select* Dictionary *words which (as near as I could find) had but one genuine Signification; and to make the Collection more compleat, have added to the same, an Exposition of the Terms of the* Law, *that all* Pleaders *(but the Country Clerks especially) may have in one portable Volume, whatever is material to be understood upon this Subject.*

THE
Pleader's Dictionary.

Aaron (a Man's name) *Aaron, onis*, m.

A B.

To abare, *Abato, are.* To enter into Land, or to deſtroy or beat down.

Abatement, *Abatamentum, i.* n. *Lit.* 277. Deſtroying, beating or pulling down an Houſe, alſo the entering into Lands or Tenements by a tortious or wrongful Title. Abatement is twofold, *viz.* Abatement of the Writ, and Abatement of the Action or Plaint, the Cauſes whereof are theſe ſix, 1. Want of ſufficient or good Matter. 2. The matter not certainly alledged. 3. The Plaintiff, Defendant, or Place miſnamed, except in Aſſize, *vid. Dyer*, fol. 4 b. pl. 83. 84. *Plow.* fol. 90. a. 91. a. *per Cur.*) 4. Variance between the Writ, Specialty or Record, or between the Writ and the Action or Plaint. 5. Uncertainty, or want of form in the Writ, Count or Declaration. 6. Death of the Plaintiff or Defendant. Terms *del Ley*, fol. 1. b. *Per* fol. 175. *Pl.* 24. *Co. lib.* 5. fol. 61. a. b.

A B

To *Abate* an Houſe, *abatere Tenementum, i. e.* to deſtroy or raze it down level with the Ground.

To *Abate* a Writ, *Caſſo, are, i. e.* to deſtroy it by Pleading.

Abatement of a Writ. *Caſſatio brevis, i. e.* when upon ſome default, the Plaintiff's Suit ceaſes for a time.

Abaft, the Poop or Stern, the hinder part of a Ship, *Puppis, is*, f. Abaft, towards the Poop, *a Puppi, à tergo.*

Abeiance, *abeiancia, æ*, f. *Spel. 6. Lex.* 1. *i. e.* Expectance, *viz.* where the right of Fee-ſimple lies in Abeiance, that is, only in the Remembrance, Intendment and Conſideration of the Law: For according to the general Rule or Maxim of the Law, there is Fee-ſimple in ſome perſon, or it is in Abeiance, *i. e. in nubibus*, or Expectancy, *Co. Lit.* l. 3. c. 11. Sect. 646.

Abel (a man's name) *abel, is.*

An abbey, *abbatia, æ.* f. *abbathia, æ.* f. Lex. 1.

An Abbeſs, *abbatiſſa, æ.* f.

An Abbot, *abbas, atis*; m.

Abdias (a man's name) *Abdias, æ.* n.

Aberconway, (in *Wales*) *Conovium* or *Aberconovium*.

Aberdeen (in *Scotland*) *Aberdona* and *aberdonia*, æ, f. *Dævana*, æ, f.

Aberdo e (in *Scotland*) *Aberdora*, æ, f.

Aberdour (in *Scotland*) *Aberdura*, æ, f.

Aberford (in *England*) *Carcaria*, æ, f.

Aberfraw (in the Iſle of *Angleſey*) *Gadiva*, æ, f.

Abergavenny (in *Monmouthſhire*) *Abergennium*, *Gobannium*.

Aberneth (in *Scotland*) *Abrenethæum*.

Abertivy (a River in *Wales*). *Ratoſtatybius*.

To *Abet*, Abetto, are. *Ra. Ent.* 24. *Spel.* 5. Lex. 1. *i. e.* To take part with or aſſiſt.

An *Abetting*, Abettans, ntis, an aſſiſting.

Abetment, Abettum, i, n. *Pry.* 20. 33. 2 *Inſt.* 383, 386. *Reg.* 134.

An *Abettor*, Abettator, oris; m.

Abigail (a Woman's name.) Abigail, Indec. or, is. f.

Abimilech (a Man's name.) Abimilechus, i, m.

Abinadab (a Man's name.) Abinadab, Indecl.

Abington (in *Berkſhire*) Abindonia, or Abendonia, æ, f.

Abinoam (a Man's name.) Abinoam. Indec.

To *Abjure* (Forſwear.) Abjuro, are.

Abjured (Forſworn.) Abjuratus, a, um.

An *Abjuring* (Forſwearing.) Abjuratio, onis, f.

Abner, *ris*, m. (a Man's name.)

To be A-board, in Navi eſſe.

To go A-board, Navem conſcendere.

To *Aboliſh*, Aboleo, ui. itum or evi, etum.

Aboliſhed, Abolitus, a, um.

To *Abort*, (miſcarry) Aborire.

Abortive, Abortivus, a, um.

An *Abortive Birth*, Abortûs; m.

Above (beyond or more than the ſum of, *&c*) Ultra Summam.

Above (in a *Deed*) abovementioned, Superius mentionatus.

Above a Room, Supra Romem.

Aboveſaid, Supradictus, a, um.

As Aboveſaid, ut Supradictum eſt.

About, Circa.

Aboy (in *Ireland*) Aboya, æ.

Abraham (a Man's name.) Abrahamus, i, m.

To *Abridge*, Abridgio, are. To make ſhorter in words, holding ſtill the ſame Subſtance; ſometimes it ſignifies the making a Declaration or Count ſhorter by Subſtracting or Severing part of its Subſtance, as Abridgment of a Plaint in Dower.

An *Abridgment* (ſhort writing) Abbreviatura, æ, f.

Abroad (in the open Air, from home or not within) Foris, Sordio, in Publico, *or* aperto. Sudialis, le.

To *Abrogate*, Abrogo, are. To diſannul, take away, repeal.

An *Abrogating*, Abrogatio, nis, f.

Abrogated, Abrogatus, a, um. i. e. repealed.

Abſalom (a Man's name.) Abſalon, onis, m.

An *Abſtract*, Abſtractum, i;

Abſurd, Abſurdus, a, um.

Abſurdly, Abſurdè. adv.

To *Abut*, Abutto, are *i. e.* To bound or border upon.

Abutting, Abuttans, antis. partic. pref. Bordering upon.

Abuttalled, Abuttanus, a, um. *Spel.* 7. 1 *Mon.* 532. 2 *Mon.* 998. Abuttalatus, a, um. idem.

A C

Acceptance, Acceptantia, æ, f.

To *Accept*, Acceptor, aris.

Acceſſory, Acceſſorium, ii, *n. Fin.* 7. 1. Before the Offence or Fact, is he that commandeth or procureth another to do Felony, and is not there preſent when the other doth it; but if he be preſent, then he is alſo a Principal. 2. After the Offence, is he that receiveth, favoureth, aideth, aſſiſteth, or comforteth any Man that hath done any Murder or Felony, whereof he hath knowledge. He which counſelleth or commandeth any thing, ſhall be judged Acceſſory to all that foloweth of this Evil Act, but not of another diſtinct thing. In the loweſt and higheſt Offences, there are no Acceſſories, but all are Principals, as in Riots, Routs, Forcible Entries, and other Tranſgreſſions, *vi & armis*, which are the loweſt Offences: And ſo in the higheſt Offence, which is *Crimen læſæ Majeſtatis*, there be no Acceſſories, but in Felony there are both before and after. *Co. Lit. l.* 1. *c.* 8. *Sect.* 71.

Achilles (a Man's name) Achilles, ei, & is.

To *Acquit*, Acquieto, are. *i. e.* To diſcharge or keep in Quiet, and to ſee that the Tenant be ſafely kept from any Entries or Moleſtation for any manner of Service, iſſuing out of the Land to any Lord that is above the Meſn; Hereof cometh *Acquital & Quietus eſt. i. e.* he is diſcharged, and he that is diſcharged of a Felony by Judgment, is ſaid to be acquitted of the Felony, *Acquietatus de felonia*, and if it be drawn in Queſtion again, he may plead, *auterfoits acquit. Co. Lit. lib.* 2. *Sect.* 142.

An *Acquittance*, Acquietantia, æ, f. litera acquietantialis, *Ra. Ent.* 513. *Lex.* 2. It is a diſcharge in writing of a Sum of Money, or other duty, which ought to be paid or done. This word differeth from thoſe which in the Civil Law be called *Acceptitatio*, or *Apocha*, for the firſt of theſe may be by word, without writing, and is nothing but a feigned payment and diſcharge, though payment be not had. *Apocha* is a writing, witneſſing the payment or delivery of Money, which diſchargeth not unleſs the Money be paid.

Accompliſhment, Accompliamentum, i; n. *Co. Ent.* 227.

An *Account*, Computus, i; m.

Ballance of Account, Examen computi.

A Book of Accounts, Diarium, ii. n.

A caſter of Account, Calculator, oris; m. Computiſta, æ; f.

Of his own accord, Spontè.

An *Acorn*, Glans, ndis, f.

According to, Secundum.

According to ones own deſire, Optatò, adv.

An *Acre*, Acra, æ. f. Denariata terræ. & Nummata terræ. arpennus, i. m. Acre is a certain

parcel of Land that containeth in length 40 Perches, and in breadth 4 Perches, it comes from the *German* word (*Aker*) *id eſt*, Ager.

Half an Acre, Dimidium unius acræ. Obolata Terræ.

Ten Acres, the fourth part of a Yard-Land. Ferlingata Terræ.

Acre by Acre, Jugeratim, adv.

Publick Acts Regiſtred, Acta, orum, n.

An *Action*, Actio, onis, f. An Action is a Right of Proſecuting in Judgment of a thing which is due unto any one. It may well be called an Action, *quia agitur de injuria*, for it is a complaint of an Injury received. There be two kinds of actions, one that concerns Pleas of the Crown, the other that concerns Common Pleas, which are called Actions Real, Actions Perſonal, and Actions Mixt. *Co. Inſt.* 284. *b.* Sometimes *Loquela* is uſed for an Action, as in the Entry of a Judgment in Debt, Treſpaſs, *&c.* by *non ſum informatus*. *Et idem attornatus dicit quod ipſe non eſt informatus per eundem Defendentem Magiſtrum Suum de aliquo Reſponſu pro eodem Defendente præfato querenti in Loquela prædicta dando*, &c.

An *Action Perſonal*, Actio Perſonalis.

An *Action of Treſpaſs*, Actio de Tranſgreſſione.

An *Action of Covenant*, Actio conventionis fractæ.

An *action withdrawn*, Actio Sublata.

An *act of general Pardon*, Amneſtia, æ, f.

An *actor* (Stage Player) Hiſtrionis; m. mimus, i; m.

An *actreſs*, Mima, æ, f. Actricis.

Of an actor, Hiſtrionalis, le.

The art or ſcience of acting, Hiſtrionea, æ, f.

Accuſed, Rectatus, a, um. rectatus, a, um. *Spel.* 53. *i. e.* ſpected.

An *accuſer*, Acceſſitor, oris.

Accuſtomed, Accuſtomatus, um. *Ra. Ent.* 657. *Co. Ent.* Accuſtomabilis, le. *Plo.* 285.

A D

Adam (a Man's name.) mus, i; m.

An *Adder*, Coluber, bri;

A *Water adder*, Hydra,

Adders-Tongue (Herb) gloſſum, i; n.

Addice (a Cooper's Tool) labra, æ; f.

An *Addition*, Additio, f. In the Law it ſignifies a given to a Man, over and his Chriſtian and Surname, noting his Eſtate, Degree, ry, Trade and Place of dwell

An *Addition or Dependance*, pendicium, ii, n. *Mon.* 553. 606. Appertinentia, 2 *Mon.*

To *Adjourn*, Adjorno, are. To put off.

An *Adjournment*, Adjornatum, i, n. *i. e.* When any is put off, and aſſigned to kept again at another Place Time.

Adjourned, Adjornatus,

Things adjoyning, Adjacent 1 *Mon.* 805.

To *admit*, Admitto, is, ere.

Admiſſion, Admiſſio, onis, f. It is when one that hath right to preſent to a Church being void, doth preſent him to the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, in which the Church is, who upon Examination finding him *Idoneæ Perſonæ*, that is, capable and able, doth aſſent that he ſhall be Parſon, ſaith, *admitto te habilem*. *Co. Lit.* 344.

To *Adminiſter*, Adminiſtro, are. Adminiſtrationem committo.

An *Adminiſtrator*, Adminiſtrator, oris, m.

Adminiſtrator is he to whom the Ordinary (*i. e.* the Biſhop) doth commit or give power to diſpoſe and adminiſter, the Goods and Chattels within his Dioceſs belonging to any Perſon that is dead, without Executor, for the benefit of ſuch Perſons, or if the Executor make a Will and Executor, or if they all refuſe, or the Executor be within the Age of 17 Years. *Co* 5. *fo.* 29.

An *Adminiſtratrix*, Adminiſtratrix, icis, f.

An *Adminiſtration*, Adminiſtratio, onis, f.

An *Admiral*, Admirallus, i. m.

The *Admiralty*, Admiralitas, atis, f.

A Writ to admit a Clerk, *Breve Admittendo Clerico*. It is granted to him who hath recovered his right of Preſentation againſt the Biſhop. *F. n. b. Reg.* 33. *a.*

To *Adnull*, Adnullo, are.

An *Adnulling*, Adnullatio, onis, f.

To *Adorn*, Orno, are.

An *Adorning*, Ornatio, onis, f.

An *Adorner*, Ornator, oris, m.

Adrian, (a Man's name.) Adrianus, i, m.

An *Advancement*, Advancementum, i, n. 1 *Co.* 78. Dict. Promotio, onis, f.

Advance Money, Pecunia præparatoria.

An *Advantage*, Advantagium ii, n. *Co. Ent.* 484.

Advantages, Advantagia, orum, n. pl.

To *Adventure*, Adventuro, are.

An *Adventure*, Adventura, æ, f. 2 *Mon.* 615. Periclitatio, onis, f. Dict.

An *Adventurer*, Periclitator, oris, m.

An *Adverſary*, Adverſarius, ii, m.

Advent, Adventus, i, m. It is the time from the *Sunday* that falls either upon St. *Andrew*'s day, or next to it, till the Feaſt of Chriſt's Nativity.

An *Adulterer*, Adulter, eri, m.

An *Adulteress*, Adultera, æ. f.

Adultery, Adulterium, ii, n. *quaſi ad alterius Thorum*, properly ſpoken of married Perſons, but if only one of the two by whom this Sin is committed, be married, it makes adultery, which was ſeverely puniſhed by the ancient Laws of this Land. *Vid. Claus.* 14. *Regis Johannis Memb* 2.

An adviſer before a work is done, Præmonſtrator, oris, m.

To *Adviſe*, Adviſo, are.

Advice, Adviſamentum, i. n. *Spel.* 22. Aviſamentum, i. n. *Ry.* 43. 269. 601. *Pry.* 85. 230. Aviſatum. *Ry.* 303.

An *Advocate*, Advocatus, i. m.

Advowſon, Advocatio, onis, f. It is the right of Preſentation or

Col-

Collation to the Church; it is called *Advocatio*, becauſe the right of preſenting to the Church was firſt gained by ſuch as were Founders, Benefactors or Maintainers of the Church. 1. *Ratione Fundationis*, as where the Anceſtor was Founder of the Church, or, 2. *Ratione Donationis*, where he endowed the Church, or, 3. *Ratione Fundi*, as where he gave the Soil whereupon the Church was built, and therefore they were called *Advocati*, and thereupon the Advowſon is called *Jus Patronatus*.

A E

An Aery of Hawks, Aeria accipitrum, *Fle.* 92. The proper word for Hawks, for that we generally call a Neſt, in other Birds: Chaſe Foreſt *Anno* 9 *H.* 3. *Ca.* 13.

Aeiton (in *Berkſhire.*) Aquæ-dunum.

Aeton (in *Berkſhire.*) *Ætonia*, near *Windſor*.

A F

Affeerers, Afferatores, um, m. pl. who are appointed upon Oath in Court-Leets to ſettle and moderate the Fines of ſuch as have committed Faults, arbitrarily puniſhable, and have no expreſs Penalty ſet down by Statute, *Vid. Kitch.* 46. and 25. *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 7.

Affeered, Afferatus, a, um. *Spel.* 24. *Lex.* 41. *Fo.* 165.

An *Affidavit*, Sacramentum, i. n. It is compounded of the Prepoſition *ad* and the old verb *fido*, as ſome will have it, but rather of the three words, *ad fidem ad*, and ſignifies an Oath or Depoſition. The Clerks of the Exchequer uſe the Word *Affidatio*. *Vid.* Compendium of the Exchequer, *Fol.* 353. and elſewhere in the ſame Book.

To *Affirm*, Affirmo, are; a word much uſed in feigned Actions upon Iſſues directed out of Chancery.

Aforeſaid, Prædictus, a, um. uſually, and Præfatus, a, um. moſt properly. *Prædictus* is attributed in Pleadings to Defendants or Tenants, Places, Towns or Lands; *Idem* to Plaintiffs or Demandants declaring or pleading; *Præfatus* to Perſons named, not being Actors, but if the ſame Perſons, Lands, &c. come very neerly again to be named or mentioned in Pleadings, 'tis moſt proper and Clerk like to uſe *Idem*.

As Aforeſaid, ut Præfertur, ut Prædictum eſt, ut Præmittitur.

To *Afforeſt*, Afforeſto, are. *Spel.* 25. *Lex.* 5. *i. e.* To turn Ground into a Foreſt.

To *Affranchiſe*, Manumitto, donare Libertate.

An *Affray*, Affraia, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 662. *bis.*

After, Poſt. adv.

Afterwards, Poſtea. adv.

The *After-birth*, Secundinæ, arum. f. plur.

The *Afternoon*, Tempus Pomeridianum.

Afternoon, Poſt meridiem.

Of or in the Afternoon, Pomeridianus, a, um.

A G.

Again, Iterum.

Againſt, Contra. præp. Verſus, præp.

Againſt (over againſt) ex adverſo.

Agamer (in *Ireland.*) Agamerium.

Agatha (a Woman's name.) Agatha, æ, f.

An *Age*, Ætas, atis, f. Seculum, i, n.

Old Age, Senecta, æ, f.

Aged, Grandævus, a, um.

Great age, Grandævitas, atis, f.

To become aged, Conſeneſco, ere.

Agedly, Vetuſtè, adv.

Under age, Minoritas, atis, f.

Of the ſame Age, Coævus, a, um.

Of one years age, anniculus, i, m.

Of ripe Age, Puber, eris, d. g. pl. caret.

There are diverſity of Ages, which the Law takes notice of. A Woman hath ſeven ages for ſeveral purpoſes appointed to her by Law, as ſeven years for the Lord to have aid *pour file marier*, nine years to deſerve Dower, twelve years to conſent to Marriage, until fourteen years to be in Ward, fourteen years to be out of Ward, if ſhe be attained thereunto in the Life of her Anceſtor, 16 years to tender her Marriage, if ſhe were under the Age of 14 at the death of her Anceſtor, and 20 one years to alienate her Lands, Goods and Chattels. *Co. on Lit. l.* 2. 2. 4. *Sect.* 103. *Lit. Ten. Tit. Dower & l.* 2 c 4 *p.* 22.

A Man alſo by the Law, for ſeveral purpoſes hath divers ages aſſigned unto him; *viz.* Twelve years to take the Oath of Allegiance in the Leet, fourteen years to conſent to Marriage, and for the Heir in Socage to chuſe his Guardian, and fourteen years is alſo accounted his age of diſcretion, fifteen years for the Lord to have aid *pour fair Fitz. Chiveler*, under twenty one to be in Ward to the Lord, by Knights Service, under fourteen to be in Ward of a Guardian in Chivalry, and to alien his Lands, Goods and Chattels. Before the age of twenty one years, a Man or Woman is called an Infant. Full age regularly is twenty one years, for a Man or Woman to enable them to ſeal any Bond or any Deed whatſoever; a Man cannot lawfully be impanelled in a Jury before that age, and at ſeventeen years he may adminiſter as Executor. *Co. Lit. l.* 3. *c.* 1 *Sect.* 259. *Lit. Ten. l.* 2, *c.* 4. *p.* 22, *&c.*

To *Agiſt*, Agiſto, are. *Spel.* 26. *i. e.* To feed or depaſture Aceiam permitteret Equam illam agiſtare in paſturis ipſius quer. &c. *Ro. pl.* 32.

Agiſtment, Agiſtamentum, i, n. *Ro. pl. ib.* i. e. Feeding or Depaſturing.

Agle (in *Lincolnſhire*) Segelocum or Segelogum.

Agmondiſham (in *Buckinghamſhire*) Agmondiſhamum.

Agnes (a Woman's name) Agnes, etis, f.

To *Agree*, Agreo, are.

An *Agreement*, Agreamentum, i, n. *Spel.* 26. *Lex.* 5. Agreement (ſaith *Plowden*) is a word compounded of two words, *aggrega-*

tio

tio and *mentium*, i. e. Agreement of Minds, it is a conſent of Minds in ſomething done or to be done. Ab aggrediendo dicitur, ſaith *Spelman*, *Plow. Term. Poſc. Anno.* 4. *E.* 6.

Agrimony (Herb) Agrimonia.

An *Ague*, Febris.

A H

Ahab (a Man's name) Ahab. Indecl.

Ahazuerus (a Man's name) Ahazuerus. i, m.

Ahaz (a Man's name) Ahaz. Indec.

Ahazia (a Man's name) Ahazias, æ, m

A I

Aid, Vid. Ayd.

Aire (in *Scotland*) Vidogara.

A K

Akil (in *Ireland*) Achilia.

A L

Alabaſter, Alabaſtrum, tri, n.

An *alabaſter Box*, Myrothecium, ii, n.

Alan (a Man's name) Alanus, i, m.

An *Alarm or Signal to Battle*, Signum Bellicum, ci, n. Claſſicum, i. n.

To *Sound an alarm*, Signum Bellicum *or* Claſſicum canere, Tuba Signum dare.

Alban (a Man's name) Albanus, i, m.

Albert (a Man's name) Albertus, i, m.

Alberry (in *Hertfordſhire*) [illegible] or Villa Antiqua.

Aldborough (in *Yorkſhire*) [illegible] agutium, Iſſurium.

An *Alderman*, Aldermann[illegible] m.

Aldermanſhip, Aldermanry, dermanria, æ, f. i. e. The [illegible] of an Alderman. Declar[illegible] quod omnes & ſinguli Alder[illegible] ni electi in Civitate prædict[illegible] *London*) " quolibet anno " perpetuum in Feſto Sancti[illegible] " gorii Papæ ab Officio A[illegible] " manriæ ſuæ penitus & pr[illegible] " ceſſent, & inde totaliter [illegible] " veantur, & amoti, anno [illegible] " imo ſequenti ad Officium " dermanriæ nullatenus r[illegible] " gantur, ſed loco illorum " ceſſandorum & amovendo[illegible] " alii diſcreti concives ſui [illegible] " famæ & illeſæ per eaſdem [illegible] " das de quibus alii ſic amot[illegible] " us Aldermanni fuerunt ſi[illegible] " lis annis imperpetuum el[illegible] " tur. Chart. Civit. London " 22° Nov. 50 *E.* 3.

An *Alder-Tree*, Alnus, ni, *The Place where Alders grow*, netum, i, n.

Aldred (a Man's name) dredus, i, m.

Ale, Cerviſia Illupulata.

Strong Ale, Cerviſia valida.

Small Ale, Cerviſia Tenuis.

Stale Ale, Cerviſia vetula.

An *Ale-houſe*, Cerviſiarium n. Caupona, æ, f. Popina, æ,

An *Ale houſe-keeper*, Caupo nis, m. Popinarius, ii, m.

Alen (a River in *Dorſetſhire*) lenus.

Ailesbury Vale (in *Buckingh[illegible] ſhire*) Eilecurium vallis.

Alexa[illegible]

Alexanders or Aliſander (Herb) Hipoſelinum.

Alexanders of Creet (Herb) Hyrnium, ii, n.

Alexander (a Man's name) Alexander, dri, m.

Alexis (a Man's name) Alexis, is, m.

Alfred (a Man's name) Alfredus, i, m.

Algernoon (a Man's name) Algernon, onis, m.

All-heal, or wound-wort Panacea, æ, f.

Ale-hoof or Ground-Ivy. Hedera Hirſuta Terreſtris.

All-hallontide, Feſtum omnium Sanctorum.

All-hallows Barking, Parochia omnium Sanctorum de Barking.

All-hallows Breadſtreet, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Piſcarium.

All-hallows Honylane, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in Mellis vico.

All-hallows Lombardſtreet, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Lombardico.

All-hallows Staining, Parochia omnium Sanctorum Pictorum de Staintium.

All-hallows the Wall, Parochia omnium Sanctorum ſupra murum.

Allanet (Herb) Anchuſa, æ, f.

Alice (a Woman's name) Alitia, æ, f. Adeliza, æ, f.

An *Alien*, Alienigena, æ. c. g. This is derived from the Latin Word *Alienus*, and according to the Etymology of the word, it ſignifies one born in a ſtrange Country, under the obedience of a ſtrange Prince; ſuch an one is not capable of Inheritance within *England*. 1. Becauſe the ſecrets of the Realm may thus be diſcovered. 2. The Revenues of the Realm (which are the Sinews of War and Ornament of Peace) ſhall be taken, and enjoyed by Strangers born. 3. This will tend to the deſtruction of the Realm. If he be naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament, then he is not accounted in Law, *Alienigena*, but *Indigena*, as a natural born Subject, and may purchaſe and maintain actions as *Engliſhmen*. *Coke l.* 7.

An *Alienation*, Alienatio, onis, f.

To *Alien*, Alieno, are. It ſignifies to transfer the Property of any thing to another Perſon.

To Alien in Mortmain, alienare in Manum mortuam. It is to make over Lands or Tenements to a Religious Houſe or other Body Politick.

To Alien in Fee, alienare in Feodo. It is to ſell the Fee-ſimple of any Corporeal Right, *W.* 2. *C.* 25. 13. *Ed.* 1. 3.

Alimony, Alimonia, æ, f. Nouriſhment, Maintenance: in a Modern legal Senſe, it ſignifies that portion or allowance which a married Woman ſues for upon any occaſional ſeparation from her Husband, wherein ſhe is not charged with elopement or adultery.

Alive, Vivus, a, um.

An *Almanack*, Faſti, orum. m. Calendarium, ii, n.

An *Almond*, Amygdalum, i, n.

An *Almond-Tree*, Amygdalus, li, f.

Almondbury (in *England*) Camulodunum.

An *Almoner*, Eleemoſynarius, ii, m.

A Lord Almoner, Eleemoſynarchus, i. m.

Alms, Eleemoſyna, æ, f.

An *Alms-houſe*, Xenodochium, ii, n.

Of Alms, Eleemoſynarius, a, um.

Almoſt, fere. adv.

Alneland (a River in *Northumberland*) Alaunius.

Alne (a River in *Warwickſhire*) Alenus.

Alone, Solus, a, um.

Alphage (a Man's name) Alphegus, i, m.

Alſo, Item, adv.

To *Alter*, altero, are. *Ra. Ent.* 413. *Co. Lit.* 357.

An *Altering*, Alteratio, onis, f. 1 *Co.* 109

Although, Etſi, adv.

Always, Semper, adv.

Altarage, Altaragium, ii, n. *Spel.* 32. *Lex.* 6. Obventio altaris. Offerings and all ſmall Tithes due to the Prieſt. *Spel.*

All, Totus, a, um. omnis, ne. Integer, ra, rum. as Totum illud meſſuagium, all that meſſuage. Omnis & quælibet Perſona & Perſonæ, all and every Perſon and Perſons. Integra Tenementa. Omnes illæ Terræ.

Allaway (in *Scotland*) Alana.

To *Alledge*, Allego, are.

An *Allegation*, Allegatio, onis, f.

Allegiance, Ligeantia, æ, f.

Allerton (in *Yorkſhire*) Cataractonum

An *Allie by Marriage*, Affinis, is, c. 2

Alliance by Marriage, Affinitas, atis, f.

Alliance of Blood, Conſanguinitas, atis, f.

Allom, Allumen, inis, n.

To *Allot*, Allotto, are. or ſet out one's ſhare.

Allotted, Allottatus, a, um. *Ent.* 437.

To *Allow*, Alloco, are.

An *Allowance upon Account*, locatio, onis, f.

An *Alley in a Town*, Angyp tus, ûs, or, i, m.

All Souls day, Feſtum omni animarum.

A M

Amain, (a Sea term for co on Board) Accedite.

Amain (for the Mariners lower their Sails) Demitt vela.

Amata (a Woman's name) mata, æ, f.

An *Ambaſſador*, Orator, ori

Ambleſide (in *Weſtmorland*) begianna.

Amber, Succinum, i, n.

Ambresbury (in *England*) broſia, Ambroſii mons.

Ambroſe (a Man's name) broſius, ii, m.

An *Ambuſh, lying in wait*, diæ, arum, f.

A lyer in Ambuſh, Inſidi oris, m.

To lie or be in Ambuſh, Inſidi ari.

An *Amends*, Amenda, æ, f. mendals, ſo much in Bank repairing of Loſſes. *Hil.* 4 *Placito.* 25. 1. *Fo.* 360, 361. 230.

An *Amendment*, Emendatio nis, f. It imports the Correc of an Error, either in Proce Pleadings.

An *Amerciament*, Amercia tum, i, n. Miſericordia, æ, f Wyta, æ, f. It is called in L *Miſericordia*, becauſe it ought be aſſeſſed mercifully, and

ght to be moderated by Affeerent of his Equals, or elſe a rit *de moderata miſericordia* doth , or becauſe the Party which ndeth putteth himſelf on the ercy of the King. A Fine is alys impoſed and aſſeſſed by the urt, but Amerciament by the ountry. *Co. Lit. Lib.* 2. *c.* 11. *p.* 4. *Terms of Law. Co.* 8. *Rep.*

Amerced, Amerciatus, a, um. l. 34. *Pry.* 53.

Amerſham (in *Buckinghamſhire*) mundiſhamum.

Amesbury (in *Wiltſhire*) Ambro-, Ambroſii burgus.

An *Amethyſt ſtone*, Amethyſtus, m.

Aminadab (a Man's name) A-adab.

Amongſt, Inter.

To *Amortize*, Amortizo, are. To put Lands into Mort-in.

Amortizement, Amortizatio, o-, f. *Spel.* 34. *Lex.* 7. *Ra. Entr.* 137. *i. e.* The putting of an ate into Mortmain.

Amortized, Amortizatus, a, um, into Mortmain.

An Amorous Potion, Philtrum, n.

Amos (a Man's name) Amos, In-.

Ammunition, Armorum copia.

Of Ammunition, Militaris, re. trenſis, ſe.

An *Amulet*, Amuletum, i n.

Amnon (a Man's name) Amnon.

Amwell (in *Hertfordſhire*) Fons nenſis.

Amy (a Woman's name) Ami-, æ, f.

A N

Anandale (in *Scotland*) Vallis A-gia.

Ananias (a Man's name) Ana-nias, æ, m.

Anarchy, Anarchia, æ, f. Confuſion, lack of Government.

An *Anatomy*, Anatomia, æ, f. Sceleton, i, n.

An *Anatomiſt*, Diſſecator, oris, m.

Anatomizing, Diſſectio, onis, f.

To *Anatomize*, Diſſeco, ui, ctum.

Annates or firſt Fruits, Annates, um. f. pl.

Ancaſter (in *Lincolnſhire*) Crocolana.

An *Anceſtor*, Anteceſſor, oris, m. Anceſtor is derived from the Latin word *Anteceſſor*, and in Law there is a difference between *Anteceſſor* and *Prædeceſſor*, for *Anteceſſor* is applied to a natural Perſon, as *J. S.* & *Anteceſſores ſui*; but *Prædeceſſor* is applied to a Body Politick or Corporate, as Epiſc. Lond. & *Prædeceſſores ſui*; Rector de D & *Prædeceſſores ſui*.

Unlike his Anceſtor, Degener, eris.

Anceſtry, Proſapia, æ, f.

Derived of the Anceſtor's name, Patronymicus, a, um.

An *Anchor*, Anchora, æ, f.

Belonging to an Anchor, Anchorarius, a, um.

To Anchor, or caſt Anchor, Anchoram jacere.

To weigh Anchor, Anchoram ſublevare.

To ride at Anchor, ad Anchoram ſtare.

Riding at Anchor, Fluctuans ad Anchoram.

The Cable of an Anchor, Anchorale, is, n.

To Moor at Anchor, Morari ad Anchoram.

An *Anchor-Smith*, Faber Anchorarius.

He that hath the charge of the Anchor, Anchorarius, ii, m.

Anchorage, Anchoragium, ii, n. *Lex.* 7. a Duty that Ships pay in the Haven when they caſt Anchor.

Anchowes, Enchraſicholi, m. pl.

Anchowes Sawce, Oxygarium, ii, n.

Ancient, Antiquus, a, um.

An *Ancient Man*, Senex, enis.

To grow Ancient, Inveteraſco, ere.

Grown Ancient, Inveteratus, a, um.

And, et, ac, necnon.

And alſo, Acceiam for ac etiam.

And not, Non autem.

And if, Etſi, quod ſi.

And withal, Simul.

And yet, Tamen.

And therefore, Proin, Proinde.

An *Andiron*, Andela, æ, f. Subex Focarius.

Andover (in *Hantſhire*) Andovera.

Andrew (a Man's name) Andreas, æ, m.

St. *Andrew's Cape* (in *Scotland*) Veruvium.

St. *Andrew's day*, Feſtum Sancti Andreæ Apoſtoli.

Angelet (a Woman's name) Angeletta, æ, f.

Angelica (Herb) Angelica, æ, f.

An angle or Corner, Angulus, li, m.

A right angle, Orthogonus, i, m.

Conſiſting of right angles, Orthogonius, a, um.

To *Angle*, Ineſco, are.

An *Angle or Fiſher with Hooks*, Hamator, oris, m.

An *Angling*, Arundinis moderatio.

An *angling Line*, ſeta, æ, f.

An *angling Rod*, Arundo, i

Angleſey (Iſland) Angle Mona.

Angus (part of *Scotland*) A guſia.

The *Ankle*, Malleolus, i, m

The *Angle Bone*, Talus, i, m

Anne (a Woman's name) A na, æ, f.

To *Annex* (join to) Annec xi, um.

Annexed, Annexus, a, um.

Anniſs, (Herb) Aniſum, ſi,

Anniverſary (yearly) Anniv ſarius, a, um.

Annual (yearly) Annuus, um.

Annually, (every year) Q tannis, adv.

An *Annuity*, (yearly ſtipe Annuus Redditus, Annuita

Another, Alius, a, um.

Another man's, alienus, a, u

Anſelm (a Man's name) A mus, i. m.

To *Anſwer*, Reſpondeo, ſum.

An *Ant* (Piſmire) Form æ, f.

An Ant-hill or Neſt, Form tum, i, n.

Anthill (in *Bedfordſhire*) An

Antholin (a Man's name) tholinus, i, m.

Anthony (a Man's name) A nius, ii, m.

Saint Anthony's Fire, Ery las, atis, n.

Anticks, or Images of Bui Perſonæ, arum.

An *Antidote*, Antidotus,

Antimony, Antimonium, ii,

An *Anvill*, Incus, udis, f.

An *Anvills ſtock*, truncus cudis.

To ſtrike upon an Anvil, Inc ſi, ſum.

A worker on an Anvil, Incudo, nis.

Faſhioned at the Anvil, Incuſus, um.

Any, Ullus, a, um.

A P

Apart, Separatim.

Apart from, Separate, Sejunctus, um.

To ſtand apart, Diſtito, are.

An *Ape*, Simia, æ, f.

Apelles (a Man's name) Apelles, is.

Apollo (a Man's name) Apollo, nis, m.

Apology (excuſe) Apologia, æ, f.

An *Apoplexy*, Apoplexia, æ. f.

An *Apothecary*, Apothecarius, i, m. 1 Mon. 938. Pharmacopola, æ, m.

An *Apothecary's Shop*, Pharmacopolium, ii, n.

An *Apparator*, Apparator, oris, i. e. a Meſſenger to the Spiritual Court.

An *Apricock*, Malum Præcox.

An *Apricock Tree*, Malus Armeniaca.

April, Aprilis, is, m.

An *Apron*, Præcinctorium, ii, Ventrale, is, n.

To *Appear*, Appareo, ui, itum.

An *Appearance*, Apparentia, æ, idem quod Comparentia. *Ra.* 347. *Doctor and Stu.* 30.

Doth more fully Appear, Plenius paret, (vox ſæpius placitando tata.) A Phraſe ofren uſed in eading Indentures and other ritings.

Doth manifeſtly Appear, Liquet anifeſte.

It appears, Conſtat. Imp.

Apparel, Veſtitus, ûs, m.

Apparelled, Veſtitus, a, um.

A ſuit of Apparel, Indumentum, i, n. Series apparatus, habitus veſtium.

Apparalled gallantly, Concinnatus, a, um.

Apparelled meanly, Vili veſte Tectus.

Apparelled in Mourning, Pullatus, a, um.

Apparelled handſomly, Incultus, a, um.

An *apparelling*, Apparatio, onis, f.

To *apparel*, Veſtio, ire.

Apparent, Manifeſtus, a, um.

Apparently, Manifeſte.

To *Appeal*, Appello, are.

An *Appeal*, Appellum, i, n. *Bract.* 140. Appellatio, onis, f. *Co. Lit.* 287. An Appeal to a Superiour Court for the removing a Cauſe out of an Inferiour. Alſo an Accuſation, at the Suit of the Party, his Wife or Heir (and not at the Proſecution of the King) in a Criminal Cauſe, as an Appeal of Mayhem or Robbery, brought by the Party, or an Appeal of Murder by the Wife or Heir.

An *Appellant*, Appellans, antis, f.

An *Appellee*, Appellatus, i, m. *Spel.* 42.

Appendant, Appendens, tis, adj. *i. e.* That belongs to another by Preſcription.

To *appertain or belong*, Pertineo, ere.

It Appertains, Pertinet.

Appertaining, Pertinens.

An *Apple*, Pomum, i, m.

A *Geniting, or Summer Apple*, Pomum Præcox.

A *Summer Golden Apple*, Pomum Sanguineum.

A St. *John Apple, or Winter Fruit*, Pomum Serotinum.

A *Cats head, or Coſtard Apple*, Pomum decumanum.

A *Queen-Apple*, Pomum Claudianum.

A *Crumpling or little Apple*, Pomum nanum.

An *Apple ſoon rotten*, Pomum fugax.

An Apple-Tree, Pomus, i, f.

Bearing Apples, Pomifer, a, um.

Full of Apples, Pomoſus, a, um.

An Apple Core, Volva, æ, f.

An Apple-Loft, Pomarium, ii, n.

An Apple-Keeper, Pomo, onis, m.

An Apple-Seller, Pomarius, ii, m.

Appleby (in *Weſtmorland*) Applebera, Abaliaba.

An Apprentice to a Trade, Apprenticius, ii, m. *Spel.* 43. *Pry.* 13.

An Apprentice to the Law, Apprenticius Legis, *i. e.* a Barriſter or Counſellor.

Apprenticeſhip, Apprentiſagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 64. Apprenticiamentum, i, n. 2 *Fol.* 11.

To *Appoint*, Statuo, ui, utum, Appunctuo, are.

Appointed, Appunctuatus, a, um.

To appoint in another's Place, Subſtituo, ui, utum.

To appoint Bounds, Termino, are.

By Appointment, Juſſu.

To Apportion, Apportiono, are. *i. e.* To divide a Rent into parts according as the Land is ſhared amongſt the Tenants.

An *Apportionment*, Apportionamentum, i, *Lex.* 8. or dividing of Rent, as aforeſaid.

To *Appropriate*, Approprio, are.

An *Appropriation*, Appropriatio, onis, f. *Lex.* 8. Appropriantia, 1. *Mon.* 942. Appropriamentum, i, n. 37. *Aſſ.* 17. It ſignifies the ſevering of a Benefice Eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome Religious Houſe, Biſhoprick, College, &c.

To *Appriſe*, Appretio, are.

To *Approve*, Approbo, are.

An *Approver*, Approbator, oris, m. *Lex.* 8. One who confeſſes Felony, and appeals or accuſes others alſo of the ſame, which he was bound to prove by Combat or by the Country.

The King's Approvers, Approbatores Regis. They who had the letting of his Demeſns to the best advantage.

Approved, Approbatus, a, um.

An *Approving*, Approbatio, onis, f.

An *Appurtenance*, Pertinentia *Bract.* 36. 1 *Mon.* 555, 586. ter.

With their and every of their Appurtenances, Cum eorum & cujuſlibet eorum pertinentiis.

A R

Arable, Arabilis, le.

An *Arraignment*, Arainamentum, i, n. 2 *Inſt.* 48.

Arraigned, Arainatus, a, um. A Priſoner is ſaid to be arraigned when he is indicted, and put to his Tryal, *T. of Law.* One arraigned upon an Indictment of Felony or Murder, ſhall have no Counſel, but the Judges ſhall inſtruct him in all things that pertain to the order of Pleading, that he ſhall run in no danger by his miſpleading. *Dr. and Stud.* c. 48. This is altered by a late Act of Parliament.

To Arraign an Aſſize, Arainare aſſiſam. *Spel.* 21. *Ry.* 403, bis. To Proſecute by ſuch a Writ.

To *Array*, Arraiare.

An *Array*, Arraiamentum, i, *Co Lit.* 156. *i. e.* The order, ny or range of the names in e Pannel of the Jurors for the rial of the Cauſe.

To Challenge the array of the Pan-l, Calumniare arraiamentum.

Commiſſioners of Array, Arraia-res, m. pl. *Lex* 9.

Arbella (a Woman's name) Ar-lla, Arabella, æ, f.

To *Arbitrate*, Arbitro, are. *i. e.* o judge between.

An *Arbitrement*, Arbitrium, ii, awardium, ii, n. *Spel.* 63. It called Arbitrement, becauſe e Judges elected therein may termine the Controverſie, not cording to the Law, but *ex ni viri arbitrio*; or elſe becauſe e Parties to the Controverſie re ſubmitted themſelves to the dgment of the Arbitrators, not compulſory means, but *ex li-n arbitrio*, out of their own cord. It is a power given by e Parties litigant to ſome to and determine ſome matters Suit between them, to whoſe dgment they bind themſelves ſtand. There is a diverſity be-een it and concord, for that Arbitrement may be pleaded hough the time of performance it be not yet come, but a Con-d ought to be executed and fied before the Action ught, or it is no good Plea. *Term. Mich. Anno Sexto. Ed.* 6. Five things are incident to Arbitrement,

1. Matter of Controverſie.
2. Submiſſion.
3. Parties to the Submiſſion.
4. Arbitrators.
5. Rendring the award, which be either.

1. By word, or,
2. By writing. *Dyer* 217. *Pl.* 60.

An *Arbitrator*, Arbitrator, oris, m.

Arbitrary, Arbitrarius, a, um.

An *Arbitratrix*, Arbitratrix, icis, f.

An *Arbour*, Topiarium, ii, n.

An *Arbour-maker*, Topiarius, ii, n.

Arbour-making, Topiaria, æ, f.

An *Arch in building*, Arcus, ûs, m. fornix, icis, m.

A *Flat Arch*, Archus planus.

Arched, Arcuatus, a, um.

Arched like a Bow, Arcuatus, a, um.

An *Arch in a Cloyſter*, Archa in Clauſtro. 1 *Mon.* 933.

Archery, Archeria, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 107.

Hollow and arched upwards, Recavus, a, um.

Arch-work, Arquatura, æ, f.

The Arches of a Bridge, Conſtrata Pontium. Pontis fornices.

An *Arched-Roof*, Tectum laqueatum.

The Arching of a Roof, Arcuatura, æ, f.

To make an arch Roof, Fornico, are.

The Court of the Arches, Curia de arcubus, *i. e.* The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s conſiſtory Court.

An *Archbiſhop*, Archiepiſcopus, i, m,

An *Archbiſhoprick*, Archiepiſcopatus, ûs, m.

The Archbiſhop of Armagh *in* Ireland, Archiepiſcopus Armachanus.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis.

The Archbiſhop of York, Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis.

Archdeacon, Archidiaconus, i, m.

An

An *Archdeaconſhip*, Archidiaconatus, us, m.

Archilaus (a Man's name) Archelaus, i, m.

An *Archer* (Bow-man) Sagittarius, ii, m.

Archibald (a Man's name) Archibaldus, i, m.

An *Architect* (Maſter-builder) Architectus, i, m.

Architecture (Building) Architectura, æ, f.

Architect-like, Affabrè, adv.

Archive, Archivum, i, n. a Cheſt where the Rolls and Records of the Crown and Kingdom are kept.

Arclo (in *Ireland*) Arclovium.

Ardee (in *Ireland*) Ardracum.

Ardemouth head (in *Scotland*) Norantum promontorium.

Ardragh (in *Ireland*) Ardracum.

Are (a River in *Yorkſhire*) Arus.

Argile (part of *Scotland*) Argathelia.

Arglas (in *Ireland*) Veluntium.

To *Argue*, Argumentor, ari.

An *Argument*, Argumentum, i, n.

A firm Argument, Demonſtratio, onis, f.

A Cunning Argument, Sophiſma, atis, n.

Full of Arguments, Argumentoſus, a, um.

To hold an Argument with one, Diſputo, are.

Arias (a Man's name) Arias, æ, m.

Ariſtarchus (a Man's name) Ariſtarchus, i, m.

Ariſtotle (a Man's name) Ariſtoteles.

Ariſtophanes (a Man's name) *Ariſtophanes*.

Ariſtocracy, Ariſtocratia, æ, f. *i. e.* Government by Nobles.

Arithmetick, Arithmetica, æ, f.

Arithmetical, Arithmeticus.

An *Arithmetician*, Arithmeticus, ci, m.

Specious Arithmetick, or the Art of Equation, Algebra, æ, f.

An *Arm*, Brachium, ii, n.

A little Arm, Brachiolum, ii, n.

Of an Arm, Brachialis, le.

The Brawn of the Arm or Thigh, Lacertus, i, m.

An *Arm-pit*, Ala, æ, f.

An *Arm-hole*, Axilla, æ, f.

Of the Arm-holes, Axillaris, re.

An Arm of the Sea, Vide Sea.

To *Arm*, Armo, are.

A Man at Arms, armed Cap-a-pee, Cataphractus, i, m. *i. e.* A Cuiraſier.

To arm Cap a-pee, Perarmo, are.

An arming Cap-a-pee, Perarmatio, onis, f.

Armagh (in *Ireland*) Armacha, Ardinacha.

Of Armagh, Armacenſis, Armachanus.

Armanoth (part of *Scotland*) Armanothia.

Armed, Armatus, a, um.

Armed with a Buckler, Scutatus, a, um.

Armed with a Javelin, Pilatus, a, um.

Armed with a Sword, Enſatus, a, um.

Armed with a Coat of Mail, Loricatus, a, um.

Armour, Armatura, æ, f.

A Coat of Armour, Paludamentum, i, n.

An entire Suit of Armour, Panoplia, æ, f.

Armour of the Thigh, Femoralis, n.

Cloaths under mens Armour, Subarmalia, ium, n.

An Armourer, Armamentarius, ii, m.

An Armourer's Shop, Officina armaria.

An Armoury, Armamentarium, ii, n.

Arms, Weapons, Inſtruments, Arma, orum, n.

Shewing of Armour, Training, &c. Armiluſtrum, i, n.

An Armour-bearer, Armiger, i, m.

Linnen Armoury, Armatura Linea.

Armourers of linnen armoury, Merchant Taylors of London, Armamenarii linearum armiturarum Mon. 576.

To be in Arms, Arma tenere.

They are up in Arms, In armis ſunt.

Arms (Coats of Arms) Inſignia, ium, n.

To bear Arms, Arma induere, in armis eſſe.

To lay down Arms, Ponere arma.

A man of Arms, Vir bellicus.

Deeds of Arms, Geſta, orum. n.

By force of Arms, Manu forti, *or* vi & armis.

An Army, Exercitus, ûs, m.

To lead an Army, Agmen ducere.

To marſhal an Army, Aciem ordinare, dirigere.

A wing of an Army, Cornus, ûs, m.

Arnold (a Man's name) Arnoldus, i, m.

The Arſe, Podex, icis.

The Arſe-gut, Inteſtinum rectum.

Arſenick, (Ratsbane) Arſenicum, i, n.

Arſeſmart (Herb) Hydropiper, eris, Perſicaria, æ, f.

Art or Science, Ars, tis, f.

Made up by Art, Factitius, a, um.

An artery (Pulſe) Arteria, æ, f.

The great artery, Aorta, æ, f.

Of the Arteries, Arterialis, le.

Arthur (a Man's name) Arthurus, i, m.

An Article, Articulus, i, m.

To article, Articulo are.

Article by Article, Articulatim, adv.

An Artichoke, Cinara, æ, f.

An Artificer, Artifex, icis.

To forge or work artificially, Fabrifacio, eci, ere.

Artilleries, Machinæ bellicæ.

Furniſhed with Artillery, Machinis bellicis inſtructus.

A Train of Artillery, Machinarum apparatus.

The Artillery-Yard, Palæſtra, æ, f.

Arun (a River in *Suſſex*) Arunus.

Arundel (in *Suſſex*) Arundelia, arundellum, aruntina vallis.

Arundel (the Family) Arundelius, Arondellius, de Hirundine.

Arras (Hangings) Tapes, etis, m.

Figured Arras, Pictura Textilis.

Arrerages, Arreragia, orum, n. Arreragium, ii, n. *Spel.* 53. *i. e.* Moneys behind upon an Account.

To arreſt, Arreſto, are. Arreſt is derived, as ſome think, of the *French* word *Arreſter*, to ſtay or from the *Greek* word ἄρρητον a decree or ſentence of the Court. Arreſt is when one is taken and reſtrained from his liberty, by Power or Colour of a

lawful Warrant. Arreſt ſignifieth properly a Decree of a Court, by virtue of which a Man is arreſted, &c. The Perſon of a Baron which is a Peer of the Parliament, ſhall not be arreſted in Debt or Treſpaſs by his Body; for none of the Nobility which is Lord of the Parliament, and by the Law ought to be tried by his Peers, ſhall be arreſted by his Body. The Law intends they aſſiſt the King in his Counſel for the Common Weal, and keep the Realm in ſafety by their Proweſs and Valour, and they are intended to have ſufficient in Lands whereby they may be diſtrained. This Privilege extends alſo to Women who are Baroneſſes by Birth or Marriage, if thoſe by Marriage loſe not their Dignity by Intermarriage with any under the Degree of Nobility. They ſhall not therefore be put in Juries although it be in the ſervice of the Country. An Arreſt in the Night is lawful: For the Officer ought to arreſt a Man when he is to be found, for otherwiſe peradventure he ſhall never arreſt him, *Quiſq; qui male agit odit lucem.* And if the Officer do not arreſt him when he findeth him and may arreſt him, the Plaintiff ſhall have an Action upon the Caſe, and recover all his Loſs in Damages. No Man ſhall be arreſted upon the Lord's Day, except in Criminal Matters. *Coke 6. Rep.* Counteſs of *Rutland*'s Caſe. *Coke 9. Rep.* Earl of *Salop*'s Caſe. *Coke 9. Rep. Makally*'s Caſe.

An Arreſt, Arreſtum, i, n. Arreſtatio, onis, f. *Reg.* 106. 58. *Pri.* 21. 24, 27, 73.

Arreſted, Arreſtatus, a, um.

To arrive, Arrivo, are, 28.

An arriving, Arrivatio, onis, *i. e.* A coming to.

An Arrow, Sagitta, æ, f.

A little Arrow, Sagittella, æ.

A broad forked headed arrow, Tragula, æ, f.

An arrow-head, Cuſpis, idis. Spiculum, i, n.

A broad arrow head, Uncus, i, m.

The neck of an Arrow, Cu Sagittæ.

The feathers of an Arrow, P mæ Sagittæ.

Of or like an Arrow, Sagi rius, a, um.

To ſhoot an Arrow, Sagitto,

Shot with an Arrow, Sagitta a, um.

A ſmall Engine to ſhoot poi Arrows, Scorpidium, ii, n.

Bearing Arrows, Sagittife um.

A S

The Biſhop of St. Aſaph, Epi pus Aſaphenſis.

Of St. Aſaph (in *Flintſhire*) ſaphenſis.

Aſarabacca (Herb) Aſarum.

As aboveſaid, Ut ſupra dict eſt.

As Aforeſaid, Ut præfertur, prædictum eſt.

As ſoon as, Tam cito quam

As if, Acſi.

As yet, Adhuc, adv.

Aſcenſion-day, Feſtum aſcen nis Domini.

An Aſh-tree, Fraxinus, ni, f.
A wild Aſh, Ornus, i, f.
Aſh (the Family) de Fraxinis.
Aſh-bridge, (in *Hertfordſhire*) um Fraxinetum.
Of aſh colour, Cineraceus, a,
Aſhen, Fraxineus, a, um.
An Aſh-grove, Fraxinetum, i, n.
Aſh-wedneſday, Cineralia, orum.
Cinerum.
Aſhwel (in *Hertfordſhire*) Fons Fraxinos.
Aſhes, Cinis, eris, m.
Duck-aſhes, Cinis ad Lixivium.
To burn to Aſhes, In cineres re-
re.
To bring a ſhoar, Subduco, xi,
Aſked, Interrogatus, a, um.
An aſking, Interrogatio, onis, f.
An aſking of Advice, Conſulta-
onis, f.
Aſpenden (in *Hertfordſhire*) Ca-
viperina.
Male aſphodel, Aſphodeli albu-
ris.
Female aſphodel, or King's ſpear) Aſphodeli, haſtæ regiæ,
Aſtrology, Aſtrologia, æ, f.
An Aſtrologer, Aſtrologus, i, m.
Aſtronomy, Aſtronomia, æ, f.
An Aſtronomer, Aſtronomus,
m.
Aſtronomical, Aſtronomicus, a,
Aſunder, Separatim, adv.
To take aſunder, In partes diſtri-
re.
To cut aſunder, Diſſeco, ui,
To put aſunder, Sejungo, xi,
An Aſs, Aſinus, ni, m.
A little Aſs, Aſellus, li, m.
A ſhe Aſs, Aſina, æ, f.
A wild Aſs, Onager, ri, m.
An Aſs-colt, Pullus aſini.
Of an Aſs, Aſinarius, a, um.
Like an Aſs, Aſinalis, le.
An Aſs dreſſer or driver, Agaſo, onis, m.
An Aſs-herd, Aſinarius, ii, m.
To aſſart, Aſſarto, are, *i. e.* To Glade, or make Glades in a Wood, to make plain, to grub up or clear ground of Buſhes, Shrubs, *&c.* Foreſt-Law word.
An aſſart, Aſſartum, i, n. *Lex.* 9. *Charta de foreſta, ca.* 4. *Ry.* 2. 21. 50. *Aſſartæ tot acræ*, 1 *Mon.* 403, 483, 513, 814. Aſſartatio, onis, f. 1 *Mon.* 585. Eſſartum, i, n. *Spel.* 240. *i. e.* Land aſſarted.
To aſſaſſin, Percutio, ſſi, ſſum. *Aſſaſſinare*, Law word.
An aſſaſſin, Percuſſor, oris, m.
An aſſaſſination, Interfectio, onis, f.
To aſſault, Inſultum facere.
An aſſault, Aſſultus, ûs, m. Inſultus, ûs, m. Aſſault is from the Latin word *Inſultus*, which denoteth a leaping or flying upon a Man, ſo that it cannot be performed without the offer of ſome hurtful Blow, or at leaſt ſome hurtful Speech, and therefore to rebuke a Collector with foul Words, ſo that he departed for fear without doing his Office, was taken for an Aſſault. To ſtrike at a Man, although he were neither hurt nor hit with the Blow, was adjudged an Aſſault. Aſſault doth not always imply neceſſarily a hitting; and therefore in Treſpaſs for Aſſault and Battery, a Man may be found guilty of the Aſſault, and

yet excuſed of the Battery. 40 *Ed.* 3, 4. and 25 *Ed.* 3, 24, 27 *Aſſ. Pl.* 11, 22 *lib. Aſſ. Plea*, 60.

Aſſaulted, Inſultus, a, um

To aſſay, Aſſajo, are. *Pry.* 196.

To aſſay (make tryal of) Tento, are.

The Aſſay-maſter of the Mint, Aſſaiſiator, oris. n. He is an Officer of the Mint for the due tryal of Silver, indifferently appointed between the Maſter of the Mint, and the Merchants that bring Silver thither for Exchange.

An Aſſay, Aſſaia, æ, f. *i. e.* Of Meaſures and Weights.

The aſſay and aſſiſe of Bread, Aſſaia & Aſſiſa panis, *Lex.* 10. *Ry.* 659. Aſſaiator Cambiorum Regis, *Lex* 10.

The aſſay and aſſiſe of Wine and Beer, Aſſaia & Aſſiſa vini & cerviſiæ.

To Aſſemble, Aſſemblo, are. *i. e.* To meet together, Congrego.

An Aſſembly of the Clergy about Church Affairs, Convocatio, onis, f.

An aſſembling, Aſſemblatio, onis, f. Coadunatio, onis, f. 9 *Co.* 56.

An aſſembly of People, Aſſemblatio gentium, Vid. *Raſt. Ent. Tit. Huy and Cry.*

An unlawful Aſſembly, Aſſemblatio Illicita. It is the meeting of three or more Perſons together, with Force, to commit ſome unlawful Act, and abiding together, though not endeavouring the Execution of it: As to aſſault or beat any Perſon, to enter into his Houſe or Land.

To aſſent unto, Aſſentior, iri.

An aſſent, Aſſenſus, us, m.

To aſſeſs or tax, Aſſideo, ſ

An aſſeſſment or tax, Aſſeſſ tum, i, n. Law Term.

Aſſeſſments, Aſſeſſmenta,

An aſſeſſor, Aſſeſſor, oris, Aſſiſor, oris, m. *i. e.* An Aſ of publick Taxes, or two bitants in every Pariſh were ſeſſors for the Royal Aid, 16 *and* 17. *Car.* 2. *Cap.* 1. rated every Perſon accordi the Proportion of his Eſta

Aſſets, Omnia defuncti perſonalia, Law Term.

To aſſign over, Aſſigno, a

An Aſſignee, Aſſignatus, i

Aſſigned, Aſſignatus, a, u

An Aſſignation, Aſſignatio nis, f.

Aſſin (a River in *Scotland* tys.

An Aſſiſe, Aſſiſa, æ, f. *Spel. Lex.* 10. Redditus Aſſiſæ. 423. 614. An Aſſiſe or Se of Judges and Juſtices. cometh of the Latin word which is to aſſociate or ſit ther. It is *nomen æquivocum*, *Littleton.*) Sometimes it is for a Jury, for in the Reco an Aſſiſe, the word is, *Aſſ nit recognitura*, &c. which ſame as *Jurata venit recog* and in a Writ of Right the nant putting himſelf on Go the great Aſſiſe, is the ſame on God and his Country, Jury. But moſt properly taken for a Writ or Action, it lieth where a Man is pu of his Lands, Tenements o Profit to be taken in a c place, and ſo diſſeiſed of his hold. At the Common Aſſiſe was *remedium maxim*

for in this the Defendant not pray the aid of any but King, alſo *maxime beneficiale*, in no Action at the Common , a Man ſhall recover Land ſelf and Damages, but only Aſſiſe againſt the Diſſeiſor. re be four Aſſiſes, *viz.* an Aſ- of *Novel diſſeiſin*, of *Mort ſtor*, of *Dorrein preſentment*, of *Juris Utrum*. There are ral Writs (in caſe of Diſſeiſin) called, as *Aſſiſa mortis Anteceſ- Aſſiſa ultimæ præſentationis*, It alſo ſignifieth the Aſ- quantity or ſcantling of a- thing.

Jurors of Aſſiſe, Aſſiſores, m. *Spel.* Alſo Jurymen.

To aſſiſe meaſures, Aſſiſare men- m, *Ry.* 569.

To aſſoil, Abſolvo, ere. *Lex.*

To aſſume or promiſe, Aſſumo, tum.

Aſſumpſit (of the Latin *Aſ- it*) is a voluntarily promiſe by word, by which a Man meth and taketh upon him to form or pay any thing to ano- . It holds good in Law, re there is ſomething laid n in Conſideration: For a miſe without conſideration not bind in Law to perfor- ce, but is called *nudum pactum ne non oritur actio*.

The feaſt of the Aſſumption of the ed Virgin, Feſtum aſſumptio- beatæ *Mariæ* virginis.

To aſſure, Inſure, Aſſuro, are. 16. Aſſecuro, are. *Reg.* 107. 55. 2 *Mon.* 653, 659.

An Aſſurance, Aſſurancia, æ, f. urantia, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 30.

Policy of Aſſurance, Aſſecuratio, i, f.

A T

At, Apud. præp.

At another time or place, Alias, adv.

At the firſt of all, Principio, adv. Primo, adv.

At a day, Ad diem.

At a place, Apud locum.

At that time, Tunc temporis.

Atheiſm, Atheia, æ, f.

An Atheiſt, Atheos, i, m.

Athelney (in *Somerſerſhire*) Adelingia.

Athern (in *Ireland*) Athra.

Athol, (part of *Scotland*) Atholia.

To attach, Attachio, are. It ſignifies to take or apprehend a Perſon by Commandment or Writ.

An Attachment, Attachiamentum, i, n. *Spel.* 58. *Lex.* 12. It differs from an Arreſt or *Capias*, for an Arreſt proceeds out of the Inferiour Courts by Precept, and Attachment out of the Superiour Courts by Precept or Writ, and that a Precept to arreſt hath theſe formal words; *duci facias*, &c. and a Writ of Attachment theſe, *Præcipimus tibi quod attachies*, A. B. *& habeas eum coram nobis*, &c. whereby it appears, that he who arreſts, carries the Party arreſted to another higher Perſon to be diſpoſed of forthwith, but he that attacheth keeps the Party attached, and preſents him in Court at the day aſſigned in the Attachment, *Lambard's Eirenarcha, lib.* 1. *Ca.* 16. Yet (by *Kitchin Fol.* 79.) an Attachment ſometimes iſſues out of a Court Baron

Baron, which is an Inferiour Court. There is alſo another difference in that an Arreſt lies only upon the Body of a Man, and an Attachment ſometimes on his Goods, which makes it in that particular differ from a *Capias* in being more general, for (by *Kitchin Fol.* 263) a Man may be attached by an hundred Sheep, but the *Capias* takes hold of the Body only.

Attachment by writ, Attachiamentum per breve. It differs from a Diſtreſs or *Diſtringas* in this, That an attachment reacheth not to Lands, as a Diſtreſs doth; and that a Diſtreſs toucheth not the Body (if it be properly taken) as an Attachment doth, yet are they divers times confounded. Howbeit in the moſt common Uſe, an Attachment is the apprehending of a Man by his Body to bring him to anſwer the Plaintiff's Action. A Diſtreſs without a Writ, is the taking of a Man's Goods for ſome real Cauſe, as Rent-ſervice, or the like, whereby to force him to replevy, and ſo to be Plaintiff in an Action of Treſpaſs againſt him that diſtrained him.

Attachment out of the Chancery; Breve de attachiamento è Curia Cancellariæ emanans. It is a Writ which is had of courſe upon an Affidavit made that the Defendant was ſerved with a Subpœna, and appear'd not; or it iſſueth upon not performing ſome Order or Decree after the Return of this Attachment by the Sheriff, *quod defendens non eſt inventus in balliva ſua*, &c. Another Attachment with Proclamation iſſues out againſt the Defendant, and if he appears thereupon, then the Plaintiff ſhall have a Writ of Rebellion againſt him, *Weſt Symboleogr.* 2. *Part. Tit.* Proceedings in *Chancery*.

Attachment of Privilege, Breve attachiamenti de privilegio. It is by virtue of a Man's Privilege to call another to the Court whereto he himſelf belongs, and in reſpect whereof he is privileged to anſwer ſome Action. *New Book of Entries*, verbo Privilege, *Fol.* 431.

Foreign Attachment, Attachiamentum forenſicum. It is an Attachment of Goods or Money found within a Liberty or City, to ſatisfie ſome Creditor of his within ſuch City or Liberty, and by the Cuſtom of ſome Places, as *London*, *Exeter*, &c. a Man may attach Money or Goods in the hands of a Stranger, whilſt he is in their Liberty; as if *A.* owes *B.* 5 *l.* and *C.* owes *A.* 5 *l.* *B.* may attach the 5 *l.* in the hands of *C.* to ſatisfie himſelf for the Debt due from *A. Calthrop's Cuſtoms*, Fo. 66.

Attachment of the Foreſt, Attachiamentum foreſtæ. It is one one of the three Courts there held; the loweſt is called the Attachment, the next Swainmote, and the higheſt the Juſtice in Eyre's Seat. This Court of Attachments ſeems to be ſo called becauſe the Verderors of the Foreſt have therein no other Authority, but to receive the Attachments of Offenders againſt Vert and Veniſon, taken by the reſt of the Officers, and to enroll them, that they may be preſented

or

punished at the next Justice-... *Manwood part* 1. Fo. 93. ...nd this Attaching is by three ...ans, by Goods and Chattels, ...y Body, Pledges and Mainprise, ...r by the Body only. This ...ourt is kept every forty Days ...roughout the Year: *See Crom...'s Jurisdiction of Courts.* Tit. *...rt of the Forest*: For the di...rsity of Attachments, *see Re...ster of Writs*, verbo, *Attachia...entum.*

An Attainder, Attinctura, æ, f. ...t is when a Man hath commit...ed Treason or Felony, and af...er Conviction, Judgment hath ...assed upon him: The Children ...of a Person attainted cannot be ...eirs to him or any other An...estor. If he were Noble and ...Gentile before, he and his Po...erity are made Base and Igno...le, in respect of any Nobility ...r Gentility which they had by ...their Birth. This Corruption of ...Blood cannot be salved but by ...Authority of Parliament, the ...King's Letters Patents will not ...do it. *Co.* on *Lit. l.* 3. *c.* 13. *Sect.* ...745.

An Attaint, Attincta, æ, f. ...*pol.* 58. *Lex* 13. *Pry.* 31. 47. ...It is a Writ that lies after Judg...ment against a Jury that hath gi...ven a false Verdict in any Court ...of Record, for 40 *s.* debt or ...damages, or more; the reason ...why it is so called, is, because ...the Party that obtains it endea...vours to touch or stain the Jury ...with Perjury, by whose Verdict ...he is grieved, and if the Verdict ...be found false, the Judgment ...anciently was, that the Jurors ...Meadows should be ploughed up, ...their Houses broken down, their Woods grubbed up, and all their Lands and Tenements forfeited to the King; and if it pass against him that brought the Attaint, he shall be imprisoned and grievously ransomed at the King's Will. *Co.* on *Lit. fo.* 234. b.

Attainted, Attinctus, a, um. It is used particularly for such as are found guilty of some Crime or Offence, and especially of Felony or Treason; yet a Man is said to be attainted of Disseisin, *Westm.* 1. *Cap.* 24. *&* 36. *Anno* 3 *E.* 1. A Man is attainted by two means, *viz.* by Appearance or by Process, Attainder by Appearance is by Confession, by Battel or by Verdict: Attaint by Confession is twofold, one at the Bar before the Judges, when the Prisoner upon the Indictment read, being asked guilty, or not guilty? answers guilty, never putting himself upon the Jury: the other, is before the Coroner in Sanctuary, where he upon his Confession was in former times constrained to abjure the Realm, which from the effect is called Attainder by Abjuration. Attainder by Battel is when the Party is appealed by another, and chusing to try the Truth by Combat, rather than by Jury, is vanquished. Attainder by Verdict is when the Prisoner at the Bar answering not guilty to the Indictment, hath an Inquest of Life and Death passing upon him, and is by their Verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by Process, *l. e.* Attainder by Default or Outlawry,

is where the Party flies or doth not appear, until he hath been five times publickly called in the County Court, and at last upon his default is pronounced or retorned Outlawed. There is a difference between Attainder and Conviction, the first being larger than the other, Conviction being only by the Jury, and Attainder by Judgment: Yet by *Staundford, fo.* 9. Conviction is sometimes called Attainder, for there he says, the Verdict of the Jury doth either acquit or attaint a Man, and so it is in *Westm.* 1. *ca.* 14.

To attempt, Attempto, are. 1 *Co.* 80. Attento, are. *Reg.* 40. 41. *i. e.* To endeavour.

An Attendant, Attendens, ntis. It signifies one that owes a Duty or Service to another, or depends on him, as where there is Lord, Mesne and Tenant, the Tenant holds of the Mesne by a Penny, the Mesne holds over by two Pence. The Mesne releaseth the Tenant all the Right he hath in the Land, and the Tenant dies; his Wife shall be endowed of the Land, and she shall be Attendant to the Heir of the third part of the Penny, and not of the third part of the two Pence, for she shall be endowed of the best Possession of her Husband; and when the Wife is endowed by the Guardian she shall be Attendant to the Guardian, and to the Heir at his full Age, *Kitchin* 209. *Perkins Tit. Dower* 424.

Attirish (in *Scotland*) Trimontium.

The attire or ornaments of a Woman's Head and Neck, as a Net, French Hood, Knot, &c. dimiculum, i, m.

To attorn, Attorno, are.

An Attournment, Attornamentum, i, n. *Co. Lit.* 309. *Brad.* It is an Agreement of the Tenant to the Grant of the Seigniory, or of a Rent, or of a Reversion in tail, or by Tenant for Life or Years, to a Grant of Reversion, or Remainder made to another. It is an ancient word of Art, and in the Common Law signifieth a turning or returning from one to another. As a Grant to the King or by the King to another, is good without Attornment by his Prerogative. Also where one doth grant a Rent, Reversion, Remainder, Service, or Seigniory to another by way of Use, as where one levieth a Fine, bargains and selleth, hath Inrollment or Covenants to stand seised of the Reversion, *&c.* to the Use of another, there needeth no Attornment. Conusee of a Fine of a Seigniory, Rent, Reversion, *&c.* before Attornment, cannot maintain an Action of Waste, nor a Writ of Entry *ad Communem legem*, or in *Casu proviso*, in *Consimili Casu*, upon the Alienation of the Tenant, Escheat upon the dying of the Tenant without Heir, or Ward upon dying, his Heir within age; therefore by force of the Attornment of the Fine, if it be of a Seigniory, he may compell the Tenant to attorn by Writ called a *per quæ Servitia*, or if a Rent, by a Writ called a *Quem Redditum Reddit*, and

terſion or Remainder of a ement for Life, then by a it called a *Quid Juris Clamat*. *Coke on Lit. l.* 3. *c.* 10. *Sect.* 551.

An Attorney, Atturnatus, i, m. rnatus, i, m. *Spel.* 58. It is ncient *Engliſh* word, and ſig- th one that is ſet in the , ſtead or place of another. theſe ſome be private, and e be publick, as Attorneys Law, whoſe Warrant from Maſter is, *ponit loco ſuo talem rnatum ſuum*, which ſetteth in turn or place, ſuch a Man be his Attorney, *Coke on Lit.* . *c.* 7. *Sect.* 59. Thoſe that private are ſometimes by ing, ſometimes by word, to or take Livery or Poſſeſſi- to make claim to Lands, to , to ſue, *&c.* and it is a that where the Attorney leſs than the Authority Commandment, all that he is void, but where he doth which he is authorized to and more, it is good, for much as is warranted, and for the reſt. *Perk* 187, 109. Man be diſſeiſed of *Black* , and *White Acre*, and a rant of Attorney is made to r into both, and make Live- and the Attorney entereth into one and maketh Live- it is void for all. So if a er of Attorney be made to er Seiſin upon a Condition, he doth it without a Condi- it is void, becauſe he did than his Authority. But if have Authority to deliver n to *J. S.* and he doth it to and *J. N.* that is good as *J. S.* becauſe no more than Authority.

The King's Attorney General, Attornatus Domini Regis Generalis.

The King's Attorney of the Dutchy, Attornatus Domini Regis Ducatus ſui Lancaſtriæ.

A Letter of Attorney, Scriptum attornatorium. *Co. Ent.* 683.

To make an Attorney, Conſtituere attornatum.

A V

Avens, or Herb Bennet, Caryophillata.

Available, Validus, a, um.

Audience Court, Curia audientiæ Cantuarienſis. It is a Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and held in his Palace, of equal Authority with the Arches, although inferior both in Dignity and Antiquity, *vid.* 4. *Inſt.* f. 337.

Audiendo & Terminando, is a Writ or Commiſſion directed to ſeveral Perſons (when any Inſurrection or Miſdemeanor is committed in any place) for the appeaſing and puniſhment thereof, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 110.

Audita querela, is a Writ that lies againſt one who having taken a Statute-Merchant or Recognizance in nature of a Statute-ſtaple, or a Judgment or Recognizance of another, and craving, or having obtained Execution of the ſame from the Mayor or Baiſiffs, before whom it was acknowledged, at the complaint of the Party who acknowledged

the ſame, upon ſuggeſtion of ſome juſt cauſe why Execution ſhould not be granted by the Lord Chancellor of *England* (or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal) upon view of the Exception ſuggeſted to the Judges of either Bench, praying them to grant Summons to the Sheriff of the County, where the Creditor is, for his appearance at a certain day before him. *Vide veiel nat. brev. fo. 66. & Fitzh. nat. brev. fo.* 102.

An Auditor, Auditor, oris, m. He is an Officer of the King, or ſome other great Perſonage, who yearly by examining the Accounts of all under Officers accountable, makes up a general Book, which ſhews the difference between their Allowance, commonly called Allocations; as namely the Auditors of the Exchequer take the Accounts of thoſe Receivers who receive the Revenue of the Augmentation, as alſo of the Sheriffs.

Audrie (a Woman's name) Audria, æ, f. Etheldreda, æ, f.

Aven (a River in *Scotland*) Ave.

Aven-liſſe (a River in *Ireland*) Madonus.

Avennon (a River in *Ireland*) Dabrona.

Average, averagium, ii, n. a ſervice due from the Tenant with Horſe or Cart, alſo a ſmall Duty Merchants pay to the Maſter of the Ship for his Care of their Goods. *Spel. 60. Lex.* 14.

An Augre, Terebra, æ, f.

A little Augre, or wimble, Terebellum, i, n.

Auguſt, Auguſtus, i, n.

Avice (a Woman's name) Aviſia, æ, f.

Avin (a River in *Scotland*) Avinus.

Avington or Aventon (in Gloceſterſhire) Abone, Abonis.

Aukland (in *Durham*) Archalandra.

Auldby (in *Yorkſhire*) Daventio.

Aulerton (in *Nottinghamſhire*) Segelocum.

An Aunt by the Father's ſide, Amita, æ, f.

An Aunt by the Mother's ſide, Matertera, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by the Father's ſide, Proamita, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by his Mother's ſide, Promatertera, æ, f.

To averr, Verifico, are.

An averment, Verificatio, onis, f. *Co. Lit.* 362.

Averdupois-weight, Libra ſcilicim unciarum.

Avery (a Man's name) Alfricus, i, m.

Avola (in *Scilly*) Hybla major.

Avon (a River in *Wilts* and *Northamptonſhire*) Avona. Alanius.

Avendale or Oudale (in *Northamptonſhire*) Avonæ vallis.

Auſtin (a Man's name) Auguſtinus, i, m.

An Avowry, Advocare, is, n. advocatio. It is a manifeſtation or maintenance of a thing formerly done, and cometh of the *French* word *Advouer*, and it is uſed in our Law, when one hath taken a diſtreſs for Rent or

ther thing, and he who is diſtrained ſueth for Replevin, and he that took the Diſtreſs doth juſtifie.

Auxilium ad filium militem faciendum, & ad filiam maritandam, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County where the King or other Lord hath any Tenants, to Levy of them reaſonable Aids towards the Knighting of his Son at 15 Years, or the Marriage of his Daughter at 7. At the Common Law it was not limited, yet ought to have been *rationabile auxilium*, but now it is limited to 20 *s.* for a Knights Fee, and ſo for 20 *l. per Annum in Scacio. Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 87. *Glanvil l.* 9. *cap.* 8. *Weſt.* 1. 3. *Ed.* 1. 25. *Ed.* 3. 11.

Authentick. Authenticus, a, um.

An Author, Author, oris, m. *The Author of a Law.* Legiſlator, oris, m.

To authorize, Authoriſo, are.

Authority, Authoritas, atis, f.

Autumn or Harveſt, Autumnus, i, m.

Avvagdoune (in *Ireland*) Acadia.

Aurum Reginæ, a duty belonging to the Queen, amounting to a tenth part of the Fine paid upon a Grant of the King.

Auxilliary Forces, Auxilia, orum.

Aulen or Non (a River in *Northamptonſhire*) Auſona, Antona.

A W

To award or iſſue Writs. Emanare vel dirigere Brevia.

An award, vide Arbitrement.

The award, Judgment or Determination of ſuch a Judge, Arbitramentum, i, n.

Awbrey (the Family) Aubræus, Aubericus.

A Shoemaker's Awl, Subula, æ, f.

An awm of Wine, Menſura circiter 360. libras, amphora vini.

A X

An Ax (for Execution) Securis, is, f.

A Carpenter's broad ſquaring Ax, Dolabra, æ, f.

A Battle-Ax, Ceſtra, æ, f.

A Chip-Ax, Aciſa, æ, f.

An Ax to cut both ways, Securis inceps.

A Pick-ax, Rutrum, i, n. marra, æ, f.

An Axle-tree, Axis, is, m.

A hole in the Nave of the Axle-tree, Rotæ Tubus.

A Y

Ayd, Auxilium, ii, n. Ayd is where a particular Proprietor is impleaded, and not being able to defend the thing for which he is impleaded, he prayeth Ayd of ſome better able, and it is two ways. 1. In a Plea real. *Tenens petit auxilium de* A. B. *ſine quo Reſpondere non poteſt.* 2. In a Plea Perſonal, and then the Defendant *Petit auxilium ad manutenendum exitum*, 4. *H.* 30.

A Z

Azarias (a Man's name) Azarias, æ, m.

An azure ſtone, Lapis lazuli.

BAC

A *Bachelor* (or unmarried Man) Cælebs, ibis.

Bachelorſhip, Cælibatus, ûs, m.

A Bachelor of Art, Baccalaureus artium.

A Bachelor of Divinity, ſacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus.

To back a Horſe at firſt, equum domitare.

The back of a Man or beaſt, dorſum, i, n. Tergum, i, n.

A little Back, dorſiculum, i, n.

The Back-bone, ſpina dorſi.

Of or pertaining to the Back-bone, Spinalis, le.

To break ones Back, Delumbo, are.

Broken-back'd. Elumbis, be.

To ſplit the back of any thing. Exdorſuo, are.

The back of the hand, Metacarpium, ii, n.

A ſaddle-back, Subſidens tergum.

On the backſide, retro, adv.

That dwelleth on the backſide, Poſticus, a, um.

A back-door. Poſticum, ci, n.

A little back-door, Poſticulum, li, n.

Back-doors, oſtia retrorſa.

Backs for Chairs. Terga cathedralia.

Backs of Leather, Præſegmina corii. Terga corii.

The back-ſtairs, Poſtica pars latii.

Bacon (the Family) De Bajotis.

Bacon, Lardum, i, n.

A ſtitch of Bacon, Succidæ, f.

A gammon of Bacon, Perna, æ, f. Petaſo, onis, m.

A little gammon of Bacon, Perſunculus, li, m.

Bacon-greaſe, Axungia, æ,

Muſty bacon, Lardum rancidum.

BAD

A badge or cognizance, Bupæ, f. *Weſt* Licences, 550.

A Badger (or Grey) muſis, f.

A Badger, Emax. ſcis. One that carrieth Corn, or Proviſion from one place to ſport it to another for Gain. *Stat.* 5. *Eliz.*

BAG

Bagley, Bagilegonæ Sylvæ.

A Bag, Baga, æ, f. *Lex. Cow.* 170. *Pry.* 49. bis.

A bag of Leather, aſcopæ, f.

A Money-bag, Sparteum, ci, Loculus nummarius.

A ſealed Bag, Sacculus ſigillatus.

A Cloak bag, Penularium, n. pera, æ, f.

A Meal bag, Saccus frumentarius.

A bag or ſack bearer, Saccarius, m.

That which is put or carried in a, Saccarius, a, um.

Bagged up, Saccatus, a, um.

A Bag pipe, Utriculus, i, m. Tibia utricularis.

A Bag piper, Utricularius, m.

To truſs up bag and baggage, at removing of a Camp, Sarcinas ſuccas colligere. Sarcinis aut ſuis collectis proficiſci.

Bag and Baggage, Sarcinæ, arum. f. Utenſilia.

Baggage (Trumpery or Lumber) Scruta, orum, n.

He that ſelleth Baggage (or old ſtuff) Scrutarius, ii, m.

BAI

Bail, Ballium, ii, n. *Spel.* 69. ſignifies the freeing or ſetting at liberty of one arreſted or impriſoned upon an Action Civil or Criminal, under Security taken for his Appearance at a day and place certain. Or it is ſafe keeping or protection, and thereupon we ſay, when a Man upon Mercy is delivered out of Priſon, *Traditur in Ballium*, he is delivered into Bail, *i. e.* into their ſafe keeping, or protection from Priſon. It is derived from the French word *Bailler*, and that cometh of the *Greek* βαλλειν. They both ſignifie to deliver in hand, for he that is bailed, is taken out of Priſon and delivered into the hands of his Friends. *Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 10. Sect. 79.* What kind of Offenders may be bailed. See *Coke 2. part of Inſt. c. 15.* Bail is ſaid to be ſometimes Special, and ſometimes Common. Special Bail is where the Debt or Damages amount to Twenty Pounds or upwards by *Stat.* of 13 *Car.* 2. Tho' ſince by the Rules of Court of either Bench, Special Bail is taken where the Debt or Damages amount to ten Pounds or higher. Common Bail is for ſmall Sums, under twenty Pounds, by the ſaid Act appointed for Special Bail, and ſince under ten Pounds by the aforeſaid Rules of Court. Bail differs from Mainpriſe, for that he that is bailed, is by the Law accounted to be always in the cuſtody of thoſe perſons that bailed him, but he that is Mainpriſed, is always at large, to go at his own liberty from the time he is Mainpriſed, till the day of his Appearance, *vid. 2 Inſt. fol.* 78.

Bailment, is a delivery of Things, Writings, Goods, or Stuff to another. The Intendment of Law in caſes of Bailment is that it reſteth indifferent, whether he be guilty or not until Trial. *Vid.* Terms of Law. *Dalton.*

A Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m. This word Bailiff (as ſome ſay) cometh of the *French* word *Bailiff*. but in truth, *Baillie*, is an old *Saxon* word, and ſignifieth a ſafe Keeper or Protector, the Sheriff that hath *cuſtodiam comitatus*, is called *Ballivus*, and the County *Ballivus Sua*, when he cannot find the Defendant, he returneth, *non eſt inventus in Ballivus meâ*, *Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 10. Sect. 79. Id. l. 3. c. 1. Sect.* 248. A Bailiff

is

is a ſubordinate Officer under the Sheriff, of which there be two ſorts. Bailiffs Errant, or Itinerant, and Bailiffs of Franchiſes.

Ballivus Itinerans, a Bailiff Errant is one whom the Sheriff appoints to go up and down the County to ſerve Writs, ſummon the County-Court, Seſſions, Aſſiſes, &c.

A Bailiff of a Franchiſe, Liberty, Hundred, Ballivus Franchesiarum, Libertatum, Hundredi. He is one that is appointed to do ſuch Officers within the Liberty or Franchiſe, which the Bailiff Itinerant doth at large in the County.

A Bailiff of a Leet, Court-Baron, Manor, Ballivus Letæ, Baronis, Manerii. He is one that is appointed by the Lord or his Steward within every Manor to do ſuch Offices as appertain thereunto, as to ſummon the Court, warn the Tenants and Reſiants; alſo, to ſummon the Leet and Homage, levy Fines, and make Diſtreſſes, &c. of which you may read at large in *Kitchin's Court-Leet and Court-Baron.*

A Bailiwick, Balliva, æ, f. *Spel.* 67. *Pry.* 14, 51, 53.

Bainbridge (in *Yorkſhire*) Bainus Pons.

To bait at an Inn, Diverto, is, ſi, ſum, ere.

A Baiting place, (or Inn) Diverſorium, ii, n.

That which ſerveth to bait (*or lodge in*) Diverſorius, a, um.

To lay bait for Fiſhes or Birds, Inesco, are. Obesco, are.

A Bait for Fiſh or Birds, æ, f.

Baize, (or fine Friſe) Villo pannus.

BAK

To bake, Pinſo, is, ſi & tum, ſum & ſtum, ere, furno coquere.

Baked, Pinſitus, a, um.

Baked in a Pan, Teſtaceus um.

Baked under the Aſhes, Subneritus, a, um.

Eaſie to be baked, Coctilis,

Baked on a ſudden in a Pot or Oven, Clibanicus, a, um. Clibano coctus.

Baked Meat, Pinſum, i, n.

A Baker, Piſtor, oris, m. Panicarius, ii, m.

A Baker of ſpiced Bread, Pandulciarius.

A baker of Pies, Paſtillarius, ii, m.

A baker of white Meat, Lacrius Piſtor.

A Baker's brake, Frangibulum, li, n.

A Baker's Shovel, or Peel with Bread is ſet into the Oven, Infurnibulum, i, n.

A baker's kneeding-trough, Panimaſtra, æ, f.

A Baker's Wife (*or Woman baker.*) Panifica, æ, f.

A Bakehouſe, Piſtrinum, Panificina, æ, f.

A Baker's Trade, Panificium, ii, n.

A baking Pan, Teſtus, us,

A Braſs baking Pan, Artæa.

B A L

balaſs a Ship, Saburro, are.
balaſſed, Saburratus, a, um.
Balaſs (or ſtay wherewith are poiſed to ſail upright) ...ta, æ, f. Sabulum, li, n.
balaſſing (or counterpoiſing) ...men, inis, n.
Bale of Goods, Bala, æ, f. *Ra.* 15. *Fle.* 33. *Bala cujuſlibet ...poſt, Pry.* 197.
balcony, Menianum, ni, n.
...iale, is, n.
...nies, Projecta, orum, m.
...am, Balſamum, i, n.
make a balk or ridge in eir- ...*land*, Imporco, are. Liro, ...
Balk (or ridge between two ...*)* Porca, æ, f. Lira, æ, f.
making a balk in eiring, Im- ...io, onis, f.
Ball, Pila, æ, f.
a Ball, Pilaris, re.
...unning toſſer of Balls (a Jug- Pilarius, ii, m.
Foot-ball, Harpaſtum, ti, n. ...pedalis.
Waſhing-ball, Smegma, atis, ...gma, atis, n.
...ſeller of Waſh balls, Smeg- ...pola, æ, m.
...s made by Apothecaries, Pa- ...orum, n.
...ut-balls, Pilæ odoriferæ.
Printers Ink ball, Tudes, ...m.
...ballance (or weigh any ...*)* Pendo, dis, pedendi, ſum,
...ballance (or Pair of Scales) ...ca, æ, f. *Reg.* 270. *Hanſ-*

ard's Pleadings, 32. Mr. *Townſ-end* in the firſt Impreſſion of his Preparative to Pleading *fol.* 49. unadviſedly makes *Balancea* a Balance, and quotes *Prinn's* Records of the *Tower*, *fol.* 196. for his Warrant, wherein there is no ſuch word (I ſuppoſe he means *Prinn's Animadverſions* on the Lord *Coke's* 4. *Inſt.*) and afterwards makes uſe of *Bilanx* in *Goldman's Dictionary*, for the ſame purpoſe, without mentioning the Writ *de Bilanciis deferendis* in the Regiſter, *ut ſupra*, where you have theſe words. *Nos ſupplicationi prædictæ annuentes, Mandamus quod bilancias & pondera*, &c *uſque portum de Gippewico deferri*, &c.

A great pair of Balances, Trutina, æ, f

A little pair of Balances, Trutinella, æ.

A Goldſmith's Balance, Statera, æ, f.

The beam of a Balance, Libile, is, n. jugum, i, n.

The Tongue of a Balance, Examen, inis, n.

The hole or hollow wherein the tongue of the balance turneth, Agina, æ, f.

The handle of a Balance, Anſa, æ, f.

The ſcale of a Balance, Lanx, cis, f. That which is put into a Balance, to make even weight. Sacoma, atis, n.

B A M

Bamborough (in the North) Bebba.

BAN

Ban River (in *Lincolnſhire*) Banus fluvius.

To divide into bands or companies, Decurio, are.

A band of Soldiers, Banda Militaris, *Spel.* 70.

A band or troop of Soldiers, Comitiva. *Comitativa. Stat. de malefactoribus in parcis.*

A band of Men, Exercitus ſoldariorum.

Of or belonging to the ſame troop or band. Turmalis, le.

A band or hoſt of Footmen. Peditatus, us, m.

Small bands of Men, Cohorticulæ, arum, f.

By bands or Companies. Turmatim, adv.

A band (*or thing wherewith any thing is tied*) Ligatura, æ, f. Ligamentum, i, n.

A Neck-band, or Shirt-band, Collare, is, n.

A Hat-band, Spira, æ, f.

A Head band, Anadema, atis.

A Swathing band, Faſcia, æ, f.

A Swathing-band for Children, Faſciale, lis. Faſcia Cunabulorum.

A Withy-band, Vinctus, us, m.

A Bittleband (*or Swathing-cloathing to tie up Wounds,*) Faſciola, æ, f.

Banns of Matrimony, Banna, æ, f. *Ke. Ent.* 178. *Cow.* 33. *Lex.* 15.

To baniſh, Religo, are, in Exilium relegare.

Baniſhed, tranſported, Foris judicatus, a, um. Banitus, a, um.

A Baniſhment, Bannitio, onis, f. *Reg.* 312. *Spel.* 73.

A baniſhed Perſon, Exul, ulis, *c.* 2. Extorris, is, *c.* 2.

A Baniſher, Columella tormentum. Columna parva & brevis,

Banchor or Bangor (*in Flintſhire*) Bonium ſeu bovium.

Of Bangor, Bangorenſis.

Biſhop of Bangor, Epiſcopus Bangorenſis.

A Bank of the River, Ripa, æ, f.

A bank (*or hillock*) Tumulus, li, m.

The Sea bank, Littus, oris, n.

Of the Sea-banks, Littoralis, le.

A little water-bank, Ripula, æ, f.

A bank with Poles, Boards, &c. to keep off the water from the Wharf, Pila, æ, f.

High Banks made of green Turf raiſed one above another to keep out the Water over-flowing, that Cattle may be ſafe, Tribunalia, orum, n.

The bank's brink, Margo Ripæ. Crepido, inis, f.

That dwelleth on the Water-bank, Riparius, a, um.

Places before the Banks of a River, Præripia, orum, n.

From bank to bank, Ripatim, adv.

He that looks to the Banks, Riparius, ii, m.

A reward given to maintain Water-banks, Ripatum, ti, n.

To put Money in the Bank, Collibo pecuniam curare, vel ponere.

The Sum in the common Bank, where many may have a Share, Sors, tis, f.

A Banker, Nummularius, ii, m. argentarius, ii, m. One that maketh Gain by changing of Money, or letting it out to Uſury.

A Banker's Table or Shop, Argentaria, æ, f.

A Bank of Exchange, Taberna argentaria.

A Table wherein a Banker telleth Money, Trapeza, æ, f.

The loſs or gain of Money in bank, Collybus, bi, m.

A Bankruptcy, Bankruptia, æ, f.

A Bankrupt, Decoctor, oris, m.

A Knight Banneret, Bannerettus, i, m. *Spel.* 71. He is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it a Banner. They are allowed to diſplay their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army as Barons do, *vide Smith's* Commonwealth, *Camden's Britan.* 109. *Stat.* 14 *R.* 2. *c.* 11. 5 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 2. C. 4. 13 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 2. C. 1. & 4. *Inſtit. Fol.* 6.

A Banner, Bannerium, ii, n. *Spel.* 70.

Bannes-down (near *Bath* in *Somerſet-ſhire*) Mons Badonicus.

To Banquet together, Convivor, aris.

A Banquet, Epulum, i, n. pl. Epulæ, arum, f.

A Banquetting-houſe, or Place, Convivarium, ii, n. Epularium, ii, n.

Banſey, or *Bean-Caſtle* (in *Scotland*) Banatia.

BAR

To Barb (or *Shave*) Tondeo, es, di, ſum, ere, & part. ens. Rado, is, ſi, ſum, ere.

A Barber, Tonſor, oris, m. Barbitonſor, oris, m. Raſor, oris, m.

A Barber Chirurgeon, Tonſor Chyrurgicus.

A little Barber, Tonſtriculus, li, m.

A Barber's Shop, Barbitorium, ii, n. Tonſorium, ii, n. Tonſtrina, æ, f.

A Barber's Baſon, Concha Tonſoria, Pelvis Tonſoria.

A Barber's Caſe of Inſtruments, Ferramenta Tonſoria.

A Barber's pair of Sciſſars, Forpex, icis, m.

Belonging to a Barber, Tonſorius, a, um.

To Barb (or *dreſs Horſes with Trappings*) Phalero, are.

Barbs (or *Horſes Trappings*) Phaleræ, arum, f.

Barbed (*Trapped*) Phaleratus, a, um.

To barb (or *beard Wool*) Extremitates vellerum tondere.

A bare Plat without Corn or Graſs, Glabretum, i, n.

Bardeſey Iſle (on the Coaſt of *Wales*, Adros, vel Andros, vel Andrium Edri.

Bardolph (the Family) Bardulphus, De Batonia, De Beaumois, De Beleſmo.

To Bargain (*to agree upon a price*) Barganizo, are.

A Bargain, Bargania, æ, f. Chæviſantia, æ, f.

A Bargaining, Baganizatio, onis, f.

A Bargain-maker, Pactor, oris, f.

Bargency (*in* Carriſt *in* Scotland) *and a Creek there*, Berigonium, Rerigonium. Rherigonium) Rhetigonium.

A Barge, Barga, æ, f. *Spel.* 73. Bargea, æ. f. *Co. Ent.* 536.

A Barge, or Ship, for Grain. Navis frumentaria.

A Barge or Ship that Noblemen uſe for Pleaſure, with gorgeous Chambers and other Ornaments, Navithalamus, i, m.

A Barge-man, Barcellarius, ii, m.

A Barge-mote, Bergemota, æ, f. Conventus ſeu Curia de Rebus metallicis. A Court belonging to Mines.

A Duty paid by Barge-men to the owner of the Ground where they tow their Barge. Towagium, ii, n.

A Bark (Ship) Barca, æ, f. *Spel.* 75.

A ſmall Bark, Navicula, æ, f. 2 Fo. 135. Navigiolum, li, n. Lembunculus, li, m.

A Bark which is very light or ſwift of Courſe. Lembus, i, m. Dromo, onis, m.

A Bark-man (the Maſter of the Bark) Naviculator, oris, m.

To Bark or Pill Trees, Cortico, are. Decortico, ate.

Barked or Pilled, Delibratus, a, um.

A Barker of Trees, Delibrator, oris, m.

The Barking of a Tree, Decorticatio, onis, f.

The Bark of a Tree, Cortex, icis.

The inward Bark of a Tree, Liber, bri, m.

A little or thin Bark, Corticula, æ, f.

A Bark or Tan-houſe, Barkarium, æ, f. Cerdonarium, ii. n.

That hath a thick Bark, Corticoſus, a, um.

Having a Rind or Bark, Corticatus, a um.

Barley, Hordeum, ei. n. nom. acc. & voc. Hordea.

Barley growing upon the Mountains, Amphicauſtis.

Barley-meal, Alphitera vel Alphiton.

Barley Flour dried at the Fire and fried after it hath been ſteeped in the water, Polenta, æ, f.

Great Barley (or Beer Barley) Zea vel Zeia. Zea deglubita.

A kind of Barley, having four rows in each Ear, Calaticum Hordeum.

A kind of Barley having two rows of Ears, Diſtichum Hordeum.

Of or belonging to Barley, Hordeaceus, a, um.

Barley Water, Ptiſana, æ, f.

Barm or Yeſt, Spuma vel Cerviſiæ.

A Barn, Horreum, ei, n.

A Barn for the threſhing of Corn dry, Nubilar, aris, n.

A Barn-Floor, Area, æ, f. Soleria, æ, f.

A Barn for Hay, Fœnile, is.

A little Barn, Horreolum, li, n.

A Barn Keeper, Horrearius, ii. m.

Of a Barn, Horreatitius, um.

A Barnacle (an Inſtrument to upon the Noſe of an unruly Horſe,) chomis, idis, f.

Barnet (in *Hertfordſhire*) Sullo- cæ. Sullonicæ.

A Baron, Baro, onis, m. *Spel.* . The loweſt Degree of rage in *England*, a Degree xt to a Viſcount, anciently Lord of a Manor.

Barons or Judges of the Court Exchequer, Barones Scacca-

Lord Chief Baron of the Ex- quer, Capitalis Baro Scacca- Domini Regis. There are ur Barons of that Court, of om he is Principal, and the ber three are his Aſſiſtants in ſes of Juſtice between the g and his Subjects, touching tters appertaining to the Ex- quer and the King's Reve- . Their Office is to look to Accounts of the Prince, and that end they have Auditors der them, as alſo to decide Cauſes appertaining to the g's Revenue coming into King's Revenue by any ans.

A Baron of the Exchequer, U- Baronum Scaccarii Domini gis.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, Ba- es de quinque Portubus.

Barons of London, Barones Lon- iæ. The Chief Magiſtrates *London* were ſo called, be- there was a Lord-Mayor, *Chartam Regis Hen. tertii Con- Civibus London.*

A Baroneſs (or *Baron's* Wife) roniſſa, æ, f.

A Baronet, Baronettus, i, m. 88. A Degree of Honour under Peerage, that takes place of all Knights.

Belonging to a Baronet, Baronatus, a, um. 1 *Mon.* 851.

A Barony, Baronia, æ, f. The Dignity, Territory and Fee of a Baron, under which Notion are comprehended not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but of Biſhops.

To Bar (*or ſet with Bars*) Clatho, are. Peſſulum foribus obdere.

A Bar or Bolt to make faſt Doors or Gates, Obex, icis, m. or f. Repagulum, li, n. Rexaciculum, li, n. Peſſulus, li, m.

To bar the Door, Opeſſulo, are. Obdere peſſulum oſtio.

A Bar or Lever, Vectis, is, m.

A little Bar, Peſſulum, li, n.

A Bar with an Iron Point, Vectis roſtratus.

A Bar to turn the wheel of a Wine-preſs, Sucula, æ, f. Remiſſarius vectis.

A Croſs-Bar, Clathrus, thri, m.

Croſs-barred, Cancellatus, a, um.

Barred, Bolted, Oppeſſulatus, a, um.

To break open the Bars, Repagula convellere.

A Bar where Cauſes are pleaded, alſo a Bar to an Action, Barra, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 372. *Ra. Ent.* 654. *Lex.* 17. Barrandum *Ra. Ent.* 691. barrata placita. *Cow.* 91. pro *præcludendum.* Bar is a word common as well to the *Engliſh* as to the *French*, of which commeth the Noun a Bar, Barra. It ſignifieth legally deſtruction for ever, or taking away for a time of the Action of him that hath a Right, it is

called a Plea in Bar, when ſuch a Bar is pleaded. *Coke* on *Lit. l.* 3. 13. *Sect.* 708.

To Bar or Forecloſe, Barro, are.

To be barred or forecloſed, Barrandum, ger.

Barred (*forecloſed*) Barratus, a, um.

Barratry, Barratia, æ, f. 8. *Co.* 36, 37. in Epiſtola, *Fol.* 5.

A Barrel, Cadus, i, m. Barellus, li, m. *Vet. Int.* 235. *Prynn*'s Tower *Records* 185. *Ra. Ent.* 16. 204. 653. 1. *Bul.* 126. *Het.* 93. *Item Barillatus*; as *Barillatum vini continentem Jalonem*, Fl. 70. A Barrel or Veſſel of Wine containing a Galon.

The Barrel of a Gun, Tormenti fiſtula.

A Barrel-Maker, Vietor, oris, m.

To make Barren (*to take all the Fatneſs or Subſtance of Land away*) Defrugo, are.

To wax Barren, Sterileſco, ere.

Barren, Sterilis, le.

Very Barren, Permacer, cra, crum.

Barrenly, Steriliter, adv.

Barrenneſs, Sterilitas, atis, f.

A Barreſter at Law, Barreſterius, ii, m. (*i. e.*) a Counſellor. *Vide* Apprentice of the Law.

An utter Barreſter, de gradu de exteriori Barra, *&c.*

A Barretor, Barrectator, oris, m. A common Mover and exciter or maintainer of Suits, Quarrels, or Parts, either in Courts or elſewhere in the Country, in Courts of Record or others, as in the County, Hundred, or other Inferiour Courts. In the Country in three manners, 1. In diſturbance of the Peace, in taking or keeping of Poſſeſſions of Lands in Controverſie, not only by Force, but alſo by Subtilty. 2. And moſt commonly in ſuppreſſion of Truth and Right. 3. By falſe Inventions and ſowing of Calumniations, Rumours and Reports, whereby Diſcord and Diſquiet may grow between Neighbours. He is never quiet but at variance with one or other. The word is derived of Barret, which ſignifies a Quarrel, a Bar-troubler, or Bar-offender. *Co. on Lit. l.* 3. *c.* 13. *Sect.* 701.

A common Barreter, or Bar-offender, is a common Quarreller, Mover or Maintainer of Quarrels, either in the Court or Country. Some derive it of the *French* word *Barrateur*, which ſignifieth a Deceiver, others of the Latin word *Baratro*, which ſignifieth a vile Knave, or Unthrift. Some of two legal words *Barra*, which ſignifieth the Bar in Courts where Cauſes are debated, and *Rettum*, which ſignifies a Crime or Offence. He is *Seminator litium & pacis domini regis perturbator. Coke* 8. *Rep. Barretors Caſe. p.* 37.

Barrow River (in *Ireland*) Birgus, Birgus.

A Hand-barrow, Carrus manualis.

A Wheel-barrow, Pabo, onis. Carrus unirotis, vehiculum unirotatile.

A Barrow to carry out Dung, Vecticula, æ, f.

Barrow-greaſe, Adeps porcinus.

A Barrow Pig, Verres, is,

A Barton, Bartona, æ, f. *Spel.* Bartonium, i, n. (i. e.) a ...urt or Yard to keep Poul... in. *Prædictus C. C. per, &c. ...ſſet, infeofaſſet & convei... prædicto E. H. hæred. &c. ...illum Bartonum ſuum & de... terras, &c. Trin.* 28. ...2. *Regis Rotulo* 1999. *cum ...ſon in Com. Banco in acti... Conventionis fract in Cornub. ...r Boſcawen & Herlequer & ... Def.*

...arwick upon Tweed (*in the ...t*) Abbrevicum, Barvicus, ...wicus, Berwicus, Borcovi..., Borcovicus, Tueſis.

B A S

...ſing (in *Hampſhire*) Baſenga, ...ingum.

A Basket, Sporta, æ, f. Cala..., m.

A Hand-basket, Corbis, is, f.

A Wicker Basket, Ciſta texta.

A Wicker Basket wherein Fiſh ... kept, Fiſcella, æ, f.

A Basket or Skuttle to carry ...rk, Cophinus, i, m,

A Basket or Panier to carry ...d in, Panariolum, li, n.

Grape gatherers Baskets, Quali ...demiatorii.

A Basket of Oſiers out of which ... runneth when it is preſſed, ...ulum, li, n.

A Duſt basket, Doſſuaria Cor...

A little Basket to carry Meat, ...rtella cum obſoniis.

A Shoulder Basket, Corbis Dor...ia.

A Basket (*or Panier*) *made of Oſiers*, Caniſtrum, tri, n.

Seed Baskets, Satoria Quala.

A little Basket of Oſiers, Quaſillum, li, n.

A Twig Basket, Reticulus, li, m.

A Basket made of Bulruſhes or ſuch like thing, Scirpiculum, li, n.

A little Basket, Sportella, æ, f. Sportula, æ, f. Calathiſcus, ci, m. Corbula, æ, f.

A Basket Bearer, Sportularius, ii, m. Circinator, oris, m. Ciſtifer, ri, m. Circuitor, oris, m.

A Basket Wench, Ancilla quaſillaria.

A Basket Maker, Cophinarius, ii, m.

A Baſon to waſh Hands in, Malluvia, æ, f. Trulleum, ei, n.

A Baſon to waſh ones feet in, Pelvis, is, f. Pelluvia, æ, f.

Baſpole Iſle (on the *French* Coaſt) Barſa.

A Male Baſtard, Baſtardus, i, m. Baſtard is he that is born of any Woman not marrried, ſo that his Father is not known by the order of the Law, and therefore by the Law he is ſometimes called *filius nullius*, the Son of no Man, ſometimes *filius populi*, the Son of every Man, *Cui pater eſt populus, pater eſt ſibi nullus & omnis. Cui pater eſt populus, non habet ille patrem.* The Civil Law doth Legitimate the Child born before Matrimony, as well as that which is born after: And giveth unto it Succeſſion in the Parent's Inheritance. But to the Child born out of Matrimony, the Law of *England* alloweth no Succeſſion.

The

The *Civilians* ſay, *Matrimonium ſubſequens tollit peccatum prius, Matrimonium ſubſequens legitimos facit quoad Sacerdotium* (becauſe they are Legitimate by the Canon Law) *non quoad ſucceſſionem, propter conſuetudinem regni quæ ſe habet in contrarium.* The Biſhops were inſtant with the Lords that they would conſent, That all ſuch as were born afore Matrimony ſhould be Legitimate, as well as they that be born within Matrimony, as to the Succeſſion of Inheritance; becauſe the Church accepteth ſuch for Legitimate. *Et omnes Comites & Barones una voce reſponderunt, Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutare quæ huc uſque uſitatæ ſunt & approbatæ:* And all the Earls and Barons with one Voice anſwer'd, That they would not change the Laws of the Realm, which hitherto had been uſed and approved. If a Man take a Wife, which is great with Child by another, which was not her Husband; and after the Child is born within the Eſpouſals then it ſhall be ſaid the Child of her Husband, tho' it were but one day after the Eſpouſals ſolemnized, according to that, *Pater eſt quem nuptiæ demonſtrant*, for whoſe the Cow is (as is commonly ſaid) his is the Calf alſo. *Smith's* Commonwealth of *England.* Terms of Law. There was an Act made *Ann.* 21. *Jacobi Regis*, to prevent the deſtroying and murthering of Baſtard Children, and it was continued 3 *Caroli*, *c.* 4. If any Woman be delivered of any Iſſue, which by the Laws of this Realm ſhould have b a Baſtard, and ſhall endeav by drowning or ſecretly buryi or any other way by her or others to conceal the D thereof, whether it were b alive or not, the Mother offending ſhall ſuffer death in caſe of Murder, excepe can prove by one Witneſs leaſt, that the ſame Child was b dead. A Baſtard having go a name by Reputation, may p chaſe by his reputed or kno Name to him and his Heirs, though he can have no H unleſs it be the Iſſue of hi dy. *Coke on Lit. l.* 1. *c*, 1. 1. A Man makes a Leaſe t for Life, remainder to the el Iſſue Male of *B.* and the H Males of his Body: *B.* hath Iſſue a Baſtard Son, he ſhall take the Remainder, becauſe the Law he is not his Iſſue, *Qui ex damnato coitu naſcuntur ter liberos non computentur.* T Juſtices of the Peace ſhall co mit lewd Women, which b Baſtards, to the Houſe of C rection, there to be puniſhed ſet on work during the term one whole Year, there to r main till ſhe can put in g Sureties for her good Behavi not to offend ſo again, *St Jacobi c.* 4.

A Female Baſtard, Baſtar æ, f.

Baſtardy, Baſtardia, æ, f. L 17. *Bract.* 12. *Spel.* 93.

To baſte Meat, Degutto, are

To baſte with Lard, Lardo,

A baſting of Meat, Liquam inis, n.

BA

BAT

Battaint, (Boards of Timber ved, or cloven Shingles) Aſſa-nta, orum.

Battained, Politus cum aſſa-ntia.

Baterſey (in *Surrey*) Baterſega.

To Bath, Balneo, are.

A Bath (a waſhing place, a pri-e waſhing place) Balneum, n.

Bathes (or Stews, Publick ces to waſh in) Balnea, o-m, n.

A warm Bath, Tepidarium, n.

Warm Baths, Thermæ, arum, Sing. caret.

A Bath (Stew or Hot-houſe) ſudarium, ii, n.

A Bathing Place, Balnearium, n. Lavatorium, ii, n.

A little Bath, Balneolum, li, n.

A place to bath in cold waters, ſigidaria Cella.

A Bathing Veſſel to waſh in, ptiſterium, ii, n. Labrum, n.

A place where Men laid their thes when they bathed, Conſter-um, ii, n.

He that for a Reward keepeth the thes of them that be in Baths, ſtiarius, ii, m.

A Bath-keeper (*the Maſter of the th*) Balneator, oris, m. Balne-s, ni, m.

A Miſtreſs (*or Dame*) *of the Bath*, lneatrix, icis, f.

The Biſhop of Bath *and* Wells, ſcopus Bathonienſis & Wel-ſis.

Money paid paid for going into the Bath, Balneaticum, ci. n. Balneare, ris, n.

Pertaining or ſerving to Baths, Balnearius, a, um.

Bath City (in *Somerſetſhire*) Aquæ Calidæ, Aquæ ſolis, Badiza, Balnea, Batha, Bathonia.

Battle Abby (in *Suſſex*) Mona-ſterium de bello.

A Battle, Prælium, ii, n.

To join a Battle (*to fight a Battle*) Confligo, is, xi, ctum, ere. in Prelium deſcendere. Signa con-ferre. Collatis ſignis pugnare. Prælia conſerere. Audere Præ-lium.

To bid Battle, Bellum indicere.

To begin Battle, Velitor, aris.

To ſet in Battle Array, Inſtituere aciem.

To march in Battle Array, Qua-drato agmine ire.

In Battle Array, Turmatim, adv.

A ſet Battle, Pugna ſtataria.

The beginning of a Battle, Ve-litatio, onis, f. Pugnæ præ-luſio.

A Sea Battle, Naumachia, æ, f. Pugna Navalis.

To fight hand to hand with his Enemy, Confligere manu cum hoſte.

A Battle between two, Duellum, li, n.

Of a Battle, Præliaris.

A little Battle, Prælíolum, li, n.

A Battle waged between light harneſſed Men, Pugna velitaris.

A Battle wherein they that be-fore had gotten the Victory are now overcome, Oſculana Pugna.

A Battle before a City or Town, Bellum antarium.

An Onset in Battle, Impressio, onis, f.

The second ward in a Battle where both noble and common Soldiers are, Principia, orum, n.

The Wing of a Battle, Cornu, indecl.

He that is sent out before the Battle to defie or provoke the Enemy, Emissarius, ii, m.

Battles (or Idots) in Colleges or Inns of Chancery, Refectus, uum, pl.

Battlements or Pinnacles in Walls, Murorum summitates. Minæ, arum, f. Minæ murorum. Pinnæ muri.

To batter or beat down with great Guns, Pulso, are. Concutio, is, ssi, ssum, ere. Confringo, is, egi, actum, ere. Quasso, are.

To batter downright, Quatere mœnia Tormentis.

A Batterer, Pulsator, oris, m.

A Battering, Concussio, onis, f. Verberatio, onis, f.

Battered, Quassatus, a, um. Lapidatus, a, um.

A Battery, Ruina fenestra.

A Battery (Bulwark) Agger, eris, m.

A Battery, Batteria, æ, f. *Spel.* 93. *Fle.* 65. Veberatio, onis, f. Battery is the wrongful beating of one; but if a Man will take away my Goods, I may lay my Hands upon him and disturb him, and if he will not leave, I may beat him, rather than he shall carry them away, for that is no wrongful beating, Menacing beginneth the breach of Peace, Assaulting increaseth it, and Battery accomplisheth it. *Dalt. Just. of P.*

B A Y

A Bay of Building, Baia, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 707. Mensura viginti quatuor pedum.

A Bay (Road for Ships to ride in) Statio, onis, f. Statio navium.

A Bay (Creek) Sinus, us, m.

A Bay (Dam) Pila, æ, f. Moles, is, f.

Baynards Castle (in London) Bainardi Castellum.

Bays (Cloath) Pannus villosus.

B E A

A Beach (or Sea-shore) Ager, f. Littus, oris, n.

A Beacon (or Bacon) Specula, æ, f.

A burning Beacon, Trulla ignea, ignis speculatorius.

Beacons, Signæ, arum, f.

To watch a Beacon, Observare de specula, speculor, aris.

A Watcher at a Beacon, Speculator, oris, m. Excubitor, oris, m.

Beaconage, Beconagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 94. *Money paid for maintenance of a Beacon.*

A Bead, Sphærula, æ, f.

A Necklace of Beads, Monile gemmulis.

A String of Beads for the Arm, Armilla, æ, f.

A Beadle, Bedellus, i, m.

A beadellary, Bedelliaris, æ, f. *Lit.* 18. *Ra. Ent.* 191. 8 *Co.* 11. *Ra.* 73.

A Beadel in Universities, Accensus, i, m.

A beadle of Beggars or Bridewell, Postuarius, ii, m. Flagellarius, ii, m.

A Beagle, Catellus venaticus, Canulus sagax.

The beak or head of a Ship, Extremitas proræ.

A Beak, Nib or Bill of a Fowl, Rostrum, i, n.

Beaked, Rostratus, a, um.

A Beam (or great piece of Timber) Trabs, bis, f.

The principal Beam of an House, Lacunar, aris, n.

The wind Beam of an House Columen, inis.

A Beam which hangeth with Candles in a Merchant's Hall, Lacuna, æ, f.

The Beam of a Crane about which the Rope is twisted in drawing any thing up, Sucula, æ, f.

A Weaver's turning Beam, Infodula, æ, f.

A Yarn Beam, or Weaver's Beam, Licitorium, ii, n. Jugum, i, n.

The Beam of a Wain or draught Tree whereon the Yoke hangeth, Temo, onis, m.

The Beam between Couch-horses, Limo, onis, m.

The Beam of a Balance, Bilanx, ancis.

The laying of Beams or Rafters from one Wall to another, Immissum, si, n.

The end of the Beams that appear under the Walls of a House, Proceres, um, m.

A Wind beam, or Drawn beam, Ergata, æ, f.

Beams joyned together with divers Pieces, Trabes compactiles.

Well wrought Beams, Trabes everganeæ.

Belonging to a Beam, Trabalis, le.

That is made of a Beam or Rafter, Trabicus, a, um. Trabatius, a, um.

A Bean, Faba, æ, f.

A little Bean, Fabula, æ, f.

A French-bean, Phaseolus, li, m.

The black of a Bean being like an Eye, Hilum, i, n. Faba hilum, nigrum in summa faba.

A Bean-cod, Siliqua.

A Bean-stalk or Husk, Faba tunica vel concha. Valvulus, li, m. Operculamentum, ti, n.

A Bean-stalk, Fabale, lis. Fabacium, ii, n.

Bean Hawm or Straw, Stipula fabalis. Fabago, inis, f.

Bean-sheff, Fabulum, li, n.

A Bean cake, Fabacia, æ, f.

Bean Meal, Lomentum, ti, n.

A Bean-flat (or place where Beans grow) Fabetum, ti, n.

A Bean bruised, broken or sprouting in the Ground, Faba fresa vel fressa.

Bean pottage or buttered Beans, Conchis, is, f.

Beam Castle (in Scotland) Banatia.

To bear (or carry) Bajulo.

A bearer (porter) Corbulo, onis, m.

That beareth or supporteth any thing, Sustentaculum, li, n. Fulcrum, cri, n.

That bears a great burthen on his Back, Dorsuarius, a, um. Dossuarius, a, um. From thence comes the *English* word (Dossers.)

To bear Arms against, Ferre arma contra.

A Bear, Urſus, i, m.

A ſhe Bear, Urſa, æ, f.

A ſea Bear, Urſus marinus.

A little Bear, Urſulus, li, m.

A little ſhe Bear, Urſula, æ, f.

A Bear-baiting, Urſi cum cane certamen.

A Bear-dog, Canis urſarius.

A Bearward, Urſarius, ii, m.

A Beard, Barba, æ, f.

A great Beard, Barba promiſſa.

A little Beard, Barbula, æ, f.

A Goat's Beard, Spirillum, li, n.

The beard of Corn, Spica, æ, f. Ariſta, æ, f.

To turn Beaſt into rank Corn to feed, Impeſco, cis, ere. Impeſcere in lætam ſegetem.

All kind of Beaſts, Pecus, oris, n.

A Beaſt, Beſtia, æ, f.

A great and terrible Beaſt, Bellua, æ, f.

A little Beaſt, Beſtiola, æ, f.

A wild Beaſt, Fera, æ, f.

A tame Beaſt, Beſtia domeſtica.

An Herd of Beaſts, Pecuarie, n. Sing. pl. Pecuaria, orum. Armentum, ti, n.

A Beaſt for ſervice, Jumentum, ti, n. Vehilla, æ, f.

Beaſts of Chace, Feræ Campeſtres.

Beaſts of Foreſts, Feræ Sylveſtres.

Beaſts yoked or coupled together, Bijugi, orum, n.

The ſhoulder of a Beaſt, Armus, mi, m.

Of a Beaſt, Beſtiarius, a, um.

Belonging to Beaſts, Beſtialis, le.

A keeper or breeder of Beaſts, Pecuarius, ii, m.

A place where Beaſts are kept, Beſtiarium, ii, n.

A paſture or place where Beaſts go, Pecuaria, æ, f.

A Toy within a Foreſt to be paſt for horned Beaſts, Horngeld, æ, f.

A deſcription or painting of Beaſts, Zoographia, æ, f.

To beat (*or ſmite*) Cædo, cis, di, cæſum. Verbero, are.

To beat black and blue, Sugillo, are.

To beat to the Ground, Affligo, is, xi, ctum. Affligere ad terram.

To beat to death, Oblido, is, di, ſum, ere.

To beat with the Fiſt, Alapo, are.

To beat with a Staff or Cudgel, Fuſtigo, are.

To beat back, Repello, is, pepuli, pulſum, ere.

To beat or bruiſe any thing to make it longer, leſs or thinner, Procudo, is, di, ſum, ere.

To beat out, Extero, is, trivi, tritum, ere.

To beat down, Demolio, is, ivi, ire.

To beat down Walls, Expugno, are.

To beat with a Hammer, Pertundo, dis, tudi, tuſum, ere.

To beat on an Anvil, Acudo, is, di, ſum, ere.

To beat or pound in Morter, Tundo, is, tutudi, ſum, ere.

To beat or knock at the Door, Pulſo, are.

To beat a Parley, Tympanizo ad colloquium evocare.

To beat as the Waves, Illido, is, ſi, ſum, ere.

To be beat, ſmitten or knocked, Vapulo, are.

To be beaten to the Ground, Colliſio, is, eri.

Beaten, ſmitten or knocked, Verberatus, a, um.

Beaten much, or ſore beaten, Conflictatus, a, um.

Beaten black and blue, Sugillatus, a, um.

Beaten with a Staff, Fuſtigatus, a, um.

Beaten back, Repercuſſus, a, um.

Beaten to Death, Obliſus, a, um. Occiſus, a, um.

Beaten out, Excuſſus, a, um.

Beaten down, Diſturbatus, a, um.

Beaten or ſtamped together, Stipatus, a, um.

A Beater, Verberator, oris, m.

A Beater out of any Work, Exactor, oris, m.

A beating, Verberatio, onis, f.

A beating of one thing againſt another, Colliſio, onis, f.

A beating againſt, Illiſus, ûs, m.

A beating down, Demolitio, onis, f.

A beating black and blue, Sugillatio, onis, f.

A beating back, Repercuſſio, onis, f.

A beating with a Cudgel or Staff, Fuſtigatio, onis, f. Fuſtigatio, onis, f.

A beating ſtock, Subiculum, i, n.

Beaufoe (the Family) De Belfago.

Beauchamp (the Family) De Bello Campo.

Beaumont (the Family) De bello Monte.

Beaupre (the Family) De Bello Prato. De Benſto. De Beverlaco.

B E C

Becauſe, Quia, quoniam.

Becauſe of, Ergo, prout.

B E D.

A Bed, Lectus, ti, m. Cubile, lis, n.

A Truckle-bed, Parabyſtum, i, n. Forulus, li, m.

A Flock-bed, Culcitra, æ, f. Culcitra tomentitia.

A Feather-bed, Pulvinus, ni, m. Culcitra Plumea.

A ſhort Bed, Camina, æ, f.

A Bride-bed, Torus, ri, m. Lectus genialis.

A little Bed or Pallet, Lectulus, li, m.

A Bed furniſhed, Lectus apparatus.

A Bedſtead, Fulcrum, i, n. Sponda, æ, f.

A Bed maker, Lectarius, ii, m. Clinopegus, i, m. Lectiſtrator, oris, m.

A Bed chamber, Cubiculum, li, n. Dormitorium, ii, n.

Bedcloaths, as Sheets, Blankets and Coverlets, Stragulum, li, n. Lodix, icis, f. Torale, lis, n. Strata, orum, n. Lectualia, n. pl. Faſcia Lecti.

Bed-ſtaves, Bacilli torneti.

A Bed's teſter, Conopeum, ei, n.

The valence of a Bed, Ornamenta pro Lecto.

Bed-time, Canticinium, ii, n.

A Bed in a Garden (a Bed for Herbs) Areola, æ, f.

A Leek-bed, Porrina, æ, f.

A Bed-fellow, Consors Lecti.

Bedford (in Bedfordshire) Bedfordia, Bedefordia, Budeforda, Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lactorodum, Lactorudum.

Bed rid, or so weak that one cannot rise, Clinicus, ci.

A Bedlam (or mad body) Insanus, a, um. Furiosus, a, um.

Bedlam (a place where mad persons and such as are out of their wits be kept and bound, or the Bed or Chamber wherein they sling and tumble themselves) Gyrgathus, i, m.

BEE

A Bee, Apes, is, f.

A little Bee, Apicula, æ, f.

Young Bees before they fly, Nymphæ, arum, f. Apum pulli.

The Sting of a Bee, Aculeus, ei, m.

A Bee-master, Apiarius, ii, m. Mellarius, ii, m.

A Bee-hive, Alvearium, ii, n. Apiarium, ii, n. Castra Cerea.

A place where Bee-hives are set, Mellarium, ii, n.

A swarm of Bees, Examen, inis, n.

Fit for Bees, Apianus, a, um.

The driving of the Bee-hives to make Honey, also the time when it is done, Mellatio, onis, f.

Bees Wax, Cera, æ, f.

A Beech-tree, Fagus, i, f.

A Grove of Beeches, Fagetum, i, n.

Coloured Beef, Tucetum, i, n.

Beef, Caro bubula vel bovina.

Beer, Cervisia lupulata. Potus lupulatus.

Strong beer, Cervisia lupulata fortis vel primaria.

Small beer, Cervisia lupulata tenuis vel secundaria.

Beer-vessils, Dolia Cervisiaria.

A Beetle, Malleus ligneus, tudes, itis, m.

A paving Beetle, Pavicula, æ, f.

A little Beetle, Tudicula, æ, f.

BEF

Before (in time) Ante, prius.

Before that, Antequam.

Before (or in presence) Coram præp.

Before this time, Antehac.

A little before, Paulo ante.

BEG

To beget (or Ingender) Procreare. Genero, are.

To be Begotten, Gignor, eris.

Begotten (or ingendred) Genitus, a, um. Procreatus, a, um.

A son lawfully Begotten, Maratus filius.

To begin, Incipio, epi, itum.

A Beginning, Commensatio, nis, f.

In the Beginning, In principio.

At the Beginning, Primo.

BEH

To behead, Decapito, are. Decollo, are.

To be beheaded, Obtruncor, a. Plector vel Mulctor capite.

Beheaded, Decollatus, a, um.

Beheading, Decollatio, onis, f. Truncatio, onis, f.

Behind in Payment, Aretro.

Behind and unpaid, Aretro & Solutus.

Behind a Houſe, Pone domum.

Behoof, Intereſſe, opus.

It behoveth, Oportet.

BEL

To believe or give credit unto, Credo, is, didi, tum.

That is believed, Creditus, a, um.

Not to be believed (Incredible) Incredibilis, le. Fidei abſonum.

That cannot be belived as a Witneſs, Inteſtabilis, le.

Baldeſert (in Warwickſhire.) Bellus deſertum, Bellus locus, Baldfert.

Belinſgate, Belinus ſinus.

Bellew (the Family) De Bella Aqua.

Belvoir *or* Beavoir *Caſtle, or Belvoir (in Lincolnſhire.)* Margi-num, Margitudum.

A Bell, Campana, æ, f.

A little Bell, Tintinnabulum, n. Campanula, æ, f.

A Paſſing-bell, Mortinola, æ, f.

A Bell (or Chime-keeper) Nolæ curator.

A Bell Founder, Campanarius, ii, m. Fuſor æramentarius.

The Clapper of a Bell, Nolæ malleus.

A Bell Frame, Fabrica campanæ.

A Bellfrey, Campanile, is, n.

A Bell Tower, (or Steeple) Baſilica, æ, f. Pyramis, idis, f. Turris faſtigata.

The Bell-weather that goes before the Flock, Sectarius vervex.

Bellows to blow the Fire with, Follis, is, m.

A pair of Bellows, Par follium.

The Noſe of the Bellows, Aſtrophyſium, ii, n. Crater follis.

Smith's Bellows, Follis fabrilis.

A Belly (or Paunch) Venter, tris, m.

A little Belly, Ventriculus, li, m.

The Belly of a Swine ſtuffed, Scrutellus, li, m. Sartutillus, li, m.

The outward part of the Belly from the Bulk down to the Privy Members, Epigaſtrium, ii, n. Abdomen, inis, n.

The fore part of the Belly and Sides about the ſhort Ribs, and about the Navel, under the which lieth the Liver and the Spleen, Hypochondria, orum, n.

The pain of the Belly or Womb, Hyſteralgia, æ, f. Tormina, um, n.

Troubled with the Belly-ach, Alvinus, a, um.

That ingendereth pain in the Belly, Torminalis, le.

To belong (or appertain to) Pertineo, es, ui, tum, ere.

It belongeth (or appertaineth) Pertinet.

A Belt (or Girdle) Balteum, ei, n. Cingulus, li, m. Subcingulum, i, n.

A Belt or Sword girdle, Lumbare, is, n. Lumbatorium, ii, n.

B E N.

A Bench (or Form to sit upon) Scamnum, i, n.

A little Bench (or Form) Scamnulum, i, n.

Done with Benches one by another, Scamnatus, a, um.

A Bench (or Seat of Judgment) Bancus, i, m. Bank is a *Saxon* Word, and signifieth a Bench, or high Seat, or a Tribunal, and is properly applied to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, because the Justices of that Court sit there in a certain place, and legal Records term them *Justiciarii de Banco*: Another Court there is called the *King's Bench*, both because the Records of that Court are styled *Coram Rege*, and because Kings in former times have often Personally sate there.

Benches (in a Barge or Ship) for the Rowers, Transtra, orum, n.

To bend (Crook or Bow) Curvo, are. Flecto, is, xi, xum, ere.

To bend like a Bow, Arcuo, are.

To bend backward, Recurvo, are.

To bend forwards, Proclino, are.

To bend a little or incline, Acquiniſco, is, xi, ere.

To cauſe to bend or lean to, Annecto, xi, is, um.

Bending to, Inclinans, tis.

Bending down on every ſide, Convexus, a, um.

Bending forward, Vergentis, P.

Bending from (or downwards) Declivis, ve.

Bending (or leaning) Inniten tis, P.

Bent or bowed, Tenſus, a, um. Curvatus, a, um.

Bent many ways, Sinuatus, a, um,

Bent like a Bow, Arcuatus, a, um.

Bent backward, Recurvus, a, um.

Bent to, Projectus, a, um.

A bending or bowing, Curvamonis, f.

A bending from or downwards, Declinatio, onis, f.

Bending forwards, Proclinatio onis, f.

Bending downwards or unto, Inclinatio, onis, f.

Bendings or Turnings, Divertcula, orum, n.

A bending round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.

A place bending downward, Declinatorium, ii, n.

The bending down of any thing Clivum, i, n.

The bending of a Board or Table Tabulæ vel Menſæ clivus.

That cannot be bent, Inflexibilis, le.

Eaſie to bend, Flexibilis, le.

Bending wiſe, Accline, adv.

Bent like a Bow, Arcuatim, adv.

Beneath (or that is beneath) Inferus, a, um.

Beneath, Infra, ſubter, &c.

From beneath, Inferne, adv.

A Benefice, Beneficium, ii, n.
Beneficed, Beneficiatus, a, um.
Beneficiarentur, *Ra. Ent.* 599.
The Gift of a Benifice by a Biſhop, which he hath in his own Right or Patronage, Collatio Beneficii.
The voidance of an Eccleſiaſtical Office by promotion of the Incumbent, Ceſſio, onis, f.
A Benefice which being void, is committed to the care of another to ſupply the Cure till it be ſupplied, Commenda, æ, f.
Benefit of Clergy, Beneficium Clericale.
Benevolence, Benevolentia, æ, f. *is uſed for a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subject to the King*. *Vid.* 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 10. & 1 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. & *Co. lib.* 12. *fo.* 120.

BER

Bergeney (in *Scotland*) Berigonium.
Berkeley (in *Glouceſterſhire*) Berkleia, Berklea.
Berking (in *Eſſex*) Berechingia.
Berkſhire, Berroceſcira, Berceia, Berceria, Bercheria.
Of Berkſhire, Berchenſis, Berucenſis.
Berkſhire Men, Attrebatii.
Bermondſey (in *Surrey*) Bermundſula.
Bernards Caſtle (in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*) Bernardi Caſtrum.
A Berry, Bacca, æ, f.
A little Berry, Baccula, æ, f.

BES

Beſides, Præter, juxta.
Beſides that, Præterquam.
To Beſiege (*beſet or inviron*) Obſideo, es, edi, ſſum, ere. Oppugno, are.
Beſieged, Obſeſſus, a, um. Oppugnatus, a, um.
A Beſieger (*he that layeth ſiege*) Obſeſſor, oris, m. Oppugnator, oris, m.
A Beſieging, Obſeſſus, ûs, m. Obſidium, ii, n.
A rendring up of the Place beſieged, Deditio, onis, f.
A Beſom (*or Broom to ſweep Houſes withal*) Scopæ, arum, f.
Beſt, Optimus, a, um.

BET

To betake (*or commit and deliver*) Trado, is, didi, itum, ere.
To Betray, Prodo, dis, didi, ditum, ere.
Betrayed, Proditus, a, um.
A Betrayer, Proditor, oris, m.
A Betraying, Proditio, onis, f.
To Betroth (*or Promiſe in Marriage*) Deſpondeo, es, di, ſum, ere.
Betrothed (*or ingaged by Fealty*) Affidatus, a, um.
To be Bethrothed to a Woman, Affidare mulierem.
The Betrothing of a Woman, Affidatio, onis, f.
To make better, Emendo, are.
Made better, Emendatus, a, um.
It is better, Præſtat.

The better Right, Superior causa.

A better Bargain, Potior conditio.

Better, Melior & hoc melius. Meliùs, adv.

Between, Inter, Præp.

BEV

Beverly (in *Yorkshire*) Beverlea, Fibrilega, Fibrolega, Petnaria Parisiorum.

Of Beverley, Beverlacensis.

BEY

To go beyond, Transeo, is, ivi, itum, ire.

Beyond the Sea, Transmarinus, a, um.

Beyond, Ultra, trans.

BID

A Bib (or *Mucketer set on a Child's Breast*) Fascia, æ, f. Fasciola pectoralis.

BIG

Big with Young, Fœtus, a, um. Prægnans, ntis.

Bigamy, Bigamia, æ, f. A double Marriage, or the Marriage of two Wives. It is used as an Impediment to be a Clerk, *Anno* 4 *E.* 1, 5. but that is abolished by 1 *E.* 6. c. 12, & 1 *E.* 6. c. 7. which allows to all that can read as Clerks (not within Orders) the Benefit of the Clergy, in case of Felony not especially excepted by some other Statute.

BIL

Biland (in *Yorkshire*) Bilanda.

To break out or cause to break out into a Bile, Ulcero, are.

A Bile (or *Ulcer*) Ulcus, eris, n. Phyma, atis, n.

A breaking out into Biles, Ulceratio, onis, f.

Full of Biles, Ulcerosus, a, um.

The Ach of a Bile, Ulceris ulcus.

A Bill is when one of the Parties, &c. vide Heath's Maxims Page 212.

A Bill (*Obligatory or Declaratory*) Billa, æ, f. A Declaration, a Bill of Charges. *West. Symb. Tit. Supplicationes.*

The Bill is true, Billa Vera. The Grand Inquest write upon all Bills presented to them which they find, and *Ignoramus* upon all the Bills they do not find, or make any order to it.

A Bill (or *Billet of delivery of Wine*) Billettum, i, n. *Stat. West.* 2. 39. *Ry.* 121. *An.* 151.

A Bill of Exchange, Billa cambii.

To set a Bill on a thing to be sold, Proscribo, psi, ptum.

A Bill (or *Hook*) Falx, cis, f.

An Hedging Bill, Runca, æ, f.

A little Bill (or Hook) Falcula, f.

A Bill to lop Trees, Falx arboria, vel Sylvatica.

A Twy-Bill, Bipennis, is, f.

A Bill-man (he that uſeth a Bill) Falcarius, ii, m.

Pertaining to a Bill, Falcarius, a, um.

To thruſt in the Bill, or Beak as Birds do, Roſtro, are. Roſtrum impingere.

That hath a Bill, Roſtratus, a, um.

A Bill or Beak, Roſtrum, i, n.

A Billet (or Shide of Wood) Truncus, ci, m. Bacillus, li, m. Taxus, i, f.

Billets of Gold, Maſſa auri.

BIN.

Bincheſter (*in the Biſhoprick of Durham*) Bimonium. Binonium. Binovia. Binovium. Vinonium. Vinovia. Vivonium.

To bind (or tye up) Ligo, are.

To bind or faſten to ſomething, Stringo, is, xi, ictum.

To bind together, Colligo, are.

To bind by Covenant, Obligo, are.

To bind or faſten underneath, Subligo, are.

To bind one's Legs, Præpedio, ivi, itum, ire.

To bind upon another thing, Superalligo, are.

To bind hard, or tye faſt, Religo, are.

To bind with Twigs as Coopers do Veſſels, Vieo, es, evi, etum, ere.

To bind up as Women do their Hair, Texo, is, ui, vel, xi, xtum, ere.

To bind one by Oath to do Service, Obſtringo, is, xi, ictum, ere.

To bind one with an earneſt penny, Obæro, are.

To bind himſelf by Promiſe to do or perform a thing, Stipulor, aris.

To bind a Vine, Palmo, are.

A Binding (or Tying) Ligatio, onis, f.

A Binding or Tying together, Colligatio, onis, f.

A Binding by Covenant, Obligatio, onis, f.

A Binder (one that bindeth or tyeth) Alligator, oris, m.

A Bin (or Hutch to keep Chippings of Bread in) Mactra, æ, f. Cerialum, li, n.

BIR

A Birch-tree, Betula, æ, f.

A Bird, Avis, is, f.

A great Bird, Ales, itis, c. g.

A little Bird, Avicula, æ, f.

A young Bird, Avis Pullus.

Young Birds unfeathered, Implumes Pulli.

Birds that cannot fly, Involucres Pulli.

A Bird-Cage, Volucritium, ii, n.

A Woody place where Birds haunt, Aviarium, ii. n.

A Birding Net, Rete aucupatorium.

Bird-lime, Viſcum, ci, n. pl. caret.

To go a Birding, Aucupor, aris.

A Bird-Catcher, Auceps, upis, c.

A Birding (*or Fowling*) Aucupatio, onis, i.

A Birding Place, Aucupium, ii, n.

The Birds gotten by Fowling, Aucupia, orum.

Fit or appertaining to take Birds, Aucupatorius, a, um.

Belonging to Birds, Avitius, a, um.

A Bird-keeper, Aviarius, ii, m.

A Bird-Merchant, Avicularius, ii, m.

Carrying Birds, Avigerulus, a, um.

To pull Birds, Aves deplumare.

To draw Birds, Aves Exenterare.

The Birth of a Child, Nativitas, atis, f. Partus, us, f.

One's Birth-day, Dies Primigenius. Natalis dies.

Birth (*the After-birth*) Secundinæ, arum, f.

Untimely Birth, Abortus, us, m, Abortivum, vi, n.

That cauſeth untimely Birth, Abortum facere.

That Birth which is caſt forth by Medicines, Aborſus venter.

By Birth, Natu. Abl. Sing.

Birth-right (*or Elderſhip*) Eiſnecia, æ, f. *Law-term.*

B I S.

Biſham (in *Berkſhire*) Biſhamum, Buſtelli domus.

A Biſhop, Epiſcopus, pi, m.

A Biſhop of a Chief City, Metropolitanus, i, m.

To become a Biſhop, Epiſcopaaris.

*A Biſhop's Vicar, or Suffra-*Suffraganeus, ei, m. Epiſc Vicarius.

A Biſhop's Houſe or Manſion-lace, Epiſcoparium, ii, n.

A Biſhop's Place without Wall, joyning to the City, Pamum, mi, n.

A Biſhoprick, Epiſcopaus, m.

The Biſhop's Dignity, Patchatus, us, m.

A Biſhop's Mitre, æ, f.

Of a Biſhop, Epiſcopalis.

Deckt with a Biſhop's Mitre, fulatus, a, um.

The Biſhoprick of the Hand of Man-Iſle, Sodorenſis.

Biſket, Panis nauticus, biſcoctus.

Biſſextile, Biſſextilis, le. year, ſo call'd, becauſe the Calends of *March* are in Year twice reckon'd (*viz.*) the 24*th* and 25*d* of *Feb* ſo that Leap-Year hath one more than other Years, and obſerv'd every Fourth Y and to prevent all Doubts Ambiguities that might thereupon, it is provided the Stat. *de Anno Biſſextili*, *H.* 3. That the Day inc ſing in the Leap-Year, and Day next before, ſhall be counted for one Day, &c. *Dyer* 17 *El.* 345.

B I T

A Bitch, Canis Fœmina.
A Bitch with Puppy, Canis regnans.
To Bite, Mordeo, es, momordi, m, ere.
To bite off, Demordeo, es, di, m, ere.
To bite to the Quick, Admor- o, es, di, ſum, ere.
To bite by the Hair, Obmordeo, , di, ſum, ere.
To bite again, Remordo, es, i, ſum, ere.
To bite ſoftly or privately, Sub- ordeo, es, di, ſum, ere.
To bite often, Morſito, are.
To hurt by biting, Mordico, are,
To be bitten, Mordeor, eris.
Bitten, Morſus, a, um.
Bitten round about, Ambeſus, a, um.
A Biting, Morſus, us, m.
A bite with the Teeth, Morſus, , m.
Biting hard, Mordicùs, adv.
Biting, Mordax, acis.
Very biting, Mordaciſſimus, a, um.
That is apt to bite, Morſilis, le.
Biting one another, Morſicatim, dv.
Bitingly, Mordiciter, adv.
A Bit (or Morſel) Bolus, li, m. ſtum, ti, n. Morſellum, li. n.
A little Bit, Buccella, æ, f. orſiuncula, æ, f.
A Bit (or Snaffle) Chamus, , m.
Belonging to a Bit, Salinaris, ,

The Bit of a Bridle, Lupatum, ti, n. Lupus, pi, m.
The part of the Bit which is put into the Horſe's Mouth, Orea, æ, f.
The ſharp part of a Bit writhen like the Scales of a Fiſh, Squamata, æ, f.
To make Bitter, or Sour, Acerbo, are. Amarico, are.
To wax Bitter, Inamareſco, is, ere.
Bitterneſs, Amaror, oris, m. Amarities, ei, f. Amaritudo, inis, f. amarulentia, æ, f.
Bitter, Amarus, a, um.
Full of Bitterneſs, Amaracoſus, a, um.
Very bitter, Amarulentus, a, um.
Somewhat bitter, Subamarus, a, um.
Moſt bitterly, Amariſſimè, adv.

B L A

To make Black, Denigro, are. Nigrefacio, is, ere.
Shoe-makers Black, Atramentum ſutorium.
To become Black, Nigreo, es, ui, ere.
To wax Black, Nigreſco, is, ui, ere.
To be ſomewhat Black, Nigrico, are,
A making Black, Denigratura, æ. f.
Made Black, Atratus, a, um.
Blackneſs, Nigredo, inis, f.
Black, Niger, a, um.
Black and Blue, Lividus, a, um.

Very Black, Perniger, gra, grum.

Somewhat Black, Subniger, gra, grum.

Half Black and Blue, Sublividus, a, um.

Of a Black Colour, Atricolor, oris, Adj.

Having Black interlaced with other Colours, Internigrans, tis, Partic.

Cole Black, Melanius, a, um. Anthracinus, a, um.

Black as Soot, or with Soot, Fuligineus, a, um.

A Black-more, Æthiops, opis, m.

A Black-bird, Merula, æ, f.

Blackmore *(in the North riding in* Yorkſhire) Blacamora.

Blackney (in *Norfolk*) Nigeria.

Blackwater River (in *Eſſex*) Idumanum æſtuarium. Idumanus fluvius.

Growing to a Blade, Herbeſcens, ntis.

The Blades (or Wheel) to wind Thread with, Girgillus, li, m.

The Breaſt Blade (or the Bone above the Mouth of the Stomach) Os Enſiforme.

The Shoulder-blade, Scapula, æ, f.

A Blade of Corn, Culmus, i, m.

A Bladder, Veſica, æ, f.

A little Bladder, Veſicula, æ, f.

A Bladder blown or puffed up, Utris.

The Gall-Bladder, Veſicula fellis.

To blame (or lay the fault upon one) Imputo, are. Culpo, are.

To blame again one that rebuketh us, Retaxo, are.

To blame in words, Prem- ſſi, ſſum, ere.

To be blamed, Arguor.

Blamed, Culpatus, a, um.

A Blamer (or Reprehender) minator, oris, m. Repreh- oris, m.

Blame (or Fault) Crimen, i-

A blaming (or reprehen- Criminatio, onis, f. Repre- ſio, onis, m.

Blameableneſs, Noxietas, ati-

Blameful (or culpable) N- a, um.

Worthy of Blame, Culpabili-

Blameleſs (or faultleſs) Inc- tus, a, um.

Blameleſly (or without bl- Inculpate.

Blank-Caſtle (in *Mon- ſhire*) Blancum Caſtrum.

To blanch (or pull off the h- or Pill), Reglubo, is, bi, b- ere. Excorio, are.

To Blanch or make White, l- albo, are.

The Blanching of Maſon's W- Albivium, ii, n.

Blanched Almonds, Amyg- dealbata.

Blanch (or White Coat) Le-

Blanford (in *Dorſetſhire*) B- coforda.

A Blank, an unluckly caſt, - ctus Supinus.

Blanks, Spacia.

A Blanket, Stragulum, i, Lodix, icis, f.

A little Blanket, Lodicula, Childrens Blankets, Cunab- orum, n.

A pair of Blankets, Par lodic- lanearum.

To Blaſpheme, (*Curſe or ſp- Evil of*) Blaſphemo, are.

Blaſphemy (or ill report) Blaſphemia, æ, f.

A blaſphemer, Blaſphemus, i,

Blaſphemouſly, Blaſpheme, adv.

To blaſten (or ſear) Fulguro, Uro, is, ſſi, ſtum, ere.

To be blaſted, Fulminor, aris.

Blaſted, Fulguratus, a, um.

A blaſting or ſtriking with a, Sideratio, onis, f.

A blaſting in Corn or Trees, dio, inis, f.

A blaſting with Lightning, Fulmen, ii, n.

A blaſt of Wind, Ventus, ti, Flatus, us, m.

A blaſt that over-throweth and Houſes, Proſtratus, us,

A great blaſt of Wind, Perflatus, us, m.

A blaſt of Wind turned from Earth upward, Turbo, inis,

A contrary Blaſt, Reflatus, us,

A blaſt (or ſound of an Inſtrument) men, inis, n.

Much blaſted, Rubiginoſus, a, um.

To blaze abroad, Divulgo, are.

To blaze out as Fire, Efflammi, are.

The blaze (or blaſt) of Fire, mma, æ, f.

A blazing-ſtar, Cometa, æ, m.

A blazer of Fame abroad, Famulus, li, m.

BLE.

To bleach in the Sun (or make white abroad in the Sun) albo, are.

A bleaching in the Sun, Dealbatio, onis, f.

A bleaching place, Inſolatorium, ii, n.

Blear-ey'd, Lippus, a, um.

To bleed, Sanguino, are.

A bleeding, Fluxio, onis, f. curſus ſanguinis.

Bleeding at the Noſe, Narium profluvium. Sanguinis è Naribus eruptio.

Bleeding that cometh by opening the end of a Vein, Anaſtomoſis.

To blemiſh (or ſpot), Maculo, are.

Blemiſhed (or ſpotted) Maculatus, a, um.

A Blemiſh (or ſpot) Macula, æ, f.

A Blemiſh (or ſpot to one's Credit) Infamia, æ, f. Maculatio, onis, f.

Great Blemiſhes (or ſpots) Tubera, orum, n.

A ſmall Blemiſh (or ſpot) Libecula, æ, f.

Full of Blemiſhes, Maculoſus, a, um.

To blew (or black and blew) Liveo, es, ere.

Blew (or blew of Colour) Lividus, a, um. Cæruleus, a, um.

BLI

Blindneſs or dimneſs of Sight, Cæcitas, atis, f.

Pur-blind, Myops.

Pur-blindneſs, Myopia, æ, f.

Stark-blind, Cæcus, a, um.

To make blind, Cæco, are.

Blind born, Cæcigenus, a, um.

Blind in one Eye, (or having but one

one Eye) Monoculus, li, m. Luſcus, ci, m.

Half blind, Cæcutiens, ntis, Partic.

Sand-blind, Nyctilops, Luſcoſus, a, um.

Blith River (in *Staffordſhire*, and another in *Northumberland*) Blithus.

A Bliſter (*or Bile*) Puſtula, æ, f. Papula, æ, f.

A little Bliſter, Ulcuſculum, li, n.

A Bliſter (*moſt properly that which riſeth on Bread in baking,*) Puſula, æ, f.

A bliſtering, Inflammatio, onis, f.

Fullneſs of Bliſters, Papuloſitas, atis, f.

A Bliſter in the Eye, Ophthalmia, æ, f.

That maketh Bliſters, Ulcerarius, a, um. Ulceroſus, a, um.

Full of Bliſters, Puſtuloſus, a, um.

B L O

A block (*or ſtem of a Tree,*) Truncus, ci, m.

A block-houſe, Munitorium, ii, n.

They which keep a block houſe, Burgæ, arum, f.

Blood, Sanguis, inis, m. pl. caret.

To let Blood, Phlebotomo, are. Sanguino, are.

To ſtanch Blood, Sanguinem ſiſtere.

Blood-ſhotten (*or rayed with Blood*) Cruentatus, a, um.

The Blood of a Wound, Cruor, oris, m.

A little Blood (*or* [illegible] *Puddings are made*) Sanguic[illegible] li, m.

Black Blood, Tabum, i, n.

Corrupt or tainted Blood, Sa[illegible] ei, f.

Full of corrupt Blood, Saniol[illegible] a, um

An Inflammation of Blood, Phl[illegible] mone, es, f.

Blood-ſhed, Sanguinis emiſſi[illegible]

The letting of Blood out of a Ve[illegible] Phlebotomia, æ, f.

A letter of Blood, Phlebot[illegible] tor, oris, m.

Spitting of Blood, Hæmopt[illegible] ſanguinis expuitio.

He that ſpitteth Blood, Hæ[illegible] toicus.

A flux of Blood, Hæmorrh[illegible] æ, f.

An immoderate flux of Bl[illegible] Hæmorrhagia, æ, f.

Bloody (*or full of Blood*) San[illegible] neus, a, um.

Bloody (*or all over in Bl[illegible]* Cruentus, a, um.

Bloody (*deſirous of blood*) *[illegible] as Blood*, Cruentatus, a, um.

Bloodily, Cruente, adv.

The track of the Blood, V[illegible] cruenta.

To imbrue in Blood (*to ſ[illegible] blood of*) Cruento, are.

A Blood-ſtone, Hæmatites, [illegible]

Bloody-flux, Dyſenteria, æ, [illegible]

Without Blood, Exſanguis, [illegible]

Not ſtained with Bloodſhed, [illegible] cruentatus, a, um.

With more effuſion of Bl[illegible] Cruentior, ius.

To bloſſom (*bloom or bear [illegible] ers*) Floreo, es, ui, ere. G[illegible] mino, are.

To bloſſom before due time, P[illegible] floreo, es, ui, are. Prægermi[illegible] are.

A Bloſſom or Bloom, Flos, oris, Quintilia, æ, f.

The bloſſoms or flowers of Trees, Quintinæ, arum, f.

To blot out (wipe away or deface) Deleo, es, evi, etum, ere.

Blotted out, Deletus, a, um.

He that blotteth out, Deletor, oris, m.

A blotting out, Deletio, onis, f.

A blot or blur, Litura, æ, f. Lues, is, f.

To blow (or breath) Flo, as, avi, atum, are. Spiro, are.

To blow away (or down) Deflo, are.

To blow up (or full) Sufflo, are.

To blow to (or upon) Afflo, are.

To blow out, Efflo, are.

To blow vehemently, (or through) Perflo, are.

To blow an Inſtrument, Inflo, are.

To blow (or wind a Horn) Cornicino, are. Cornu inflare.

To blow a Trumpet, Cango, is, xi, tum, ere. ſono, as, ui, itum, are.

To blow or ſpring out as a Flower, Floreſco, is, ui, ere.

To be blown, Floreo, es, ui, ere.

To be blown down, Diffloreo, es, ui, ere.

To be blown again, Reconfloreo, es, ui, ere.

Blown (or breathed) Flatus, a, um. Inſpiratus, a, um.

Blown (or puffed up) Anhelatus, a, um.

A blower (or breather) Spirator, oris, m.

A blower (or winder of a Horn) Cornicen, inis, c. g.

A blowing (or breathing) Inſpiratio, onis, f.

A blowing up, Sufflatio, onis, f.

A place wherein many winds do blow, Conflages.

Full of blowing, Flatuoſus, a, um.

That may be blown through, Perflabilis, le.

Eaſily blown, Flabilis, le.

To give one a blow (or buffet) Alapizo, are.

A blow (or buffet with the hand) Alapa, æ, f.

A blow (or ſtroke) Ictus, ûs & i, m.

Blows (or ſtripes) Offerumentæ, arum.

BLU

To make blunt the edge of any thing, Obtundo, is, udi, uſum.

To be blunt (or dull) Hebeo, es, ere.

To wax blunt (or dull) Hebeſco, is, ere.

Blunt, Obtuſus, a, um.

Bluntneſs (or dullneſs) Hebetudo, inis, f.

A blunt or rude Invention, Craſſa, æ, f.

Bluntly, Obtusè, adv.

To bluſter as the Wind, Furo, is, ere. Ut furit ventus.

A bluſtring, Sonitus, ûs, m.

Bluſtring (or raging) Procelloſus, a, um.

Bluſtring Winds, Irrumpens ventus. Procelloſus ventus.

BAO

To board (or lay boards) board a Floor, Tabulo, are. Aſſo, are.

A Board (or Plank) Aſſer, eris, m.

Boards

Boards of Timber ſawed, Aſſamenta, orum, n.

A board in a Kitchen whereon Pots or Veſſels are ſet full of Water, Urnarium, ii, n.

A board on the upper part of the Organ, whereupon the Pipes ſtand, Pinax.

A cottoning or frizing board, Goſſupinarium, ii, n.

A boarding (or planking) of a Floor, or laying of boards together, Tabulatio, onis, f.

A boarded Floor, Tabulatum, i, n. Tranſitus tabulatus.

That whereof boards are made, Tabularis, re.

Boarded (planked) Tabulatus, a, um.

To plain (or poliſh) Boards, Edolare tabulas vel aſſeres.

Boards (or Rafters laid a croſs) Tranſverſaria, orum.

A wild Boar, Aper, pri, m.

A tame Boar, Verres, is, m.

A little Boar, Aperculus, li, m.

The neck of a Boar, Glandium, ii, n.

Of or belonging to a Boar, Verrinus, a, um.

Of a wild Boar, Aprinus, a, um.

A Boat, Batus, i, m. Cymba, æ, f. Ratis, is, f.

A little Boat, Batellus, li, m. *Lex.* 17. *Ra. Entr.* 32. *Mon.* 281. 1005, *Spel.* 931. Batellagium, ii, n. *Mon.* 754. Cymbula, æ, f. Lintriculus, li, m. Scapha, æ, f.

A Ship-boat, Scapha, æ, f.

A Ferry-boat, Trajectum, i, n. *Spel.* 264. Ponto, onis. m. Navis vectoria.

A Ferry-boat to carry over Horſes, Hippago, inis, f.

A Sculler-boat, Linter, tris, m. Acatis phaſelis.

A Paſſage-boat, Navis vectoria Navicula vectoria.

A Fly-boat, Celo, onis, m. V lox navis.

A Fiſher-boat, Horia, æ, f. Pr æ, f. Navigiolum piſcatorium vel navis piſcatoria.

A little Fiſher-boat, Hori æ, f.

Pleaſure-boats, Cubiculatæ ves.

Wicker-boats, Naves vitiles.

A boat or bridge of Logs t together for the preſent Occ Schædia, æ, f.

Boats (or Ships) calked with Serilla, orum, n.

A kind of Spy-boats, Geſeco

A great Boat-pole (an ſtrument for thruſting forward, or down, Trudes, is, f. Co i, m.

The ſpace between the Oars Boat or Gally, Interſcalmi ii, n.

To hale a Boat aſhore, Cymb ſubducere.

To go by Boat, Naviculor, ri

A Boatſwain, Proreta, æ, Pauſarius, ii, m. Portiſculus, m.

A Boat man (or Rower) Rem igis, m. Scapharius, ii, m. L terarius, ii, m.

A Boat man's Craft (or Sci Navicularia, æ, f.

BOD

Womens Bodies, Thorax muli bris.

A Bodkin (or fine Inſtrum that Women uſe to curl their Ha with

with) Calamiſtrum, i, n. Crinale, lis, n. Diſcriminale, lis, n.

A Bodkin or big Needle to curl or criſp the Hair withal, Diſcriminaculum, li, n. Acus crinalis.

A hole made with a Bodkin, Punctura, æ, f.

Bodihorn (in *Suſſex*) Bodiamum.

Bodmyn (in *Cornwall*) Volibæ, Volubæ.

Bodvary (in *Flintſhire*) Varis.

A Body (*all manner of ſubſtance*) Corpus, oris, n.

A little Body, Corpuſculum, li, n.

The Body of a Tree, Caudex, icis, m. Crus arboris.

A Body without Head, Truncus, i, m.

The ſtate of the Body, Corporatio, onis, f.

No body, Nemo, inis, c. g. Nullus, a, um.

Some body, Aliquis.

The being without Bodies, Incorporalitas, atis, f.

That hath a Body, Corporeus, a, um.

Bodileſs (*or that hath no Body*) Incorporeus, a, um.

BOG

A Bog (*or fenniſh place*) Palus, udis, f.

BOL

A Bole or Bowl, Poculum, li, n. *Mm.* 666, 1042.

A Bole to waſh Hands in, Trullum, ei, n.

A Bole (*or Diſh to drink in*) Cratera, æ, f. Crater, eris, m.

A Waſh bole, Catinus ligneus.

A bolſter for a Bed, Cervicale, lis, n.

Little Bolſters good to carry burthens upon the ſhoulders, Tomices, pl.

To bolſter up, Suſtineo, es, ui, entum, ere.

A bolſtering on every ſide, Stipatio, onis, f.

A Bolt (*ſuch as is ſhot*) Catapultarium, ii, n.

A Bolt of a Door, Peſſulus, li, m. Obex, icis, m.

Bolted Gates, Peſſulatæ fores.

Bollen (the Family) Bononius.

BON

To be in Bondage, Servio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

To deliver into Bondage, Mancipo, are.

Bondage (*or ſervitude*) Servitium, ii, n.

That is in Bondage, Servus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Bondage, Servilis, le.

To become one's Bondman, Emancipo, are.

To make a bondman free, Manumitto, is, iſi, ſum, ere.

A Bondman, Servus, vi, m.

A Bondman or Woman, born and brought up in our Houſe, of our bondman or Woman, Nativus, i, Nativa, æ, f.

A Bondman or Priſoner taken in War, Mancipium, ii, n.

A Bondman overſeeing Cattle, or one dwelling in a Farm, and given to Husbandry, Villanus, i, m.

A Bondman or Tenant in villanage, Colonarius, ii, m.

A multitude or company of Bondmen, Servi, orum, m. Servitia, orum, n.

The making of a Bondman free, Manumiſſio, onis, f.

He that ſetteth a Bondman free, Patronus, i, m.

A Bondman made free, Libertus, i, m.

A Bondwoman made free, Liberta, æ, f.

A Bond with a diſtinct condition endorſed or joyned thereto, Obligatio, onis, f.

Bonvill (the Family) De Bonavo.

To pluck out, or break the Bone, Exoſſo, are.

A Bone, Os, oſſis, n.

A little Bone, Oſſiculum, li, n.

The back-bone of a Man or Beaſt, Spina, æ, f.

The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, æ, f.

The great bone of an Arm, Ulna, æ, f.

The Hip (*or Huckle bone*) Coxendix, icis, f. Iſchium, ii, n.

The Bones which are under the Eyes, Hypopia.

The Spindle bone in the Shank, Paraſtatæ.

The uttermoſt Bone in the Shank of the Leg, Paracnemium, ii, n.

A Bone or Griſtle that cometh before the Mouth of the Stomach, for defence of the ſame, Chondros Xiphoides.

The roundneſs or knots of the Bones in the Knee, Ancle, Elbow, or Huckle, Condylus, li, m.

Bones that fall from the Table, Analecta, orum, n.

To ſcale rugged Bones, Oſſa ſcabrata radere.

An Houſe where Bones are kept, Oſſuaria, æ, f.

When the end of a Bone is broken, where it joyneth with another, Apagina, æ, f.

The breaking of Bones, Offigium, ii, n.

That hath the bones of his ſhoulder Blades, ſtanding out like wings, Pterygodes.

That hath his Bones pulled out or broken, Exoſſatus, a, um.

The gathering of bones, Offigium, ii, n.

He that gathereth Bones, Offigus, gi, m.

Boneleſs (*or without Bones*) Exoſſus, a, um.

Of a Bone (*or like a Bone*) Oſſeus, a, um.

Splints uſed by the Bone-ſetter, Ferulæ.

A Bone-ſetting, Mochlia, æ.

One bone from another, Oſſatim, adv.

A Bone-fire, Pyra, æ, f. Rogus, gi, m. Oſſium exſtructus in teſtimonium gaudii.

A Bongrace to keep off the Sun, Umbella, æ, f. Umbraculum, li, n.

A Bonnet (*or under Cap*) Galericulum, li, n. Galericulus, i, n.

BOO

A Book, Liber, ri, m.

A little Book, Libellus, li, m.

The cover or ſtrings of a Book, Syttiba, æ, f.

Books of divers Argument, Indices, arum, f.

Books wherein Laws, or Decrees of Senate, are written concerning the Nobility, Elephantini Libri.

A Book of Medicines, Antidotarium, ii, m.

A Book wherein old Customs are written, Annales, ium, m.

The Books of common Customs, Annales libri.

Books of the Holy Scripture, Biblia, orum, n.

Books of Physick, Iatronicæ, arum, f.

Books negligently written, Oscitationes.

A Note-book, Exceptorius liber.

A Book of Memorandums, a Post-book, Adversaria, orum, n.

A Reckoning-book wherein Expences noted in Journeys, Itinerarium, ii, n.

A Book of Remembrance, Commentarium, ii, m.

A Book to instruct one, Protrepticus, ci, m.

A Merchants Book noting things every Month, Calendarius liber.

A Book of remembrance declaring what is done daily, Diarium, ii. Hemorologium, ii, n.

A Book whose Author is not known, Liber Anonymus.

Books set forth under false Names and Titles, Libri subditicii.

A Book Printer, Typographus, i, m.

Book Printing, Typographia, æ, f.

A Book-binder, Bibliopegus, i, m.

A Bookseller, Bibliopola, æ, m.

A Bookseller's Shop, Taberna, Officina Libraria.

Pertaining to Books, Librarius, a, um.

To wear (put on) Boots, Ocreo, are. Inocreo, are.

Booted (or wearing Boots) Ocreatus, a, um.

A Boot, Ocrea, æ, f.

A pair of Boots, Par Ocrearum.

Boot-hose tops, Ornamenta Ocrealia.

Boot-hose, Caligæ ad Ocreas.

A Boot of Neat's Leather, Pedibovita, æ, f.

Boots for Ploughmen (called Okers) Capatinæ, arum, f.

A Booth, Stall or Standing in a Fair or Market, Botha, æ, f. Tabernaculum, i, n.

Booths (Cabins or Standings made in Fairs or Markets to sell Wares or Merchandize,) Prætegæ, æ, f. Attegiæ, arum, f. Velarium, ii, n.

Booth cloaths, Velaria, orum, n.

Belonging to such Booths, Velaris, re.

A Boorder, Communiarius, ii, m. Asht. 108.

Board or Diet, Commensalis, le, adj. Pro Communibus, pro Commensali. For Commons, for Boording, Tabling or Dieting, *Vet. Int.* 240.

BOO

To border upon, bound or to be situate nigh unto, Adjaceo, es. Confinio, is.

The borders of a Country, Confinium, ii, n.

A Borderer, dwelling by, or that cometh out of one Country and dwelleth in another, Accola, æ, c. g.

A bordering upon, Finitimus, a, um.

Bordering near together, Confinis, ne.

Pertaining to ſuch Borders, Limitaneus, a, um.

The Border (or Brim) of any thing, Crepido, inis, f. Prætextum, ti, n.

The Bord (or Brim) of a River, Fibra, æ, f.

A Border (or Hem) Fimbria, æ, f.

A Border (or Lace of a Woman's gown) Inſtita, æ, f.

That is full of Borders and Brims, Labroſus, a, um.

That hath Borders or Tails finely wrought with many ſmall Pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

That hath a Border (or Margin) Plutealis, le.

The Border of a Garment, Limbus, i, m.

Borders of Garments, Extremitates veſtium.

To bore (or make an hole) with an Augre or other Inſtrument, Terebro, are. Foro, are.

To bore (or pierce through) Perterebro, are.

To bore (or pierce) round about, Circumforo, are.

Boared (or pierced) through, Perforatus, a, um.

A borer (or he that boreth) Forator, oris, m. Perforator, oris, m.

A boring (or piercing) Foratio, onis, f. Terebratio, onis, f.

To be bored, Foror, aris.

That may be bored, Forabilis, le.

Borlace (the Family) Borlaſius.

To be born, Naſcor, eris, natus ſum, naſci.

To be born of, Enaſcor, eris, enatus ſum, ſci.

To be born before his time, Abortior, iris, vel eris, ortus.

To be born nigh unto, Adnaſcor, eris, adnatus ſum.

A Child born at the Sun-riſing, Lucius, ii, m.

Born after the Death of his Father, Poſthumus, i, m.

Born and Bred in the ſame Country, Place or Town, Indiga, æ, f.

Born after us (Off-ſpring) that live after us, Poſteri, orum, m.

Born, Natus, a, um.

Born (or deſcended of a Stock, Linage) Oriundus, a, um.

Born in the Country, Rurigena, æ, c. 2.

Firſt-born, Primogenitus, a, um.

Elder-born, Antegenitalis, le.

Born together, Congenitus, a, um.

To be born (or carried) Feror.

To be born up (or holden) Ha-cior, iris, vel ire.

Born up, Suſtentatus, a, um.

That is born (or carried) Gestus, a, um. Latus, a, um.

Born (or carried over) Superatus, a, um.

To be born, Ferendus, a, um.

Born (or brought up) Allatus, a, um.

Born (or carried about) Circumlatus, a, um.

To be born down (or ſuppreſſed) Deprimor, eris.

Born down, Oppreſſus, a, um.

To be born withal (or ſuffered to do any thing) Indulgeor, eris.

Born withal (or ſuffered) Indultus, a, um.

A Burgugh, Burgus, i, m. Lex.

A Borough (or City) Court, urghmota, æ, f.

Borough Goods, Bona municipa-

To borrow, Mutuo, are.

To borrow or take Money to Uſury, neror, aris.

Borrowed, Mutuatus, a, um.

Borrowed ſo long as the lender ſeth, Precarius, a, um.

A borrowing, Mutuatio, onis, f.

A borrowing of one to pay ano-, Verſura, æ, f.

A borrower, or he to whom any is lent, Mutuator, oris, m.

BOS.

To put in ones Boſom, Inſinuo,

A Boſom, Sinus, us, m.

A Boſs (or Stud) of a Girdle or dle, Bulla, æ, f.

The Boſs of a Hook, Umbilicus, m.

The Boſs of a Buckler, Umbo, is, m.

Boſſed, Gibbus, a, um.

Boſcage, Boſcagium, ii, n. i, e. *and Browze for Cattle in Woods.*

BOT.

A Botch (or Bile) Ceramium, n.

Botches, Bubones, m. pl.

A Botch coming of Inflammation, rbunculus, li, m.

The cauſing of a Botch, Ulceratio, onis, f.

A Botch (or courſe of ill humours) Abſceſſus, us, m.

Cauſing Botches, Ulceratus, a, um.

To make a Botch, Ulcero, are.

Full of Botches, Ulceroſus, a, um.

To botch (piece, mend, or repair) Reſarcio, is, ſi, ere.

A Botcher (or mender of old Garments Sartor, oris, m. Interpolator, oris, m. Pictatius, ii, m.

A Botcher's Shop, Sutrina, æ, f.

A botching (or mending) Interpolatio, onis, f.

Botely (near Oxford) Botelega.

Both, Ambo.

Both ſeverally, Uterque.

He that playeth on both Sides, Ambidexter, tri, m.

Both together, Amplexim, adv.

On both ſides, Utrinque, adv.

Both ways, Ambifariam, adv.

A Bottle, Uter, utris, m.

A little Bottle, Ampulla, æ, f.

A Bottle (or Veſſel to carry Drink in) Brochia, æ, f,

The Mouth of a Bottle, Orificium, ii, n. Lura, æ, f.

Glaſs Bottles, Ampullæ vitreæ.

A Maker of Bottles (or Vials) Ampullarius, ii, m.

Made like or pertaining to Bottles, Ampullaceus, a, um.

The Bottom (or Foundation of any thing) Fundum, i, n.

The Bottom of the Sea, Profunditas maris.

The

The Bottom of an Earthen Pot, Cymbum, i, n.

The Bottom of a Ship, Carina, æ, f.

From the Bottom of the Heart, Ab imo pectore.

At the Bottom, Penitior, ius, iſſimus.

Without Bottom, immenſus, a, um.

The very Bottom, Funditus, a, um.

A Bottom of Thread, Glomus, mi, m.

A little Bottom, Glomicellus, li, m.

Bound like a Bottom of Thread, Glomeroſus, a, um.

A bottomleſs place, Vorago, inis, f. Abyſſus, ſſi, f.

BOU

A Bouget, Vidulum, i, n. Bulga, æ, f.

A Bough (or Branch) of a Tree or Herb, Ramus, mi, m.

A little Bough (or Branch) Ramulus, li, m.

A Bough which is dead, cut or ſeared, Ramale, lis, n.

Of a Bough, Rameus, a, um.

Full of Boughs, Ramoſus, a, um.

To lop the under Boughs, Subluco, are.

Bought, Emptus, a, um.

Bought again, Redemptus, a, um.

Bought for a low Price, Ademptus, a, um.

Things bought at advantage to ſell again, Promercalia, orum, n.

That may be bought, Emptiv[us], a, um.

A Boul, or any thing that is round, Globus, bi, m.

A little Boul, Globulus, li, m.

A Bouling (or playing at Boul) Sphæromachia, æ. f.

A Bouling Alley, Sphæriſterium, ii, n.

To boult (or range Meal) Cribro, are.

To bolt (or ſift out) Li[mo], are.

A Boulter (or Meal-Sieve) [Cri]ticulum, li, n. Cribrum pol[li]narium.

A fine Boulter, Subcerniculum, li, n.

A Boulting Houſe, Domus [cri]rinaria.

A Boulting Cloth, Polintridium, ii, n.

A Boulting Trough or Tub, Ar[ca] pollinaria. Arca cribraria.

He that boulteth, Pollintor, [cri]ris, m.

To bound (or limit how far a thing goeth) Limito, are.

To ſet Bounds (to Meaſure) Me[tior], iris, menſus ſum, metiri.

To bound (or border up) Collimator, aris, atus ſum, ari.

Bounded (or bordered together) Collimitatus, a, um.

Bounded (or bordered, or limited) Limitatus, a, um.

A Bound-ſetter between Land and Land, Place and Place, Finitor, oris, m.. Menſor, oris, m.

A Bounding (or ſetting up Bounds) Limitatio, onis, f.

A Bound, Bunda, æ, f. Spel. 102. Lex. 21.

Bounds, Confinia, orum, n.

A Diviſion between two Bounds, inium, ii, n.

The Bound (or Border) of a ntry, Margo, inis, f.

Bounds or Limits of Land directly to the Eaſt, Prorſi, orum, n.

A Bound-ſtone (or Mark between Mile and Mile) Milliarius lapis.

A Bound or Mark to diſtinguiſh a Man's Ground from another, rminalis lapis.

The meeting of Bounds, Collimium, ii, n.

The meeting of the Bounds of four Fields, Trifinium, ii, n.

They whoſe Lands bound together, onfortes.

Bounding (or bordering) near together, Conterminus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Bounds, Limitaris, re. Terminalis, le.

Full of Bounds (or limits) Terminoſus, a, um.

To be bound, Teneor, eris. Obſtringo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To be Bound with Sureties for payment of Money, (or performance of Covenants) Obligor, aris.

Bound by Bond (or Covenant) Obligatus, a, um. Tentus, a, um.

Bound by Duty for a good turn already received, Devinctus, a, um.

Bound (or tyed) Ligatus, a, um. Vinctus, a, um.

Bound together, Colligatus, a, um.

Bound up, or in, Deligatus, a, um.

Bound under, Subſtrictus, a, um.

That is bound with Iron, Præfortus, a, um.

Bowerton (in Glamorganſhire) Bonium, ſeu Bovium.

Bourton (the Family) De Bortana ſive Burtana.

BOW.

To bow (or bend) Curvo, are. Torqueo, es, ſi, tum, ere.

To bow down (or make ſtoop under a Burthen) Pando, are.

To bow round, Circumflecto, is, xi, exum, ere.

To bow inward, Incurvo, are.

To bow back in a compaſs (or Circuit) Regyro, are.

To bow the Knee, Ingeniculor, aris.

To Bow (or wax Crooked) Curveſco, ſcis, ere.

To Bow (or incline down) Declino, are.

To Bow to, Acclino, are.

To Bow backward, Reclino, are.

To Bow between, Interclino, are.

To Bow together, Convergo, is.

To be Bowed, Curvor.

To be Bowed the contrary way, Formicor, aris.

Bowed (or Bent) Pandus, a, um.

Bowed (or bent) backward, Repandus, a, um.

Bowed upward like an Arch-Roof, Subvexus, a, um.

Bowed downward, Devexus, a, um.

Not bowed, Indeflexus, a, um.

A bowing, Curvatio, onis, f. Flexura, æ, f.

A bow-

A bowing round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.

A bowing back, Recurvitas, atis, f.

A bowing downward as under a Burthen, Pandatio, onis, f.

The bowing in an Arched Roof, Abſis, dis, f. Abſidia, æ, f.

A bowing made in Roofs of Houſes like a Circle, Haſpis, idis, f.

He that boweth the Knee (*as in making of Courteſie*) Suffraginator, oris, m.

Eaſie to be bowed, Flexibilis, le.

Bowingly, Proclivè, adv.

A Bow, Arcus, m.

A little Bow, Arculus, li. m. Arcellus, li, m.

A Bow (*wherewith they play on a Fiddle or Viol*) Plectrum, i, n.

To unbend (*or unſtring*) *a Bow*, Arcum denodare.

A Croſs-bow, Baliſta, æ, f.

A Steel-bow (*or Tiller*) Chalybea baliſta.

A Bow-bearer, Præfectus Foreſtæ.

An Ox-bow in a Plough, Arquillus, li, m.

To bend a Bow, Arcum lunare vel tendere.

A Bow-man (*Archer*) Sagittarius, ii, m.

A Bowyer (*or Bow-maker*) Arcuarius, ii, m.

A Bow-ſtring, Chorda, æ, f. Amentum, i, n.

A Bow-caſe, Cotytus, i, m. Theca arcuaria.

To make like a Bow, Arcuo, are.

To bend like a Bow, Arcuor, ari.

Of a Bow, Arcuarius, a, um.

Bow like, Arcuatim, adv.

A Bowyer's-ſhop, Fabrica arcuaria.

A Bow-net, Naſſa, æ, f.

To bowel (*embowel, or draw the Garbage or Guts*) Eviſcero, Exentero, are.

Bowelled (*or Embowelled*) Exceratus, a, um.

The Bowels (*or Intrails*) *of Man or Beaſt*, Inteſtina, orum, n. Viſcera, um, pl.

A bowelling, Exenteratio, nis, f.

By Bowels (*or Intrails*) Viſcatim, adv.

To Bowge (*or Pierce*) Perno, are.

To Bowge (*or Pierce*) *a Man with Shot*, Penetro, are.

Bowged (*or Pierced*) Perforatus, a, um.

A Bowging (*or Piercing*) Perforatio, onis, f.

A Bower, Umbraculum, li, n.

Bowes *upon* Stanmore (*in Richmondſhire*) Lavatræ, Lavatrum.

BOX

A Box-tree, Buxus, i, f.

A Box, Pyxis, idis, f.

A little Box, Pyxidula, æ, f. Ciſtula, æ, f.

A Box to keep Spice in, Myrothecium, ii, n.

A Box to keep Jewels in, Armilarium, ii, n.

Made like a Box, Pyxidatus, a, um.

A Sa

A Sand-box, Pulveraria Theca.

A Box for the Balance and Weights, Trytodice, es, f.

A Box-maker, Scriniarius, ii, m.

A Tinder-box, Ignarium, ii, n.

A Printer's Composing-box, Loculamentum, i, n.

A round Box, Capsa rotunda.

An Oval Box, Capsa Ovalis.

A Dust Box, Pyxis vel Theca pulveraria.

Grocer's Boxes wherein they put their Spice, Nidi, orum, n.

Boxes wherein sweet Perfumes be kept, Olfactoriola, orum, n.

A Box to throw Dice on the Table, Orca, a, f. Tritillus, i, m.

A Box (or Pot) to put Lots in, Sitella, æ, f.

Poor Mens Boxes, Cistulæ pauperum.

Box-bearers, Cistiferi, Pyxiferi, orum, m.

Boxley (in *Kent*) Boxleia.

BOY.

A Boy, Puer, eri, m.

A little Boy, Puellus, li, m.

A Boy under 14 years of Age, Impuber, eris, adj.

A Boy about 14 Years of Age, Puber, eris.

A Boy tending upon common Horses, Aquariolus, i, m.

A Boy with a Bush head, Comatulus, i, m.

Boys attending upon an Host to carry Baggage, Calones, um, pl.

Boyes Games, Pupillaria, orum. Puerilia.

Boyishness, Puerilitas, atis, f.

Boyish, Puerilis, le.

Boyishly, Pueriliter, adv.

A Buoy of an Anchor, Index anchoralis.

To boyl (or seeth) as Cooks do, Coquo, xi, ctum. Elixo, are.

To boyl before (or parboyl) Præcoquo, xi, ctum.

To boyl again, Recoquo, xi, ctum.

To boyl much (or throughly) Percoquo, xi, ctum. Excoquo, xi, ctum.

To boyl away, Decoquo, xi, ctum.

To boyl (or seeth) together, Concoquo, xi, ctum. Collixo, are.

To make to boyl, Fervefacio, ere.

To boyl new Wine, Defruto, are.

To boyl often, Coquito, are. Coctito, are.

To boyl as a Pot boyleth, Bullio, is, ivi, itum.

To boyl over, Ebullio, ire. Effervео, ere. Effervo, vi, ere.

To begin to boyl, Effervesco, ere. Bullio, ivi, itum.

To be boyled, Incoquor.

Boyled (or sodden) Coctus, a, um. Elixus, a, um.

A Boyling, Elixatio, onis, f.

Throughly boiled, Excoctus, a, um.

Often boyled (or boyled again) Recoctus, a, um.

Boyled before (or too much boyled) Præcoctus, a, um.

Half boyled (or parboyled) Semicoctus. a, um.

Boyled a little, Subfervefactus, a, um.

Eaſily boyled, Coctilis, le.

A boyling (or ſeething) Coctio, onis, f. Coctura, æ, f.

A Boyling up, Ebullitio, onis, f.

Boyled Meats, Aulicoqua, orum, n.

A Boyler, Coctor, oris, m.

A boyler or boyling Cauldron, Ahenum, ni, n.

That is boyled in an Earthen Pot, Teſtuaceus, a, um.

To boyl as the Sea, Undo, are. Exæſtuo, are.

Boyled in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um.

Boyn River (in *Ireland*) Boanda, Boandus, Buvindus.

Boys (the Family) De Boſco, de Braioſa.

B R A

A Brace to faſten to Beams in Building, Fibula, æ, f.

A Brace under a Beam, Uncus, ci, m.

Braces in Building, Cupiæ, arum, f.

A Brace of Dogs, Bini Canes.

A ſhooter's bracer, Brachiale, is, n.

A Bracelet, Armilla, æ, f. Torquis, is, m. & f.

A Bracelet to be worn on the Right Hand, Dextrale, is, n.

A Bracelet for Women, ſet with precious Stones, Dextrocherium, ii, n.

A Bracelet of Pearls, Linea Margaritatum.

A little Bracelet, Spintherulum, li, n.

That weareth Bracelets, Armillatus, a, um.

Brackly (in *Northamptonſhire*) Brachilega.

Braget (or Bracket) a kind of Drink, Promulſis, idis, f.

A Bragget (or Stay) cut out of Stone or Timber to bear up the Summer, In Maſonry called a Corbet, in Timber Work a Bragget or Shouldring Piece. Mutulus, li, m.

Braggets (or ſupporters of Rafters) Proceres, um, m. pl.

The Brain, Cerebrum, bri, n.

The hinder part of the Brain (or a little Brain) Cerebellum, li, n.

To daſh out ones Brains, Excerebro, are.

He that daſheth (or beateth out) the Brains, Excerebrator, oris, m.

The Cauls (or Films) of the Brain, Pia mater, dura mater.

A Brake (ſuch as Bakers uſe) Frangibulum, li, n. Artopta, æ, f. Mactra, æ, f. Vibra, æ, f.

A Brake for Flax or Hemp, Linifrangibula, æ, f.

A Brake (or Beckle) Linibrium, ii, n.

Brampton (near *Huntingdon*) Bramptonia.

Brampton (in *Cumberland*) Brementuracum.

Brancheſter (in *Norfolk*) Brannodunum.

To branch out, Germino, are. Progermino, are.

To have Branches, Frondeo, es, ui, ere.

To begin to have Branches, Frondeſco, is, ui, ere.

Branched (Leaved) or ſprung out, Frondatus, a, um. Ramoſus, a, um.

Branching (or ſpringing out) Germinans, ntis. Frondens, ntis.

A running into fruitleſs Branches, Fruticatio, onis, f.

A Branch (Bow or Arm) of a Tree, Herb or young Twig, Germen, inis, n. Lex. 119. Frons, dis, f.

A little Branch (or young Twig) Ramulus, li, m. Frondicula, æ, f. Cauliculus, li, m.

A Branch which beareth no fruit, Stolo, onis, m. Spado, onis, m.

A branching, Germinatio, onis, f.

Of a Branch, Frondeus, a, um. Sarmentitius, a, um. Rameus, a, um.

A dead Branch cut from a Tree, Ramale, is, n.

Full of Branches, Sarmentoſus, a, um. Pampinoſus, a, um.

That beareth Branches (or Leaves) Frondifer, a, um.

A Brand of Fire, Torris, is, m.

A Brand of Fire quenched (or put out) Titio, onis, m.

A Brand-Iron (or Trivet) Chytra, æ, f. Chytropus, i, m.

Bran, Furfur, uris, m. Excrementum, i, n.

Bran of Wheat, Canica, æ, f. Cantabrum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Bran, Furfuraceus, a, um,

Full of Bran, Furfuroſus, a, um.

To braſen (to mix or counterfeit, or cover with Braſs) Æro, are. Subæro, are.

Braſs, Æs, æris, n.

Braſs-work (or that which is made of Braſs) Ærificium, ii, n. Æramentum, ti, n.

A Braſs Pot, (*Cauldron or Kettle*) Æneum, i, n. Ahenum incoctile.

A little Braſs Pot (or Poſnet) Ænulum, li, n.

A kind of mixt Braſs, Ollaria, æ, f.

Braſs Oar, Onychitis, Ærarius Lapis.

Covered with Braſs, Æratus, a, um.

Bearing (or bringing forth) Braſs, Ærifer, a, um.

A Braſs Mine, Ærifodina, æ, f.

Of Braſs, Æreus, a, um. Æneſu, a, um.

A Braſier, Ærarius, ii. m.

A Braſier's ſhop, Maignagium, ii, n.

A place where Braſs is made, Chalcentice, es, f.

That wherein is Braſs, Æroſus, a, um.

That is Braſs within, and Gold and other ſmall Metal without, Subæratus, a, um.

Braſen Types (belonging to Printers) Typi Ærei.

To be hard of Fleſh (or brawned like a Boar) Concalleo, es, ui, ere.

Brawn of a wild Boar, Aprugnum vel Aprinum callum.

Bacon of a tame Boar, Callum verrinum.

The Brawn of the Arms and Thighs, Tori orum, n. Lacertus, ti, m.

The Brawn of the Legs, Muſculus, li, m.

Plenty of Brawn, Calloſitas, atis, f.

Full of Brawn, Calloſus, a, um.

Bray Hundred, (in *Berkſhire*) Bibrocaſſi, Bibroc.

BRE

A Breach, Incurſio, onis, f. Fruſſura, æ, f.

A breach between Men, Seditio, onis, f. Simultas, atis, f.

A breach of a Promiſe, Punica fides.

Bread, Panis, is, m.

Bread corn, Far, rris, n. Frumentum, i, n.

Sweet (or unleavened) Bread, Azymus panis.

Leavened Bread, Panis fermentatus, Zymites, æ, m.

Bread a little leavened, Acrizymus.

Bread made of New Wheat, Sitanicus panis.

Bread made of Wheat, Panis Triticeus, Apluda, æ, f.

Rye-bread, Panis ſecaliceus.

Barley-bread, Hordeaceus panis.

Oaten bread, Panis avenaceus.

White-bread, Panis Siligineus.

Cake-bread, Dulciarius Panis, Panis artolaganus.

Bread to eat Oyſters with, Panis Oſtrearius.

Haſty Bread, Panis ſpenſticus.

Bread baked in an Oven, Panis Furnaceus.

Simnel-bread, Simnellum, *Pry.* 71.

Simnel, Waſtel, &c. Panis Waſtello, Coketto, Simnel Treete, Dulcello, Stat. Panis Cerviſiæ 51 *H.* 3.

Cracknel (or Simnel) Bread, milagineus panis. Panis ſecundarius, vel Parthicus.

Manchet-bread, Collyris, idis.

Ranged Wheat-bread (or Household Bread) Cibarius panis. Panis ſecundarius.

Bread of Beans, Panis Fabus.

Sugar Bread or March pane, Saccarites panis.

Saffron Bread, Panis crocus.

Bread made of Wheat-bran (or Horſe-bran) Panis furfuraceus.

Brown or courſe Bread, Panis rugarius vel Domeſticus. Agelæi panis.

Great Loaves of brown bread, Culicii Panes. Agelæi panes.

Biſket-bread, Panis nauticus, Panis biſcoctus.

Dole-bread, Tradilis panis.

Mouldy (or mowed Bread) Panis mucidus.

Bread baked on the Aſhes or Hearth, Subcineritius panis, Furnarius panis.

Bread baked under a Pan, Panis teſtuaceus, Artopticus panis.

Bread baked on a Gridiron, Eucrites panis.

Bread not well baked, Panis mucidus.

Light Bread, puffed up with Yeſt or Barm, Panis ſpongioſus.

The Cruſt of Bread, Cruſtum, ſti, n. Cruſtulum panis.

A Cruſt of Bread, Cruſtula panis.

The crumb of Bread, Medulla panis.

A crum

A crumb of Bread, Mica panis.
A loaf of Bread, Panificium, n.
A roul of Bread, Pulpido, inis, Torta, æ, f. Tortula, æ, f.
Fine Bread, Cyrites panis.
Indian Bread, Yucca, æ, f.
A Bin for Bread, Panarium, n.
The making of Bread, Panificium, ii, n.
Breadth, Latitudo, inis, f. Amplitudo, inis, f.
The being of one Breadth, Æquatio, onis, f.
Of one breadth, Æquilatus, a, um.
Of two hands breadth, Didorus, a, um.
To break (*or tear*) Frango, is, egi, actum, ere. Rumpo, upi, uptum, ere.
To break in Pieces, Comminuo, is, ui, utum, ere.
To break asunder (*or in two Pieces*) Interrumpo, is, rupi, uptum, ere.
To break off, Abrumpo, is, upi, uptum, ere.
To break (*or burst open*) Refringo, is, egi, actum, ere.
To break open violently, Expugno, are.
To break up, Dirumpo, is, upi, uptum, ere.
To break down, Diruo, is, ui, utum, ere.
To break down an Hedge, Dissepio, is, sepi vel pŭi, ptum, ire.
To break one thing against another, Adfringo, is.
To break (*or bruise small*) Tero, is, trivi, tritum, ere.
To break under, Suffringo, is, egi, ctum, ere.

To break (*as when one breaketh a Law*) Violo, are.
To break often, Ruptito, are.
To break with a Flail, Tribulo, are.
To break up a Writ or Letter, Resigno, are.
To break (*or tame*) *a wild Beast*, Domo, as, avi & ui, atum & itum.
To break in, Irrumpo, pis, rupi, uptum, pere.
To break out, Erumpo, is, upi, ptum, ere.
To break out as the Sea doth, Exundo, are.
To break out (*as a Man's Face doth with Heat*) Pustulas emittere.
To break forth (*as Water out of a Spring*) Scateo, es, ui, ere.
To break his Oath Fidem violare.
A breaker (*or burster*) Ruptor, oris, m.
A breaker (*or burster of Doors and Locks*) Effractor, oris, m.
He that breaketh (*or violateth*) Violator, oris, m.
A breaker (*or tamer of Horses and Colts*) Domitor, oris, m.
Good breakers of Horses, Hippothedicæ, arum, m.
A breaker of a League, Fœdifragus, a, um.
A breaking (*or bursting*) Fractio, onis, f. Ruptura, æ, f.
A breaking in Pieces, Fractio, onis, f.
A breaking in sunder, Diruptio, onis; f.
A breaking off, Abruptio, onis, f.
A breaking (*or bursting open*) Effractura, æ, f.

A break-

A breaking (or violating) Violatio, onis, f.

A breaking in, Irruptio, onis, f.

A breaking down, Exciſio, onis, f.

A breaking through, Perruptio, onis, f.

A breaking (or taming) of an Horſe, Domitura, æ, f.

One that breaks as Bankrupt, Decoctor, oris, m.

A breaking out into a Scab, Ulceratio, onis, f

A breaking out (or burſting out of Waters, Scaturies, ei, f.

A breakfaſt, Jentaculum, li, n.

The Breaſt, Pectus, oris, n.

A little Breaſt, Pectuſculum,

A Woman's Breaſt (or Nipple) Mamma, æ, f. Papilla, æ, f.

A little Breaſt, Mammula, æ, f. Mammilla, æ, f.

The Breaſt-bone, Sternon, ſcutum cordis.

A Breaſt-cloath, Mammillare, is, n.

A Breaſt-plate, (or Gorget) Thoraca, æ, f. Pectorale, is, n.

Belonging to the Breaſt-plate, Pectoralis, le.

That hath a great Breaſt, Pectoroſus, a, um.

That is narrow and ſtrait breaſted, Stenothorax, acis.

That weareth Breaſt-plates, Thoracatus, a, um.

To breath, Spiro, are.

To draw Breath with difficulty, Anhelo, are.

To breath out (or caſt forth a Breath or Fume) Exhalo, are, Vaporo, are.

To breath (or air) Sicco, are.

A breathing, Reſpiratio, onis, f.

A breathing with difficulty, Anhelatio, onis, f. Aſthma, atis, Dyſpnœa, æ, f.

Breathed upon, Afflatus, um.

Breath, Halitus, ûs. Spiritus, ûs, m.

A ſhort Breath, Suſpirium, ii,

A moiſt Breath (or Air) Vapor, oris, m.

A dry Breath (or Fume) Exhalatio, onis, f.

Thickneſs of Breath, Daſcia,

The Paſſage whereby the Breath iſſueth out, Reſpiramen, inis,

A breathing hole, out of which Breath, Wind, Air or Smoak paſſeth, Spiraculum, li, n.

Short breathed, Aſthmaticus, a, um.

That breatheth, Spirans, Part.

That whereby we Breath, Spirabilis, le.

The Breech, Podex, icis, m

Breeches (Slops or long Hoſe) Braccæ, arum, f. Subligaculum, li, n. Femoralia, ium, pl.

A pair of Breeches, Par ſubligaculorum.

Mariners Breeches (or Slops) Braccæ, arum, f.

Breeches of Linen to wreſtle and run in, Campeſtre, is, n. Vel Campeſtris.

Breeches (or Slop-makers) Braccarii, orum, m.

He that weareth Breeches, Braccatus, a, um.

To breed (or wax with Young) Genero, are.

To breed Teeth, Dentio, is, itum, ire.

A Breeder, Fructuarius, a,

Breſtling, m.

Breeding, or breed of Cattle, crementum, i, n. *Co. Ent.* 61.

Of the race or breed of Horſes, ecime de araciis Equorum, 2 n. 967.

A breed or ſtock of Swine, Ha-ium, ii, n.

A breeder of Cattle, Pecuarius, m.

The breed or increaſe of Cattle, ecuaria, æ, f.

A breeding of Teeth, Dentio, is, f.

A breeding place, Pecuarium, a.

Pertaining to breeding, Fructu-ius, a, um.

A breeding, Prægnatio, onis, f.

Breeding (or great with Young) ens, a, um.

Brecknock (City) Brechinia.

Bred in one naturally, Innatus, um.

Bred (or brought up) Educatus, um.

Breviatures, Siglæ, arum, f.

Brevity, Brevitas, atis, f.

A Breve (or brief) Breve, is, n.

Brentford (in Middleſex) Brentæ ium.

Brentwood (in Eſſex) Cæſaro-agus.

Brent Spring, or near it, (in folk) Combretonium, Cambre-nium, Comvetronum.

Brittenham (in Suffolk) or the ne with Cambritonium, Com-tonium, Cambretovium.

To brew, Pandoxor, aris vel Braxo, are. Potum vel Cer-am concoquere.

Brewed, Concoctus, a, um.

A Brewer, Pandoxator, oris, m. rviſiarius, ii, m. Braſiator, o-m.

A Brew-houſe, Pandoxatorium, ii, n. Cerviſiarium, ii, n.

A Brewing, Braſinum, i, n. *Spel.* 116.

Brewing Tubs, Cupæ Pandoxatoriæ.

Breweſs, Ofella, æ, f. Offulæ adiaptæ. Panis madidus. Panis jure emolitus.

B R I

To bribe (or corrupt with Gifts) Perverto, is, ti, ſum, ere. Largione vel muneribus animum corrumpere, Munera largior.

To bribe (or ſolicit Men to give their Voices and Conſent, Prenſo, are. Prehenſo, are.

To labour for an Office by giving Bribes, Ambio, is, ivi, & ii, itum, ire.

To poll by receiving Bribes, Depeculor, aris.

Bribed, Corruptus, a, um. Sordidus, a, um. Captus auro.

A Briber, Corruptor, oris, m. Largitor, oris, m.

A Bribing, Corruptio, onis, f.

A Bribe, Largitio, onis, f.

Bribery, Repetundæ, Gen. Repetundarum, Abl. Repetundis. Latrocinium, ii, n. Corruptio, onis, f.

That will be bribed, or ſell his faith for Money, Venalis, le.

Accuſed of Bribery, Repetundus, a, um.

Pertaining to Bribes, Muneralis, le.

With taking Bribes in diſhoneſt Matters, Corruptè, ſordide, deprivate.

Brick-work, Opus lateritium.

Brick layers Work, Opus laterale.

A Brick, Later, eris, m.

A little Brick, Laterculus, li, m.

A Brick-maker, Laterarius, i, m.

A Brick Kiln, Lateraria, æ, f. Fornax lateritia.

Brick making, Argillatio, onis, f. Cænofactoria, æ, f.

A Brick-wall, Sepimentum lateritium. Murus coctilis.

That is made of Brick, Lateritius, a, um.

A rubbed Brick, Later fictus.

A Bridal (or Marriage) Nuptiæ, arum, f. Nuptatorium, ii, n.

He that beareth sway at a Bridal, Paranymphus, i, m.

A Bride cake, Summanalia.

Pieces of Bride-cake thrown out among the People, Emissitiæ, arum, f.

A Bridegroom, Sponsus, i, m.

A Bride (or Woman new married) Sponsa, æ, f.

The Bride-house, Nuptorium, ii, n.

The Brideman that leadeth the Bride to Church, Pronubus, i, m.

The Bridemaid, Pronuba, æ, f.

A Bride-chamber, Thalamus, i, m.

Bridewel (in London) Fons Bridgidæ.

Bridewel, Pistrinum, i, n. Ergastulum, i, n.

The Master of Bridewel, Pistrinarius, ii, m. Ergastularius, ii, m.

To make a Bridge, Ponto, are.

A little Bridge, Ponticulus, li, m.

A draw-bridge, Pons versatilis. Cataracta, æ, f. Ponstratus, i, m.

A Bridge made in haste for time and shortly removed, Scum, ii, n.

A Bridge of Wood, Pons rius, vel Ligneus.

Money given for the mainte of Bridges, Pontagium, ii,

The bridge of a Lute, or Instrument that holdeth up Strings, Magadium, ii, n.

To bridle (or curb) Fræno,

To be bridled, Frænor, ari

Bridled, Frænatus, a, um. frænatus, a, um.

Not bridled, Effrænatus,

A Bridler, Frænator, oris

A bridling, Frænatio, Refrænatio, onis, f.

A Bridle, Frænum, i, n. pl ni, orum, m. & Fræna, oru

A little Bridle, Frænulum,

A Bridle-Rein, Lorum, habena, æ, f.

The headstall of a Bridle, æ, f.

Bearing a Bridle, Frænig a, um.

She that Bridles, Frænatri cis, f.

To be brief or short in speaking writing, Laconizo, are. Co dioscè loqui.

Briefness (or Brevity) Brev atis, f.

A brief (or short writing) taining the Sum of a thing, breviario, onis, f.

A brief rehearsal of treated of before, Recapitu onis, f.

A brief Sentence, Senten

Brief (or Compendious) C sus, a, um. Compendiari um.

…ssly, (or Compendiously) Compendiosè.

…ig-Chesterton (in Lincolnshire) Causennæ, Causennis, Gausennæ, Causennis.

…rigandine (or Coat of Mail) Lorica, æ, f.

…A Brigantine (Pinnace or little …) Celox, ocis, f. Paro, onis, m.

A Brigantine (or Rovers Ship) Navis Prædatoria.

The least kind of Brigantine, Myoparo, onis, m.

A Brigantine sent to espy, Episcopium, ii, n. Navigium Speculatorium.

To be bright (or to shine) Fulgeo, si, ere.

To make bright, Elucido, are.

To wax bright, Lucesco, scis.

To be bright, Lucet.

It waxeth bright, Lucescit.

Brightness (or clearness) Splendor, oris, m. Fulgor, oris, m.

Bright (or Clear) Lucidus, a, um. Coruscus, a, um.

Very bright, Perlucidus, a, um.

Brightly (or clearly) Lucidè, Perlucidè.

To brim a sow, Subo, are.

A brimmed sow, Sus subara.

The brim of a Bank, or any thing Ora, æ, f. Margo, inis, f.

The brim of a sieve (or Strainer) Ora, æ, f.

That hath great Brims, Marginatus, a, um.

That hath no Brims, Achilus, a, um.

Belonging to Brims, Marginalis, e.

Brimstone, Sulphur, uris, n.

Natural Brimstone, or Brimstone that is of the Earth, and that never felt fire, Sulphur vivum & fossile, Ignem non expertum.

A place where Brimstone is made or boyled, Sulphuraria, æ, f.

A maker (or worker) of Brimstone, Sulphurarius, ii, m.

A dressing with Brimstone, Sulphuratio, onis, f.

A Match made with Brimstone, Sulphuretum, ti, n.

Dressed with, dired or smoaked in Brimstone, Sulphuratus, a, um.

A place where Brimstone lieth, Sulphuretum, i, n.

Of or belonging to, mixed with, or of the Colour of Brimstone, Sulphureus, a, um.

To season with Brine, Salio, is, ui, ii & alii. ivi, ire, Saltum. Salsedine Condire.

Brine (Liquor that is salt) Aqua salsa. salsedo, inis, f.

Brine with dregs and all, Alexeeis, f.

Being long in Brine, Muriatus, a, um.

Brinish, Salsus, a, um.

To bring, Duco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring by Force or Violence, Attraho, is, xi, ctum. ere.

To bring from one place to another, Defero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre. Deporto, are.

To bring (or carry over) or on the other side, Traduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring in, Infero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre. Importo, are.

To bring in one in place of another, Substituo, is, ui, utum, ere.

To bring back again, Reduco, is, xi, ctum. ere.

To bring forth, Educo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring forth as Females do their Young, Pario, peperi, partum.

To be ready to bring forth, Parturio, is, ivi.

To bring forth before the time, Abortio, is, ivi. Aborto, are.

To bring forth Flowers, Floreo, es, ui, ere.

To bring forth plenteously, Fundo, is, fudi, fusum, ere.

To bring forth, as one bringeth forth Witnesses, Evoco, are. Testes producere.

To bring up or nourish, Educo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring together, Conduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring up in, Innutrio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

To bring over, cover, or bring against, or athwart, Obduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring somewhat to nothing, Adnihilo, are.

To bring under, Subjicio, is, eci, ctum, ere.

To bring privily, Supparo, are.

To bring to pass, Efficio, is, eci, ctum, ere.

To bring aside, Seduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring Tidings, Nuncio, are.

To bring word again, Renuncio, are.

To bring (or cause) ill luck, Obscævo, are.

To bring into a narrow Room or Space, Coarcto, are.

To bring into presence, Repræsento, are.

To bring often, Perducto, are.

To bring to destruction, Profligo, are.

A bringer of one against his will, Perductor, oris, m.

A bringer from one place to another, Traductor, oris, m.

A bringer back again, Re... oris, m.

He that bringeth a man to a place, Deductor, oris, m.

A bringer up, Educator, o...

He that bringeth a thing to pass, Effector, oris, m.

A bringer of Tidings, R... rulus, li, m.

A bringer to nought, R... oris, m.

A bringer forth in sight, ... ctor, oris, m.

A bringing, Portatus, ...

A bringing up (or Education), ... ducatio, onis, f.

A bringing from one to another, Translatio, onis, f. Tr... onis, f.

A bringing in, Importatio, ... f. Inductio, onis, f.

A bringing back, Reduc... nis, f.

A bringing forth (or out), Prolatio, onis, f. Produc... nis, f.

A bringing forth of Young, ... tura, æ, f. Procreatio, onis, ...

A bringing together, C... onis, f.

A bringing under, Subjectio, ... nis, f.

Bringing Gold, Aurifer, ... rum.

Bringing forth many Fruits, Shoots or Shrubs, Fruticosus, ... um.

Bringing forth Fruit twice a Year, Biferus, a, um.

Bringing forth Fruit thrice a Year, Triferus, a, um.

To bristle (or set up the Bristles), Horreo, es, ui, ere. Se... gere.

To briſtle, to put a Hair in a Shoemakers Thread, Inſero, ere.

A Briſtle, Briſtil (or big Hair) æ, f.

A little Briſtle, Setula, æ, f.

Briſtled, or that hath Briſtles on his back, Setiger, a, um. Hirſutus, a, um.

Full of Briſtles, Setoſus, a, um.

Standing up like Briſtles, Horrens, Part.

Briſtol (or Briſtow City) Briſtolium, Briſtowa.

Of Briſtol (or Briſtow) Briſtolienſis, Briſtowenſis.

Biſhop of Briſtol, Epiſcopus Briſtolienſis.

Britain (or the Iſle of Great Britain) Albion, Alvion, Britannia, Britannie, pl. Britania, Britania Samothea.

The Britiſh Sea, Mare Britannicum.

A Britain, Brito, onis, m.

Brittle (or ſoon broken) Fragilis, le.

Brittleneſs, Fragilitas, atis, f.

Not brittle, Infragilis, le.

Brittly, Fragiliter, adv.

B R O

To broach (or tap) Relino, is, levi, itum, ere.

A broach, Terebratus ad propulum.

A Broach (or Spit) Veru, Sing.

A little Broach, Veruculum, i, n.

Brokley Hill near Elleſtree (in Hertfordſhire) Sulloniacæ, Sullonicæ.

To make broad, Dilato, are.

To grow broad, Lateſco, is, ere.

To lay abroad, Pando, is, di, ſum, ere.

A broad way, Platea, æ, f.

The broad end of an Oar, Scalmus, i, m.

Broad, Latus, a, um. Spacioſus, a, um.

Very broad, Perlatus, a, um. Latiſſimus, a, um.

Broad-leafed, Latifolius, a, um.

That cannot be made broad, Illatabilis, le.

Broadly, Late, perlate, vaſte.

Brocage, Brocagium, ii, n. Fo. 162. Tranſactio, onis, f. Broctagium, ii, n. *Ry.* 593, 597. *(i. e.)* Money paid to a perſon for ſelling Goods.

To be broken, Rumpor.

Broken (or burſt) Fractus, a, um. Ruptus, a, um.

Broken in Pieces, Comminutus, a, um.

Broken or burſt aſunder, or in the Middle, Interruptus, a, um. Interciſus, a, um.

Broken off, Abruptus, a, um. Deſciſſus, a, um.

Broken open, Refractus, a, um.

Broken up, Diruptus, a, um.

Broken down, Dirutus, a, um.

Broken before, Præfractus, a, um.

Broken or violated, Violatus, a, um. Temeratus, a, um.

That may be broken, Fragilis, le.

Broken (or burſt) in the Loins, Delumbis, be. Delumbatus, a, um.

That cannot be broken, Infragilis, le.

Broken out by Violence, Proruptus, a, um.

Broken or Bankrupt, Decoctor.

Broken (or tamed) Domitus, a, um.

Not broken (or tamed) Intractatus, a, um.

To broil, Torreo, es, ui, ftum, ere.

To be broiled, Torrefco, is, ere.

To broil on a Gridiron, Torrere ſuper craticulam.

Broiled on the Coals, Toſtus, a, um, Carbonatus, a, um.

A Broil (or Tumult) Tumultus, us & i, m.

A Broker (or Bargain-maker) Tranſactor, oris, m. Propola, æ, m. Proxeneta, æ, m.

A Pawn-broker, Brocarius, ii, m. Broccator, oris, m. *Ry.* 593, 597.

Brokers, Brocarii, Law.

A Pawn-broker, Hypothecarius, ii, m.

A Broker that ſells Garments at Second hand, Scrutarius, ii, m.

Bromfield (in *Denbighſhire*) Bromfelda.

To ſit on Brood, Incubo, as, ui, itum, are, ans, andus.

Set on Brood, Incubatus, a, um.

A ſitting on Brood, Incubatio, onis, f.

A Brood of Chickens, Pullities, ei, f.

A Brook (or little River) Torrens, tis, m. Rivulus, li, m.

Little Brooks, Irrigua, orum, n.

Broom, Geniſta, æ, f.

A Broom-Field, or the place where Broom groweth, Scopetum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Broom, Spartеus, a, um.

A Broom (or Beſom) Scopæ, arum, f.

Broth (Pottage) Juſculum, i, n.

Broth (or Liquor to be ſupped) Sorbitio, onis, f.

Stewed in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um. Juſculentus, a, um.

A maker of Broth, Juſculi, ii, m.

A Brother, Frater, tris, m.

A little or young Brother, Fraterculus, li, m.

A Brother of one Father or Mother, Germanus, ni, m.

A Half-brother, Semigermanus, i, m.

A Brother by the Father only, Frater Conſanguineus.

A Brother by the Mother, Frater uterinus.

A Husband's Brother (or Brother-in-Law) Levir, iri, m.

A Siſter's Brother, Sororius, ii, m.

A Foſter Brother, Collactaneus, Homogalactus, i, m.

Brothers born at once, Gemelli.

A Brother's Son, Fratricida.

A Brother's Wife, or Daughter, Fratrina, æ, f. Fratria, æ, f. Fratriſſa, æ, f. Fraterna, æ, f.

A Brother's Child, Patruelis, e. a.

Brotherhood, Fraternitas, atis, f.

Brotherly love, Philadelphia.

The killing of a Brother, Fratricidium, ii, n.

He that kills his Brother, Fratricida, æ, m.

Of or belonging to a Brother, Fraternus, a, um.

After the manner of Brothers, Fraternè, adv.

Brotherly, Fraternus, a, um.

A Grandmother's Brother, Avunculus magnus.

A Great Grandmother's Brother, Avunculus Major.

The Great Grandfather's Brother, Abavunculus, li, m.

An Eſtate coming by a Brother, Fratrimonium, ii, n.

Broughham (in *Weſtmorland*) Brocaboniacum, Brocavo, Brocacum, Broconiacum, Brovonacis, Brovonacum.

Broughton (in *Hantſhire*) Brige Brage.

Brought, Allatus, a, um. Adductus, a, um.

To be brought into the World, Procreor, aris.

To be brought to paſs, Efficior.

Brought by Force, Appulſus, a, um.

Brought in, Illatus, a, um.

Brought in another place, Subductus, a, um.

Brought back or again, Reportatus, a, um.

Brought forth, Productus, a, um.

Brought forth (*or born*) Procreatus, a, um.

Brought up, Educatus, a, um.

Brought up wantonly, Delicatus, a, um.

That hath lately brought forth, Effetus, a, um.

Brought together, Collatus, a, um.

Brought under, Subjectus, a, um. Domitus, a, um.

Brought to paſs, Actus, a, um. Factus, a, um.

Brought to nought, Exinanitus, a, um.

Brow, Supercilium, ii, n. Palpebra, æ, f.

Space between the Brows, Libella, æ, f.

Having hairy Brows, Palpebrosus, a, um.

That hath great Brows, Blepharonis, m.

Knitting of the Brows, Supercilium contractio.

To make brown, Obfuſco, are.

He that maketh brown Colour, Fuſcator, oris, m.

Brown (*dark Colour*) Fuſcus, a, um.

Somewhat brown, Subfuſcus, a, um.

Brown (*or ruſſet Colour*) Fulligo, inis, f.

B R U

To bruiſe (*or break ſmall*) Tundo, is, tutudi, ſum, ere. Quaſſo, are.

Bruiſed (*or made ſmall*) Contuſus, a, um. Quaſſus, a, um.

Half bruiſed, Semitritus, a, um.

Bruiſed againſt ſomething, Illiſus, a, um.

A bruiſing, Contritio, onis, f.

To bruſh, Verro, ri, ſum.

Bruſhed, Verſus, a, um.

A bruſher, Converritor, oris, m.

A Bruſh, Verriculum, li, n. Muſcarium, ii, n.

A little Bruſh, Scopula Veſtiaria.

A Bruſh of Briſtles to bruſh Pewter, Muſcarium Peweterum.

A Bruſh of Briſtles to make Paſte cloaths withal, Echinus, i, m.

A Painter's Bruſh or Pencil, Scopula, æ, f. Penicillum, li, n.

A Plaiſterer's Bruſh (*or bruſh to white withal*) Penicillus Tectorius.

A dry Bruſh to kindle Fire with, Cremium, ii, n.

Bruſh-wood, or Browſe-wood, or rather Wind-falu wood, Cubitia, n. pl.

B R Y

De Bryer (*the Family*) De Bruera.

BUC

A Buck (or Doe) Dama, æ, f.

A Bucket, Celoneum, ii, n. Situla, æ, f.

A Well-bucket, Crater, ris, m. Mergus, oris, n.

A little Bucket, Sitella, æ, f. Urnula, æ, f.

A Bucket with a Beam, Telomodiolus, i, m.

Buckets, or any thing ſerving to quench Fire, Siphones incendiarii.

Buckenham, Boccinum.

Buckingham, Buckinghamia.

Of Buckingham, Buckingenſis.

To Buckle, Pluſculo, are.

Buckled, Pluſculatus, a, um.

A Buckle (or Cloſp) Pluſcula, æ, f.

A Shoe-Buckle, Fibula calceariæ.

A Buckle-maker, Pluſcularius, ii, m.

A Bucking Stock, Lixivarium, ii, n.

A Bucking Tub, Lixivatorium, ii, n.

A Buckler (or Shield) Clypeum, ei, n. Scutum, ti, n.

A Buckler-maker, Clypearius, ii, m. Scutarius, m.

A Buckler or Shield Maker's Work-houſe, Fabrica ſcutaria.

A Buckler Player, Oplematicus, i, m.

He that beareth a Buckler, Scutatus, a, um.

BUD

A Budget, Vidulum, li, n.

A Smith's Budget for Nails, Fibulus, i, m.

BUE

Buelth (in Brecknockſhire) Bullæum Siſurum.

BUF

Buff-leather, Aluta bubalina.

BUG

Buggery, Pæderaſtia, æ, f. Buggery committed with Mankind or Beaſt is Felony without benefit of Clergy, it being againſt God, Nature, and Law, and in ancient times Offenders were to be burnt by the Common Law. There are two Statutes for it, 25 H. 8. revived 5 *Eliz.* 17. One deſcribeth this Offence to be *Carnalis Copula contra naturam hæc vel per confuſionem ſpecierum ſc.* A Man or a Woman with Brute Beaſt, vel *Sexuum*, ſc. A Man with a Man, a Woman with

...n Woman. See Lewis. 18. 11, 23 Fitz. Nat. brev. 269. ...Dictum.

...d Buggerer, Pœderastes.

To commit Buggery, Pædico, ...

BUI
MUR

To build (or set up) Struo, xi, ctum, Ædifico, are.

To build to (or join one house to another) Astruo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To build of Marble, Marmoro, are.

To build in, Inædifico, are.

To build under (or lay a Foundation) Substruo, xi, ctum.

To build round about, Circumædifico, are.

To build before, Præstruo, xi, ctum.

To build again, Reædifico, are.

To build up, or finish the Building, Exædifico, are.

To be build, Ædificor, ...

Builded (or Built) Ædificatus, Conditus, a, um.

Builded upon, Inditus, a, um.

Builded before, Præstructus, a, um.

Builded hard by, Cœdificatus, a, um.

Very well builded, Exstructissimus, a, um.

Builded further than a Man's own Ground, Prœdificatus, a, um.

Builded (or made) of divers things, Structilis, le.

A Builder, Ædificator, oris, m. Conditor, oris, m.

A Chief (or Master) Builder, Architector, oris, m.

A vaulted building, Superædificium, ii, n. 2 *Mon.* 242.

A Building, Ædificium, ii, n. Ædificatio, onis, f.

A building up, Extructio, onis, f. Exædificatio, onis, f.

The Art or Science of Building, Architectura, æ, f.

A small Building, Ædificatiuncula, æ, f.

A Building of pleasure, Prospects, as Galleries, &c. Mustaceum, i, n.

A Building made full of Grates for Men to look through, Diopton, & Diatora, orum.

A Form of Building where every thing is equal and straight, Isodomon.

A Building where the Walls are made of Stones of an equal thickness, Pseudisodomon.

A Building with three Rooms on a Floor, Trichorum, i, n.

A Building made like a Tower, Pyrgoberis.

Cross Building, Structura obliqua.

A Building that hath Pillars standing thick together as Cloisters, Pycnostylon.

A common Building kept in sufficient reparation, Sartatecta.

A Platform (or Description of a Building) Seiographia, æ, f.

To draw together the materials of a Building, and lay the Foundation, Præmolior, iri.

Built (or built upon) Ædificatus, a, um.

Built

Bulle about, Circumstructus, a, um.

Bulle up, Exædificatus, a, um.

Bulle with Mooble, Marmoratus, a, um.

B U L

The Bulk of a Man from the Navil to the Middle, Thorax, acis, m.

Bulnese, de Bolnese (in *Cumberland upon the Borders*) Ablator, Bulgio, Blatum, Bulgium

Bull, Taurus, i, m.

A little Bull, Bullicullus, li, m.

Of or belonging to a Bull, Tauzinus, a, um. Taureus, a, um.

Like a Bull, Tauriformis, me

Which beareth (or nourisheth) Bulls, Taurifer, a, um.

Having Bulls Horns, Tauricornis, me

Bull-baiting, Bubetum

Bull-baiting, Bubetium

A Bullery of Salt Water, Bullarium aquæ salsæ. Cluster. 324. Buollariis, *Pry* 180.

Bullet, Plumbata, æ, f. Glans Plumbea

Bullion, Bullio, onis, m. (i. e.) Gold or Silver uncoined in the Lump. Davies

Bullock (or Steer) Affrus, i. m. Affra æ, f. Boviculus, i, m. Juvencus, i, m. Scipus, i, m. Juncus, ci, m.

Full of Bullocks, Juncosus, a, um.

Made of Bulrushes, Juncinus, a, um.

A Bulwark (or strong Hold, or place of Defence) Propugnaculum, li, n.

Of or pertaining to a Bulwark, Vallaris, re.

B U M

Bumbast (or Cotton) Gossipium, ii, n.

Bombasted (or Bumbast) Xylinus, a, um.

B U N

A Bunch on the Back, Gibbus, i, m.

A great Bunch in the Throat, Branchocele. Botium, ii, n.

A Bunch or Knot of a Tree, Bruscum, ci, n. Tuber, eris, n.

A little Bunch (or Swelling) Tuberculum, li, n.

A Bundle, Bundellus, li, Ce. Ent. 416. *Pry*. 49.

A little Bundle, Fasciculus, li, m.

Bundle-wise, Fasciatim, adv.

Bungey (in Norfolk) Avonia

A Bungbole of a Barrel, Obturacium, ii, n.

Bung (or Stopple) Obturamentum, ti, m.

A Bun (or little Manchet) Collyra, æ, f. Libum, i, n.

BUQ

Boquham (in *Scotland*) Boghania, Buchania.

Buquhammeſs (in *Scotland*) Taium Promont.

BUR

To burden (or *load*) Sarcino, are.

To be burdened, Sarcinor.

Burdened, Gravatus, a, um.

He that burdeneth, Sarcinator, oris, m.

A Burden (or *load*) Sarcina, æ, Onus, eris, n.

Heavy Burden, Moles, is, f. Vide onus.

A little Burden, Onuſculum, Sarcinula, æ, f.

Half a Burden, Semipondus, eris, n.

Laden with Burdens, Sarcinatus, a, um.

That which ſerveth for a Burden, Sarcinarius, a, um.

Of or for Burdens, Sarcinarius.

Burgage, Burgagium, ii, n. *Lit.* 101, 486. *Burgagium* is derived of *Burgus*, a Town, for it is called a Burgh or Borough, becauſe it ſendeth Burgeſſes to Parliament. The certification of this word *Burgagium* ſignifieth the Service whereby the Burgh is holden, *Coke on Lit.* 2. 10. *ſect.* 162.

A Burgeſs, Burgenſis, is, m. *Lex.* 22. (*i. e.*) A Freeman of a Borough.

Burglary, Burglaria, æ, f. *Spel.* 110. It is derived of Burgh a Houſe, and Laron a Thief. It is uſually defined the Night-breaking of an Houſe, with an intent to ſteal or kill, though none be killed, nor any thing ſtolen; and ſo it is of a Stable, parcel of a Houſe, but not of breaking one's Cloſe to kill him, nor one's Houſe, if it be but to beat him, nor though it may be to kill him, if it be in the day time. It may be Burglary if one enter into a Houſe and break it not, as if he come in at the Chimney, or by a falſe Key; and if he break the Houſe, tho' he enter not, as if one break down a Window to hook out any thing, *Coke 4 Rep. Richard Vaux* brings an Appeal of Burglary againſt *Thomas Brook*, and declares that the Defendant, *domum manſionalem prædictam Richardi Vaux felonice & burgaliter fregit*. The Declaration was found inſufficient, becauſe of this word *Burgaliter*, but it ought to be *Burgulariter*, or *Burglariter*, and the Offence is called Burglary, or Burgulary, and not Burgale; *Burglariter eſt vox artis* as *felonice*, *murdravit*, *rapuit*, *excambium*, *warrantizare*, and divers others, which cannot be expreſſed by any Periphraſis or Circumlocution. If a Man have a Manſion Houſe, and he and all his Family upon ſome accident are forth of the Houſe part of the Night, and at the

ſame time one come and breaks the Houſe to commit Felony, this is Burglary, although no Man be there, for this is *Domus manſionalis*. So if a Man have two Houſes and inhabit ſometimes in one, and ſometimes in another, and hath Servants in both, and in the Night when his Servants are forth, the Houſe is broke by Thieves, this is Burglary. All Indictments of Burglary, are *quod noctanter fregit*, and the Night to this purpoſe begins at Sunſetting, and continueth to the Sun-riſing. *Vid. Staundford.* Burglar ſhall not have his Clergy. *Dalton* 18 *Eliz. c.* 6

A Burgler, Effractor, oris, m. One that breaks open an Houſe to ſteal. Homo qui domum Burglariter frangit.

Burgh (in *Yorkſhire*) Bracchium.

Burgh *upon* Sands (in *Cumberland*) Exploratorium Caſtra.

Burgh *upon* Stanmore (in *Weſtmorland*) Verteræ, Verteris.

Burghſteed (in *Eſſex*) Cæſaromagus.

Burgh *or* Burk (*the Family*) De Burgo.

To bury (*or inter*) Funero, are. Sepelio, ivi, pultum.

To celebrate the burials of Parents and Anceſtors, Parento, are.

To be buried, Funeror, ari.

Buried (*or Interred*) Sepultus, a, um.

Bodies dead and buried, Concelamata corpora.

Not buried, Intumulatus, um.

A burier of dead Bodies by Night Veſpillo, onis, m.

A burying (*or laying in Earth*) Sepultura, æ, f. Funeratio, nis, f.

A Burial (*or Funeral*) Funeris, n.

A Burying Place (*or Vault*) Conditorium, ii, n.

A common place of Burial, Cavaria, æ, f.

Solemnities at Burials, Exequiarum, f.

The Coſts and Charges of the Burials, Libitina, æ, f.

Of the Duties of Burials, Jus funerum.

Pertaining to Burials, Funerius, a, um.

Buriable (*or that may be buried*) Sepelibilis, le.

To burk Cloth (*as Fullers do*) Enodo, are. Deſquamo, are.

A burling Iron, Forceps lonica.

To burn, Uro, uſſi, uſtum.

To burn (*or ſet on Fire*) Cremare.

To burn ſweet things, Adolesces, ui vel evi, ultum.

To burn in the Hand, Cauterio, are.

To burn (*or ſinge off the Hair of Swine*) Glabreo, es, ere.

Burnt in the Cheek, Cauterizatus mala.

To be burned, Uror.

Burned, Uſtus, a, um. Combuſtus, a, um.

A burning Coal, Pruna, æ, f.

Much burned, Deuſtus, a, um.

Burnd round about, Ambuſtus, um.
Burned to Aſhes, Cineſactus, um.
Burned like a coal, Carbonatus, um.
Burned in the fore-part, Præuſtus, a, um.
Burned in the end and hardned, Adustus, a, um.
Burned in the Hand, Cauteriatus, a, um.
A Burner, Uſtor, oris, m.
A burning (*or ſetting on fire*) Combuſtio, onis, f. Uſtio, onis, f.
A burning about, Ambuſtio, onis, f.
A burning flame, Incendium, ii, n.
A thing burned, Cauſtum, i, n.
That burned on the Spit, Subrenuſta, æ, f,
That may be burned, Combuſtibilis, le.
Who hath power to burn, Causticus, a, um.
To Burniſh (*or Poliſh*) Polio, is, ivi, itum, ire.
Burniſhed (*or Poliſhed*) Politus, a, um.
A Burniſher, Converritor, oris, m.
A Burniſhing (*or Poliſhing*) Poitura, æ, f.
A Burniſhing about, Circumpolitio, onis, f.
Burrow Hill (in *Leiceſterſhire*) Vernemetum, Vernometum, Vernetum.
Burrow-bridge (in *Yorkſhire*) Mons Burgenſis.
A Burſe, Burſa, æ, f.
A Burſer of a College, Burſarius, ii, m.

Burſt in ſunder with a clap or noiſe, as a Bladder full blown, Diſploſus, a, um.
Burſtenneſs (*or falling of the Bowels in the Cods, alſo the Guts and the Yard*) Ramex, icis, m. Hernia, æ, f.
Burſten (*or broken bellied*) Hernioſus, a, um. Ramicoſus, a, um.

B U S

A Buſhel, Modius, ii, m. Buſellus, li, m.
Half a Buſhel, Dimidium modii. Vet. Int. 57. *Spel*, 114. *Fleta* 71. *Stat de menſuris & de Judicio Colliſtrigii*, 2 *Monaſtic. Anglican.* 471. 971.
To be buſied (*or occupied*) *about a thing*, Satago, is, egi, ere. Solicitor, aris.
To buſie ones ſelf, Solicito, are.
Buſied (*or buſie*) Occupatus, a, um.
Buſineſs (*or Affair*) Negotium, ii, n.
A little Buſineſs, Negotiolum, i, n.
Buſie every where, Circumcurrens.
Full of Buſineſs, Negotioſus, a, um.
A buſk that Gentlewomen wear before the Breaſt, to make them go upright, Pectorigium, ii, m.
A Buſkin coming up to the Calf of the Leg, Cothurnus, i, m.
He that weareth Buſkins, Cothurnatus, a, um.
A Buſs (*Ship*) Buſſa, æ, f. *Spel.* 114.

Buſtleham (a place) Buſtelli domus, Biſhamum.

B U T

But, Sed, autem.

A Butcher, Lanius, ii, m. Bovicida, æ, m. Sarcinator, oris, m. Carnarius, ii, m.

A Butcher's Shop (or Shambles) Carnarium, ii, n. Lanarium, ii, n.

A Butcher's Stall, Macera, æ, f.

Butchers Meat, Caro Laniona.

Of or belonging to a Butcher, Laniarius, a, um.

Buth *Iſle, or* Rothſay *near* Galloway (in *Scotland*) Rothesia.

A Butler, Promus, mi. m. Penarius, ii, m.

A Butler (or he that waiteth on one's Cup) Pincerna, æ, c. g. Pocillator, oris, m.

An under Butler, Suppromus, mi, m.

A Butt, Butta, æ, f. Dolium, ii, n.

A Butt of Wine, Butta vini, *Ro. Ent.* 168. So *Duo Dolia*, ſive quatuor Pipas vini Rubei, *Monaſtic. Anglican. part.* 1. *page* 976.

A Butt (or Mark to ſhoot at) Scopus, i, m. Meta, æ, f.

A little Butt, Metula, æ, f.

Butter, Butyrum, ri, n.

A Firkin of Butter, Ruſca butyri.

Buttered, Butyratus, a, um.

Butter-Milk, Lac ſeroſum.

A Buttery, Promptuarium, ii, Cella Cervifiaria, Celſula, æ, Penaria, æ, f.

A Buttock (or Haunch) Clunis, d. g.

To button, Fibulo, are.

Buttoned underneath, Subfibulatus, a, um.

To button (or tye under) Subfibulo, are.

A Button, Fibula, æ, f.

A buttoning, Fibulatio, onis, f.

A buttoner, Fibulator, oris, m.

A button-hole, Retinaculum, i, n. Anſula, æ, f.

A button-maker, Fibularius, ii, m.

A place where Buttons are made and ſold, Fibulatorium, ii, n.

A button (or claſp) for a belt, Offendimentum, i, n.

A buttreſs, prop or pillar which by buildings are ſtayed up, Antheris, idis, f. Fulcrum, i, n. Antidium, m.

Buttreſſes (ſhore-Poſts or Props) Eriſmæ, arum.

Buttrels Buttria.

A Smiths Buttreſs wherewith he pareth Horſes Hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

B U X

Buxton (in *Derbyſhire*) Bacſtenum.

B U Y

To buy, Emo, emi, emptum.

To buy together, Coemo, mis.

To buy to the end to ſell for gain, Promercor. aris.

To buy beforehand (or to buy out of one's hand) Præmercor, aris.

To buy under the Price or Value, or at a low rate, Ademo, emi, emptum.

To buy and ſell and make merchandize, Mercor, aris.

To buy Meat (or Victuals) Opſono, as, avi, are.

To buy often, Empto, are.

To buy again, Redimo, is, emi, ere.

To have a liſt to buy, Emptuio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

A buyer, Emptor, oris, m.

One that buyeth and ſelleth, Mercator, oris, m. Venundator, oris, m.

A great buyer, Emax, acis, adj.

A buyer of forfeited Goods, Sector, oris, m.

He that buyeth any thing at leaſt, and ſelleth it again for advantage, Manceps, cipis, c. g.

A buying, Emptio, onis, f.

A buying together, Coemptio, onis, f.

A buying or ſelling, Nundinatio, onis, f.

Communication of buying and ſelling, Commercium, ii, n.

Things bought at advantage to ſell again, Commercium, ii, n.

Which is often buying, Coemptionalis, le.

Affection or deſire to buy, Emacitas, atis, f.

B Y

By, Per.

A By-path, Devia, æ, f.

By (or nigh together) Juxta, prope.

By reaſon of, Propter.

By it ſelf, Separatim, adv.

By ſome manner, means or reaſon, Aliquatenus.

By ſome place, way or means, Aliqua, adv.

By what means, reaſon or ſort ſoever, Quomodocunque.

By what way or place, Qua.

By chance, Caſu, forte.

C A B

A *Cabbage,* Braſſica, æ, f.

A Cole Cabbage, Braſſica capitata.

A Cabinet, Capſula, æ, f. Phylaxa, æ, f. Scriniolum, li, n.

A little Cabinet, Ciſtellula, æ, f.

A Cabern (or Cabin of a Ship) Stæga, æ, f.

A little narrow Cabin (or dark lodging) Gurguſtium, ii, n. Gurguſtulum.

A Cabin (or Shepherd's Cottage) Tugurium, ii, n.

A Cable Rope, Rudens, entis, m. vel f.

Cables,

Cables, Funes nautici.

Cabbage, Cablicia, orum, n. pl. Among the Writers of the Foreſt-Laws, it ſignifies Bruſhſhood, or Browſe-wood, or rather Wind-fallen-wood. *Manwood*, p. 84. *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 163.

C A E

Caerdronack Bay (in *Cumberland*) Moricamba, Moricambe, æſtus.

Caerlaverock (in *Scotland*) Garbantorigum.

Caerleon (in *Glamorganſhire*) Iſca legio Auguſta, Iſcelegua Auguſti. *Lex.* 11. Auguſta.

Caermalei, Camaletum.

Caermarthen (in *Wales*) Caermardina, Camarthinia, Maridunum.

Caermarthenſhire, Ager Maridunenſis.

Caernarvon, Canarvonia.

Caernarvonſhire, Arvonia.

Caer-ſejoynt, near to *Caernarvon*, Segontium.

Caerwent (in *Monmouthſhire*) Venta Silurum.

C A G

A Cage (or *place to keep Birds in*) Cavea, æ, f. Aviarium, ii, n.

C A I

Caiſhow *Hundred* (in *Hartfordſhire*) Caſſi, Caſſii,

C A K

A Cake, Placenta, æ, f. Panum, i, n.

A wheaten Cake, Farreum, i, n. Adorea, æ, f.

An Oaten Cake, Avenicia, æ, f.

A Spice Cake, Panis dulcarius.

A Cake baked upon the Hearth, Focarius panis.

A Cakeman (or *Paſtry Cook*) Cruſtularius, ii, m.

C A L

To Calcinate (or *bring Metals into Powder*) Calcino, are.

Calcined (or *done into Powder*) Calcinatus, a, um.

To calculate (or *reckon*) Calculo, are.

Calder *River* (in *Yorkſhire*) Calderus.

Callis (in *France*) Britannicus portus. Calliſia, Iccius portus.

A Calendar (or *Almanack*) Calendarium, ii, m.

A Calendar (or *Calendar Book*) or *Books declaring what it does every day*, Hemerologium, ii, n. Diarium, ii, n.

The Calends (or *firſt day of every Month*) Calendæ, arum, f. Singularet.

Pertaining to the Calends, Calendaris, re. Calendarius, a, um.

A Calf, Vitulus, li, m.

Of or belonging to a Calf, Vitulinus, a, um.

The Calf of the Leg, Sura, æ, f.

Calne (in *Wiltſhire*) Calna.

A Caliver, Sclopus, i, m. Æquilibrium, i, n. *i. e.* A handgun, a Piſtol or Snaphance. Equal Weight, or ſtanding weight or equal heighth, becauſe the bore or hole of a Piece muſt be even or equal, or elſe the Piece will break.

To call, Voco, are. Appello, are.

To call back, Revoco, are.

To call upon, Invoco.

Called, Vocatus, a, um.

A calling (*or profeſſion*) Vocatio, onis, f.

Caltraps, Tribuli, orum, n. Murices, um, m. *i. e. Turn pikes or great pricks of Iron, four ſquare, which are caſt in the Enmies way to keep off their Horſe, where the works or bulwarks are loweſt, in the Camp or Town of Garriſon. They are made with four Iron Pricks, ſo joined, that being thrown, one ſtandeth upright.*

Pointed ſharp like a Caltrap, Muricatus, a, um.

To calumniate (*or accuſe craftily, falſly or maliciouſly*) Calumnior, aris.

Calumniation, Calumniatio, onis, f.

CAM

Cambrick, Cameracum, ci, n. Syndon Cameracenſis.

Cambridge Town, Camboricum, Camboritum, Cantabrigia, Grantæ, Grantanus pons.

A Camel, Camelus, li, m. & f.

A Keeper (*or Driver*) *of Camels*, Camelarius, ii, m.

The Driving (*or Keeping*) *of Camels*, Camelaſia ſive Camelaria, æ, f.

Of a Camel, Camelinus, a, um.

Camelot (in *Scotland*) Coria vel Corta Damniorum.

To Camp (*or pitch a Camp*) Caſtrametor, aris.

Camvil (*the Family*) De Camvilla.

A Camp, Caſtra, orum, n. pl.

A ſtanding Camp (*or fortified Place*, Stativa, æ, f.

The pitching of a Camp, Caſtrametatio, onis, f.

The Camp-maſter) Caſtrametator, oris, m. Præfectus caſtrorum.

Of or belonging to a Camp, Caſtrenſis, ſe, adj.

One that followeth the Camp, ready to do any thing, Lixabundus, a, um.

CAN

To cancel (*or raſe out*) Cancello, are.

Cancelled, Cancellatus, a, um.

A Cancelling, Cancellatura, æ, f. *Flet.* 426.

To make Candles of Tallow, Sevo, are.

A Candle, Candela, æ, f.

A little Candle, Lucernula, æ, f.

A Wax Candle, Cereus, ei, m.

A little Wax Candle, Cereolus, li, m.

A Watch Candle, Lucubra, æ, f. Vigiles lucernæ.

The

The Wick, Cotton or Snuff of a Candle, Ellychnium, ii, n. Emunctura, æ, f.

A Candleſtick, Candelabrum, i, n.

He that beareth (or holdeth a Candle) Lucernarius, ii, m.

A Candleſtick whereon Wax Candles are ſet, Ceroferarium, ii, n.

He that beareth (or holdeth) a Wax Candle, Ceroferarius, ii, m.

A branch Candleſtick, Polycandelus, li, m. Lychnucus, ci, m.

A Candle Snuffer, Emunctorium, ii, n. Favillus, li, m.

A Candle-maker, Vid. *Chandler.*

Candlemas day, Feſtum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ virginis.

A Cane (or Reed) Canna, æ, f. Calamus, i, m.

A little Cane, Cannellum, li, n.

A Cane-bank, or place where Canes grow, Cannetum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Canes, Canneus, a, um.

A Can (or Pot) for Beer or Ale, Canna, æ, f. Olla, æ, f. So called becauſe it is hollow, and in ſome Faſhion formed like a great Cane or Reed.

The Gannel Bone of the Throat, Jugulum, li, n.

Cannions of Breeches, Perixyonalia, orum, n.

A Cannon (a piece of Ordnance) Canna Muralis. So called becauſe they are caſt long, after the manner of a great Reed.

A Cannonier, Bombardicus, ci, m.

To ſhoot off a Cannon, Exonerare cannam muralem. Emittere cannam muralem.

A Canon reſident in Cathedral Churches, Canonicus, ci, m.

A Canonſhip, Canonia, æ, f. Canonicatus, ûs, m.

A Canopy, Canopium, ii, n. *Ja. Co.* 130.

Canterbury City (in *Kent*) Cantuaria, Darvernum, Dorbernia, Dorobellum, Durorvernum, Durovernum.

Of Canterbury, Cantuarienſis.

A Cantle (or piece) Fruſtum, i, n. Offa, æ, f.

A cantred (or Hundred of a Shire in Wales) Cantredus, i, m.

Cantlow (the Family) De Cantelupo.

Canvas (or coarſe Linen) Cannabium, ii, n.

CAP

To wear or put on a Cap, Pileare.

A Cap, Cappa, æ, f. *Spel.* Pileus, ei, m.

A little Cap, Pileolus, li, m.

A Night-cap, Cuculio, onis, m. Pileus nocturnus.

A Leather or furred Cap, Cuculio, onis, m. Cappa pellis.

A Woman's Cap (or Bonnet) Colyptra, æ, f.

A Capper (or maker of Caps) Pilearius, ii, m.

A Cap caſe, Mantica, æ, f. Capſula pilea.

A Cap, Vid. *Bay.*

A Cape of a Garment, Capa, æ, f. Collare, is, n.

A Ca-

A Spaniſh Cape, Chlamys, mydis, f. Chlamys hiſpanica.

Capers (*a Fruit uſed in Sallets*) Cappares, um. Inutis, is, f.

Capias, Is a Writ of two ſorts, one before Judgment called (*capias ad reſpondendum*) and if the Sheriff return, *nihil habet in ballia ſua*, &c. then the Proceſs is, *alias Capias*, and *Pluries*, and an *Exigent*, and they are called *capias ad reſpondendum*: Alſo the exigent ſhall be proclaimed five times, if the Party doth not appear he ſhall be outlawed. The other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, being alſo of divers kinds, viz. *capias ad ſatisfaciendum*, *capias pro fine*, *capias utlagatum & inquiras de bonis & catallis*, which at large is declared in *Nat. Brev.*

Capias ad ſatisfaciendum, is a Writ of Execution, after Judgment, lying where a Man recovereth in an Action Perſonal, as Debt or Damages, or Detinue in the King's Court; and he againſt whom the Debt is recovered, and hath no Lands or Tenements, nor ſufficient Goods whereof the Debt may be levied; for in this caſe he that recovereth ſhall have his Writ to the Sheriff, commanding him that he take the Body of him, againſt whom the Debt is recovered, and he ſhall be put in Priſon until Satisfaction is made unto him that recovered.

Capias pro fine, Is where one being by Judgment fined unto the King, upon ſome Offence committed againſt a Statute, doth not diſcharge it according to the Judgment; for by this is his Body taken and committed to Priſon until he content the King for his Fine. *Co. l. 3. c. 12. a.*

Capias Utlagatum, is a Writ of Execution, or after Judgment, which lieth againſt him which is outlawed upon any Suit, by which the Sheriff upon the Receipt thereof, apprehendeth the Party outlawed, for not appearing upon the Exigent, and keepeth him in ſafe Cuſtody until the day of the Return aſſigned in the Writ, and then preſenteth him unto the Court, there further to be ordered for his Contempt.

Capias Utlagatum & inquiras de bonis & catallis, Is a Writ all one with the former next before, but that it giveth a farther power to the Sheriff over and beſide the apprehenſion of the Body, to enquire of his Goods and Chattles, *Capias in withernamium de averiis*, *vid. withernam.*

Capias conductos ad proficiſcendum, Is a Writ that lieth for the taking up of ſuch as having received Preſt-money to ſerve the King, ſlink away and come not in at their time aſſigned, *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 191.

To capitulate, Capitulor, ari.

A Capon, Capo, onis, m. Capus, i, m.

A Caponet, Capunculus, li, m. Heſta, æ, f. *Spel.*

A Capon fatted, Capus ſaginatus.

A Captain, Capitaneus, ei, m. *Ra. Ent.* 492.

A Captain General (or chief Captain over an Army) Dux primarius. Capitaneus Generalis, omnium armorum & exercituum Domini Regis in Anglia, &c.

The Captain of a Troop, Turmarcha, æ, f.

A Captive (or Priſoner) Captivus, a, um,

CAR

A Carravel (or ſwift Bark) Dromo, onis. m. Celox, ocis. f.

A Carbonado, (or Meat broiled on the Coals) Carbonella, æ, f.

A Carbuncle (or precious Stone) Carbunculus, li, m.

A Carcaſs (or dead Body) Cadaver, ris, n. *Fle.* 169.

To card Wool or Flax, &c. Carmino, are.

Carded, Pexus, a, um.

A Card to comb Wool withal, Carptarium, ii, n. Pecten lanaris vel lanarius.

A pair of Cards for Wool, Par hamorum.

A carder of Wool, he or ſhe, Carminator, oris, m. Carminatrix, icis, f.

The carding of Wool, Carminatio, onis, f. Lanificium, ii, n.

Carding and Spinning, Lana ac Tela.

A Card-maker, Cartarius, ii, m.

A pair of Stock cards, Par chartarum: Vid. *Towns.*

Cards to play withal, Chartæ luſoriæ.

Coat cards, Chartæ pictæ.

A pair of Cards, Faſciculus liorum.

A ſingle Card that is no Coat card, Charta ſimplex.

Card-playing (or the Game at the Cards) Chartarum ſeu ſorum pictorum ludus.

A ſuit or ſort of Cards, Familiæ, f. Genus, eris, n.

An Heart, Cor.

A Diamond, Rhombus.

A Club, Trimolium.

A Spade, Vomerculus.

The King, Rex.

The Queen, Regina.

The Knave, Eques.

The Ace, Monas.

The Ten, Decas,

The Nine, Enneas.

The Eight, Ogdoas.

The Seven, Heptas.

The Six, Senio.

The Five, Pentas.

The Four, Quaternio.

The Three, Trias.

The Deuce (or two) Dyas.

The Trump (or turned Card) dex charta, Dominatrix.

The Stock, Sponſio.

The ſmall Cards, Charte nores.

A Card player, Chartarius,

The dealer of the Cards, butor.

Ruſt at a ſuit of Cards, batus.

To deal the Cards, Diſtribu chartas. Impertire vel bere.

To play at Cards, Ludere ctis chartis.

To ſhuffle the Cards, Chartas miſcere.

To cut the Cards, Bipartire chartas.

To pack the Cards, Inſtruere vel componere chartas.

A Card (*or Map*) Charta maris, mappa maritima.

Cradock or Cradock, now called Newton (*the Family*) Caradocus.

Cardigan (in *Wales*) Cardigania.

Cardiganſhire, Ceretica.

Carefully (*or diligently*) Induſtriè, adv. Diligenter, adv.

Careleſs (*or Negligent*) Securus, a, um.

Careleſly (*or Negligently*) Improvide, Officin. brev.

Carisbrook Caſtle (*in the Iſle of Wight*) Keresburga.

Carleon, Vid. *Caerleon*.

Carliſle (*in Cumberland*) Carvalum, Caturactonium, Leucophibia, Luguballia, Luguballum, Luguvallum.

Biſhop of Carliſle, Epiſcopus Carliolenſis.

Carriff (*in Scotland*) Carricta.

To carry, Carrio, are.

To carry away, Abcarrio, are.

Pro 70, 1 *Fol.* 39.

To carry far off (*or ſend away*) Longo, are.

To carry (*or bear*) Porto, are.

Carriage, Carriagium, ii, n. *Ant. Ecc.* 115, 538. 2 *Mon.* 196, 197. *Pry.* 60.

Carriage over to a Place, Advectus, ûs, m.

Money paid for Carriage, Vectura, æ, f.

Carried to, Advectus, a, um.

Carried in Importatus, a, um.

Carried away, Abductus, a, um.

Carried out, Exportatus, a, um.

Carried from one place to another, Tranſportatus, a, um.

Carried (*or Born*) Vectus, a, um.

A Carrier (*or Bearer*) Portitor, oris, m. Advector, oris, m. Bajulus, li, m.

A Carrier (*or driver of Horſes*) Agaſo, onis, m. Vector, oris, m.

A carrier of Letters, Tabellarius, ii, m.

A carrier of a Preſent, Dorophorus, ri, m.

A carrier that goeth on Meſſages, Angarus, ri, m. Curſor, oris, m.

Belonging to carriers of Letters, Tabellarius, a, um.

Carriages, Vehicula, orum, n.

A carrying (*or bearing*) Vectio, onis, f. Portatio, onis, f.

A carrying away (*or from one place to another*) Aſportatio, onis, f. Exportatio, onis, f.

A carrying over, Tranſportatio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to carrying or carriage, Vecticarius, a, um.

A Carpenter, Carpentarius, ii, m. Faber lignarius, ii, m.

A Maſter Carpenter, Architector, oris, m.

A Carpenter's Line, Linea, æ, f. Amuſſis, is, f.

A Carpenter's Rule, Norma, æ, f. Regula, æ, f. Canon, onis, f.

A Carpenter's Plum-rule which he uſeth in ſquaring, Molorthus, i, m.

A Carpenter's Ax, Dolabra, æ, f.

A Carpenter's Shop, Fabrica, æ, f.

A Carpenter's Timber frame for a House, Fabrica materia vel lignaria.

The Carpenter's Art, Ars Fabrica.

Belonging to a Carpenter, Carpentarius, a, um. Fabricus, a, um.

Belonging to a Carpenter's Craft, Fabrilis, le, adj.

A Carpet, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.

A Turky Carpet, Polymita Phrygia.

A Carpet for a Table, Intega, æ, f.

A Carpet, or Cup-board-cloath, Plagula, æ, f.

A Carrack (or great Ship) Carrucha, æ, f. Carraca, æ, f. Carca, æ, f. *Pry.* 341. Ter.

To guide or drive a Cart or Wain, Aurigo, are.

A Car (or Cart) Carrus, i, m. *Rat. Ent.* 538. *Co. Ent.* 526. *Lex.* 19 Carrecta, æ, f.

A Dung cart, Benna, æ, f. Cœnivectorium, ii, n.

A Cart to carry Timber, Sarracum, ci, n,

A Cart or Wain-load, Carectata, æ, f. *Pry.* 97. Careta, æ, f.

A Carr room, Caruca Signata, 1 *Ro.* 525.

A Carman (or Carter) Carectarius, ii, m. Carrucarius, ii, m.

The guiding of a Cart, Aurigatio, onis, f.

The Axle-tree of a Cart, Axis, is, m.

Cart Harneſs, Helcium, ii, n.

The Hoop or Streak of a Cart, Vietus, i, m.

A Cart-ſaddle, Dorſuale, lis, n.

A Cart-houſe, Domus Carraria vel plauſtraria.

The Track of a Cart, Orbita, æ, f.

Of or belonging to a Cart, Carrucarius, a, um. Plauſtrarius, um.

A Carve of Land, Carrucata terræ. It contains as much Land as may be ploughed and laboured in a Year and a Day with one Plough: And is also called *Hilda* or *Hida Terræ*, a word uſed in the old *Britiſh* Laws. Mr. *Lambard*, among his Precedents in the end of his *Eirenarchæ*, tranſlateth *Carrucata terræ*, a Plough-land.

To carve (or grave) Cælo, Sculpo, is, pſi, ptum, ere.

Carved, Cælatus, a, um. Sculptus, a, um. Inciſus, a, um.

Carved with the Images of Beaſts, Belluatus, a, um.

An inſtrument to carve with, Cælum, li, n.

That is, or may be carved, Sculptilis, le, adj.

A Carver (or Graver) Cælatoris, m. Sculptor, oris, m. Inciſor, oris, m.

A Carving, Cælatura, æ, f. Inciſus, ûs, m. Sculptura, æ, f.

To carve Meat, Exartuo, are.

So carved, Exartuatus, a, um.

A Carver that cutteth up Meat, Cibicida, æ, m.

A carving or engraving Knife, Culter ſtructorius.

CAS

A Caſe, Cauſe, Matter, Cauſa, æ, f. Res, rei, f. Negotium, ii, n. Lis, litis, f. Actio, onis, f. Ratio, onis, f. Materia, æ, f. Thema, atis, n. Cauſa, æ, f. Status, ûs, m.

A Caſe to put any thing in, Theca, æ, f.

A Pin caſe, Aciculatrix, æ, f. Acicularium, ii, n.

A Needle-caſe, Acuarium, ii, n. Acutheca, æ, f.

The caſe of a Looking glaſs, Theca ſpeculi.

A Comb-caſe, Pectinarium, ii, n.

A Bow-caſe, Corytus, i, m.

A Knife-caſe, Cultoria Theca.

A Barber's Caſe, Chirurgotheca, æ, f.

A Caſement, Tranſenna, æ, f. Vitrum fenestralis. Clauſtrum, i, n.

To ſcatter or break up a Company of Soldiers, Eloco, are. Exauctoro, are.

A Cark, Caſca, æ, f. 1 *Fol.* 27.

A Casket (or little Coffer) Capſula, æ, f. Scrinium, ii, n.

A little Casket, Scriniolum, li, n. Caſſellula, æ, f.

Of Caſſile (in Ireland) Caſſilenſis, e.

A Caſſock, Saga, æ, f. Sagum, i, n.

A little Caſſock, Sagulum, li, n.

One that weareth a Caſſock, Sagatus, a, um.

A ſeller of Caſſocks, Sagarius, ii, m.

A ſelling of Caſſocks, Sagatia, æ, f.

To caſt away, Abjicio, eci, ectum.

To caſt away often with Diſdain, Abjecto, are.

To caſt (or turn off) Abdico, are.

To caſt Darts (or Arrows) Jaculor, aris.

To caſt as a Jury caſteth (or condemneth) Priſoners, Condemno, are.

To caſt a Meer or Furrow with a Plough, Urbo, are.

Caſt, hurled or thrown down, Jactus, a, um.

Caſt away, Abjectus, a, um.

A javelin caſt or thrown, Lancea excuſſa lacertis.

A caſt (or throw) at Dice, Bolus, i, m.

A caſt (or draught) of a Net, Jactus retis, bolus, i, m.

A caſt (or throw) Jactus, us, m.

Caſter (in Norfolk) Venta Icenorum.

He that caſteth, Jaculator, oris, m.

She that caſteth, Jaculatrix, icis, f.

A caſting againſt, Objectatio, onis, f.

A caſting of an Arrow (or Dart) Jaculatio, onis, f.

A caſting by the Jury, Condemnatio, onis, f.

New-Caſtle upon Tine, Villa novi caſtri ſuper Tinam.

Caſtle or Caſtel (the Family) De Caſtello.

The Caſtle in the Peak (in Derbyſhire) De alto pecco.

Caſtleford (in Yorkſhire near Pontfract) Lagecium, Legiolium.

A Caſtle (or Fortreſs) Caſtrum, i, n. No Subject can build a Caſtle or Houſe of ſtrength imbattelled, or other Fortreſs defenſible, without the Licence of the King, for the danger which might enſue, if every Man at his Pleaſure might do it. *Co. on Lit. p. 5.*

A little Caſtle, Caſtellum, li, n.

Caſtellain, Caſtellanus, i, m.

(*i. e*)

(*i. e.*) *A Captain or Owner of a Caſtle, ſometime called Conſtable of a Caſtle, Bract. lib.* 5. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 16. *& lib.* 2. *cap.* 32. *num.* 2. *Alſo An.* 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 7. In the Books *de Feudis*, you may find *Guaſtaldus* to be almoſt of the ſame ſignification, but ſomething more at large, becauſe it extendeth to thoſe that have the Cuſtody of the King's manſion Houſes, though they be not places of Defence or Strength. *Manwood* Part 1. of his Foreſt Laws, *Pag.* 113. ſaith that there is an Officer of the Foreſt, called *Caſtellanus.*

Caſtle-ward, Caſtel-Gardum aut Wardum Caſtri. It is an Impoſition laid upon ſuch of the King's Subjects as dwell within a certain compaſs of any Caſtle, toward the Maintenance of ſuch as do watch and ward the Caſtle. *Magn. Chart. cap.* 20. & *An.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 48. It is uſed ſometime for the very Circuit it ſelf, which is Inhabited by ſuch as are ſubject to this Service, as in *Stow's Annals, Pag.* 632.

To caſtigate (*or Puniſh*) Caſtigo, are.

Caſual (*or that happeneth by chance*) Caſualis, le, adj. Fortuitus, a, um.

Caſtinets (*or Rattles which Children play with*) Crembala, orum.

CAT

A Cat, Catus, i, m.

A Cataract, Cataracta, æ, f. *i. e.* A Portcullis, a great fl of a Water from a high Pl a Flood-gate: Alſo a Diſeaſe the Eyes, when any hum droppeth out like Gelly.

A Catarrh (*or rheum*) Catarrh i, m.

Catarrick Bridge, Cataract um, Cataractonium.

To catch, or ſnatch, Arripio, ui, eptum, ere.

To catch or draw as it were an Hook, Inuncо, are.

To catch in a Net, Retio, i

A Catch-pol (*ſerjeant or bai* Cacepollus, li, m. Chacepollus, i, m.

Catched (*or caught*) Præhenſ a, um.

Catched in a Net, Irretitus, um. Illaqueatus, a, um.

A catcher by Violence, Rapt oris, m.

A catching by Fraud and Violence, Raptio, onis, f.

Cate (*or Cates, all kind of Victuals except Bread*) Opſonium, ii, n.

A Cater (*or provider of Victuals*) Opſonator, oris, m.

To do the Office of a Cater, Opſonor, ari.

Cathedraticum, i. n. *i. e.* Sum of two Shillings paid to Biſhop by his Clergy, in ackno ledgment of Subjection.

A Cathedral Church, Ecc Cathedralis, aut Epiſcopalis cleſia.

Cathneſs (*in Scotland*) C thania.

Catholick (*or Univerſal*) Cat licus, a, um.

Cattle, Averacia, orum, p. veria, *Spel.* 60.

Catth

Cattle, Horſes or Oxen, Averia, orum, n.

Cattle that draw (or bear) Burdens, Jumenta, orum, n.

Of or belonging to ſuch Cattle, Jumentarius, a, um.

Full of Cattle (or that hath much Cattle) Pecoroſus, a, um.

Of or belonging to all manner of Cattle, Pecorarius, a, um.

A taking in of Cattle to a Foſſ or other place, at a certain rate by the Week, Agiſtamentum, i, n.

A ſtealer of Cattle, Abactor, oris, m. Abigeatus, us, m.

A Tender of Cattle, Pecuarius, i, m.

The Skill of ordering Cattle, Ars pecuaria.

CAU

A Caudle, Sorbillum, li, n. Cyceon, onis, m.

A Caveat, Cautela, æ, f.

A Cave (or Den) Caverna, æ, f.

A little Cave, Cavernula, æ, f.

A Cave for wild Beaſts in the Wood, Luſtrum, tri, n.

Caved (or made like a Cave) Cavus, a, um.

Full of Caves, Cavernoſus, a, um.

Of or pertaining to a Cave, or dwelling in a Cave, Cavaticus, a, um.

A Cauldron, Caldarium, ii. n. Abenum, i, n. Labes, etis, m. Scabus, i, m.

A little Cauldron, Caldariolum, li, n.

A Cauldron maker, Lebetarius, ii, m.

A Caul for Women's Heads, Capillare, is, n. Reticulum capillare.

The Caul or Sewet which covereth the Bowels, Omentum, i, n.

To Caulk (or Cauk) a Ship, Stipo, are. (*i. e.*) To fill the Holes or Chinks of a Ship with Okam and Tow.

A Cauſe, Matter, or Reaſon, Cauſa, æ, f.

To cauſe (or make) Cauſo, are.

To cauſe (or provoke) Incito,

To cauſe (or procure) Excito, are.

Cauſed, Cauſatus, a, um.

Cauſey (or paved place) Calcetum, i, n. Pavimentum, i, n.

A way cauſeyed, Via Calceata *Spel.* 116.

A Cauſtick, Cauſticum, ci, n.

A Cauterie, ſtearing or hot Iron, Cauterium, ii, n.

To cauterize, ſear, burn or cloſe up with ſearing Irons, Ointments or Medicines, Cauterizo, are.

A Caution, Cautio, onis, f.

Cautione admittenda, Is a Writ that lieth againſt a Biſhop holding an Excommunicate Perſon in Priſon for his Contempt, notwithſtanding that he offereth ſufficient caution or aſſurance to obey the Commandments and Orders of holy Church from thenceforth: The Form and further Effect hereof, *vid. Regiſt. orig. p.* 66. & *Fitz. nat. brev. fol* 63.

CAW

Cawood (in *Yorkshire*) Cavoda.

CEA

To cease (or *leave off*) Cesso, are.

Ceased) Cessatus, a, um.

CEL

To Celebrate, Celebro, are.

A Cell, Cella, æ, f.

A Celler, Cellarium, ii, n. Hypogæum, i, n.

A privy Cellar, Conclavia, æ, f.

A little Cellar, Cellula, æ, f. Cellariolum, li, n.

A Wine Cellar, Vinearia, æ, f. Vini Apotheca. Merotheca, æ, f.

He (or *she*) *that hath the charge of a Cellar*, Cellarius, ii, m. Cellaria, æ, f.

Of or *pertaining to a Cellar*, Cellaris, re, adj.

Celsitude, Celsitas, atis, f. Celsitudo, inis, f. (*i. e.*) Highness, Excellency, terms attributed to Princes.

CEM

A Cement wherewith Stones are joined together, Cementum, i, n. Lithocolla, æ, f.

CEN

A Censer, Thuribulum, li, n. Igniculum, li, n.

A Centre (or *Center*) *the Mid of any thing*) Centrum, tri, n.

CER

Cerdiksford *al.* Chardford (in *Hampshire*) Cerdici-vadum.

Ceremony, Ceremonia, æ, f.

Cern (in *Dorsetshire*) Cernel. Cœnobium.

A Cerot (or *Sear Cloth*) Cerotum, i, n.

Certain (or *sure*) Certus, um.

Certainty, Certitudo, inis, f.

Certainly (or *without Doubt*) Certo, adv. Indubitanter,

To Certify, Certifico, are.

A Certificate, Certificatorium, ii, n.

Certiorari Is a Writ issued out of the Chancery to an inferior Court, to call up the Record of a Cause therein depending, that conscionable Justice may be therein ministred, upon c

plaint made by Bill, that the Party which ſeeketh the ſaid Writ hath received hard dealing in the ſaid Court. *Terms of Law, vid.* the divers Forms and Uſes of this in *Fitz-Her. nat. brev. fol.* 242. As alſo the Regiſter both Original and Judicial in the Table *Certiorari.*

C E S

Ceſſavit, A Writ that lieth where the Tenant hath not paid Rent, nor had diſtreſs upon his Land for two Years.

Ceſſion of a Benefice, Ceſſio Beneficii, Is when a Benefice is loſt by taking of another the Parſon ſo taking the other not being qualified according to the Statute of 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13.) and being Inducted into the ſecond. *Whitlock's Reading*, 4.

A Ciſtern to put Water in, Ciſterna, æ, f. Sceptoria, æ, f.

A Ciſtern-Cock by which the Water cometh out, Maſtus, i, m.

Pertaining to a Ciſtern, Ciſternalis, a, um.

C H A

A Chace, Chacea, æ, f.

To chace (or drive) Chacio, are.

A Chafer (or Chafing-diſh) Ignibulum, li, n. Foculus, li, m. Authepſa, æ, f. Ignis receptaculum.

Chaff (or Straw) Palea, æ, f.

A Chaff-houſe, Palearium, ii, n.

Chaffie (or unſavoury) Aceratus, a, um.

Mingled with Chaff, Paleatus, a, um.

Full of Chaff, Aceroſus, a, um.

A Chaffern to heat Water in, Fervorium. ii, n.

A Chain, Catena, æ, f. Torquis, is, f.

A little Chain, Catenula, æ, f. Catella, æ, f.

A Chain of Gold to wear about one's Neck, Catena aurea. Torquis, is, f. Muræna, æ, f.

A little Chain of Gold, Torquillus, i. m.

That weareth a Chain, Torquatus, a, um.

The Chain or Staple Ring faſtned to the Yoke to draw by, Ampron, onis, m.

The Ring of a Chain, Ciclus, i, m.

Chained, Catenatus, a, um. Catenarius, a, um.

A Chaining (or linking) Catenatio, onis, f.

To Chain (or tie in with Chains) Cateno, are.

To chain together, Concatene, are.

A Chair, Cathedra, æ, f. Sella, æ, f.

A Chair of State, Solium, ii, n.

A Chair made with looſe Joints which may be turned every way, Trochum, i, n.

A Compaſs, or half round Chair, Hemicyclus, i, m.

A Privy Chair (or Stool) Sella familiaris & familiarica.

A chair (or working) Woman, Operaria, æ, f.

Chaired (or Stalled) Cathedratus, a, um.

Of or pertaining to a Chair (or Seat) Cathedralis, le. Cathedrarius, a, um.

Chalk, Creta, æ, f.

A Chalk-pit, Cretarium, ii, n. Cretæ fodina.

Chalky, or full of Chalk, Cretosus, a, um.

Laid (or marked) with Chalk, Cretatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Chalk, Cretaceus, a, um.

A Chalker (or he that worketh in Chalk) Cretarius, ii, m.

A piece of Chalk, Cretula, æ, f.

A Chaldron, Chaldra, æ, f. Celda, æ, f.

A Chaldron of Coals, Celda carbonum. *Pry*, 183.

To Challenge, Calumpnio, are.

A Challenge, Calumpnia, æ, f. *Spel.* 116. *Co. Lit.* 155. Calangium, ii, n. Challenge is a word common as well to the *English* as to the *French*, and sometimes signifieth to claim. sometimes in respect of Revenge, to challenge in the Field: Sometimes in respect of Partiality or Insufficiency to challenge in a Court, Persons returned on a Jury. Challenge made to the Jurors, is either made to the Array, or to the Polls. Challenge to the Array, is where Exception is taken to the whole Number, as Impanelled partially; Challenge to or by the Poll, is where Exception is taken to one or more as not indifferent, *Co. on Lit.* 2. *c.* 12. *Sect.* 234. By Common Law the Prisoner upon an Indictment or Appeal might challenge peremptorily 35, which was under the Number of three Juries: But now by the Statute of 22. *H.* 8. the Number is reduced to 20 in Petty Treason, Murder and Felony. But by the Statute of 1 and 2 *Philip* and *Mary*, the Common Law is revived, and in any Treason, the Prisoner shall have his Challenge to the Number of 35. But if he be a Lord of Parliament, and a Peer of the Realm, and is to be tried by his Peers; he shall not Challenge any of his Peers at all, for they are not sworn as other Jurors be, but find the Party Guilty or not Guilty upon their Faith and Allegiance to the King; and they are Judges of the Fact, and every of them doth separately give his Judgment, beginning at the lowest. But a Subject under the degree of Nobility may in case of Treason or Felony challenge for just Cause as many as he can, if he can alledge Cause of Favour or Malice. Principal Challenges to the Poll may be reduced to four Heads. 1. *Propter honoris respectum*, as any Peer of the Realm, or Lord of Parliament for these in respect of Honour and Nobility, are not to be sworn on Juries; and if need Party will challenge him, he may challenge himself, for by *Magna Charta* it is provided

nec ſuper eum ibimus, nec eum mittemus, niſi per legale judicium parium ſuorum, aut per legem terræ. A Peer of the Realm ſhall not be impanelled, where any of the Commons is to have a Trial, *Coke ſupra.*

2. *Propter defectum,* for want or default.

1. *Patriæ,* as Aliens born.

2. *Libertatis,* as Villeins or Bondmen.

3. *Annui cenſus,* i. e. *Liberi tenenti,* As if any of the Jury impanelled cannot diſpend 10*l.* by the year of his own freehold.

4. *Hundredorum, vicini vicinorum facta præſumuntur ſcire.*

5. *Propter Affectum,* for Affection or Partiality, as if the Juror be *conſanguineus,* of Blood or Kindred to either Party: This is a principal Challenge; for the Law preſumeth that one Kinſman doth favour another more a Stranger. If either Party labour the Juror, and give him any thing to give his Verdict, this is a principal Challenge; but if either Party labour the Jury to appear, and try his Conſcience; this is no Challenge at all; but lawful for him to do it.

6. *Propter delictum,* For Crime; being a Maxim in the Law, *Redditur a ſacramento infamis.*

To Challenge (*or take to himſelf*) Arrogo, are. Vendico, are.

To Challenge into the Field, Provoco, are. Provocare ad pugnam. Lacesſere ad certamen.

A Letter of Challenge (*or Defiance*) Literæ provocatoriæ. Chartæ provocationis ad certamen.

A Challenge (*or Challenging*) Provocatio, onis, f. Provocatio ad Pugnam.

Challenged, Provocatus, a, um.

A Challenger, Provocator, oris, m.

A Challenger at a Prize (*or fighting with Swords*) Mirmillo, onis, m.

A Challenger at all Games, Pantathlus, i, m.

Belonging to a Challenge (*or Challenging*) Provocatorius, a, um.

A Chalice, Challice (*or Cup*) Calix, icis, m.

A Chamber, Camera, æ, f.

A Bed Chamber, Cubiculum, i, n. Dormitorium, ii, n.

Of the Bed Chamber, Cubicularius, a, um.

Belonging to a Chamber, Cameralis, le, adj. *Spel.* 117. 2 *Mon.* 338.

A Chamber of Preſence in a King or Prince's Court, Cubile Salutatorium. Solium. Majeſtatis. Cameta Regia præcipua.

A Bride-Chamber, Thalamus, i, m.

A Chamberlain (*he or ſhe that waiteth in a Chamber*) Cubicularius, ii, m. Lectiſterniatrix, icis, f.

Lord Chamberlain, Dominus altus Camerarius Angliæ.

Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, Dominus Camerarius hoſpitii Domini Regis.

A Chamberlain of a City, Camerarius, ii, m. *Spel.* 116. There are two Officers of this name in the King's Exchequer, who were wont to keep a Controlment of the Pels of the Receits and Exitus, they keep the Keys of the Treasury, where the Leagues of the Kings Predecessors, and divers ancient Books do remain. There is mention of this Officer in the Statute *Anno* 34 & 35 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 16. Also Chamberlain of the Exchequer, *Anno* 51 *H.* 3. Star. 5. And *Anno* 10 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 11. And *Anno* 14. *ejusdem*, *cap.* 14. And *Anno* 26 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2.

Chamberlain to the Queen, Camerarius Dominæ Reginæ.

A Vice Chamberlain, Vice-camerarius, ii, n.

The joining of Chambers together, Conclavia, æ, f.

A Chamber-maid, Pedisequa, æ, f. Ornatrix, icis, f.

A Chamber-pot, Matula, æ, f. Scaphium, ii, n.

Chamblet, Sericum undulatum.

A Garment of Camblet, Vestis undulata vel cymatilis.

To make chamfering or rebats in stones or tombs, Strio, are.

Chamfered, Striatus, a, um,

A Chamfer, or Chamfering, Stria, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a Chanel or Gutter in Stones of Pillars or Tombs.

Champaigne (the Family) De Campania.

Champerty, or Champarty, Campipartia, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 368. It is derived from the *French* word *Champarter*, which signifieth to divide a Field. In our Common Law it is a Bargain with the Demandant or Tenant, Plaintiff or Defendant to have part of the thing in Suit (be it Lands or Goods) if he prevail therein, for maintenance of him in that Suit, *Fitz-Her. nat. brev. fol.* 171. *Coke* 2 *part Instit. c.* 3. Every Champerty is Maintenance, but every Maintenance not Champerty, for Champerty is but a species of Maintenance, which is the Genus. *Leigh Philolog. Com.* fol. 38. One may have a Writ of Champerty where two Men are impleading, and one gives the half, or part of the thing in Plea, to a third Man, to maintain him against the other, then the Party grieved may have this Writ of Champerty against this third Man. Vide the *Stat. Articuli super Chart. c.* 11.

A Champerter, Campiparticeps, ipis. *Spel.* 117. Champerters are those that move suits, or cause to be moved, either by their own Procurement or by others, and sue them at their own Costs, to have part of the Land, Goods or Gains in Variance. *Anno* 33 *Ed.* 1. *Coke Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 8. *Sect.* 500.

Champflour (the Family) De Campo Florido.

A Champion (or valorous fighter) Campio, onis, m. *Spel.* 118. (*i. e.*) One that fights combats in his own or another's Quarrel.

Champian (or plain) ground, Campus vel planities campeſtris.

Chance-medley, Infortunium, ii, n.

Chance-medley, or Homicide by Infortunitum, is when one ſlain caſually, and by miſadventure, without the will of him that doth the Act; of this no Appeal doth lie. It is fitly ſo called, for in it Men are aſſembled (or committed) together by meer chance, and upon ſome unlooked for occaſion, without any former Malice. It is corrupted from *Chaudmelle*, which ſignifieth hot and ſuddain debate. *Rixa* in the Civil Law, whence in *Scotland* *Chaudmelle* is oppoſed againſt forethought Felony, as Manſlaughter with us againſt Murder. *Selden's* Notes upon *Heng.* If a Man caſteth a Stone, or ſhooteth an Arrow, and another that paſſeth that way is killed, this manner of killing is Manſlaughter by Miſadventure or Chance-Medley, for he which doth ſhall have his Pardon of Grace, as appeareth by the *Statute of 6 Ed. 1. c. 9.* and he ſhall forfeit his Goods in ſuch manner, as he that ſhall kill a Man in his own Defence: for the Life of a Man is a thing precious, and favoured in the Law, ſo that a Man that killeth another in his own Defence, or *per infortunium*, without any intent, this is not Felony, and yet in ſuch Caſes, he ſhall forfeit his Goods and Chattels, for the great regard that the Law hath to the Life of a Man, 5. *Rep.* Caſes of Execution. But if he that committeth this Manſlaughter, was doing an unlawful Act, as caſting Stones in an Highway where Men uſually paſs, or ſhooting Arrows in a Market-place or ſuch like, whereby a Man is killed, it is Felony at leaſt. *Leigh Phil. Comſ.* 38, 39.

Chancing or happening by chance, Fortuitus, a, um

By chance, Forte, Fortuito, adv.

A Chantel of a Church, Cella, æ, f. Adytum, i, n.

A Chancellor, Cancellarius, ii, m.

Lord Chancellor of England, Dominus Cancellarius Angliæ. So called, becauſe it is his part to cancel if he find any Act, Matter or Decree obtained, which may any way prejudice his Prince or the Commonwealth; which cancelling is made with Lines drawn a-croſs like a Lettice, which in Latin is called *Cancelli*. In other Kingdoms, as alſo in ours, Chancellor is a Title given to him that is the Chief Man, for matter of Juſtice, (in Civil Cauſes eſpecially) next unto the Prince. For whereas all other Juſtices in our Commonwealth, are tyed to the Law, and may not ſwerve from it in Judgment. The Chancellor hath in this a more abſolute Power, to moderate and temperate the written Law, ordering all things *Juxta æquum & bonum*. And therefore *Staundford Prærog. cap.* 20. *fol.* 65. ſaith that the Chancellor hath two Powers, one Extraordinary, the other Ordinary, meaning that tho' by his ordinary Power in

in ſome caſes, he muſt obſerve the Form of proceeding as other ordinary Judges, yet that in his extraordinary Power he is not limited by the written Law, but by Conſcience and Equity, according to the Circumſtances of the Matters in Queſtion. He that beareth this Magiſtracy and High Office, is called the Lord Chancellor of *England*. *Anno* 7 *R.* 2. *cap.* 14. and by the Statute *Anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 18. The Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of *England* have all one Power.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cancellarius & ſubtheſaurarius Scaccarii Domini Regis, *Anno* 6. *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. whoſe Office hath been thought by many to have been created for the qualifying Extremities in the Exchequer; he ſitteth in the Court and in the Exchequer-Chamber, and with the reſt of the Court, ordereth things to the King's beſt benefit; he is always in Commiſſion with the Lord Treaſurer, for the letting of Lands that come to the Crown by the diſſolution of Abbies, and hath by Privy Seal from the King, Power with others, to compound for forfeiture of Bonds and Forfeitures upon Penal Statutes; he hath alſo much to do in the Revenue come by the Diſſolution and Firſt-fruits, as appeareth by the Acts and Statutes of uniting them to the Crown.

Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, Cancellarius Ducatûs & Comitatûs Palatini Domini Regis Lancaſtriæ. *Anno Ed.* 6. *cap. Anno* 5. *ejuſ. cap.* 26. Whoſe Office is principally in that Court to judge and determine all Controverſies between the King and his Tenants of the Dutchy Land, and otherwiſe to direct all the King's Affairs belonging to the Court.

The Chancery Court, Cancellaria, æ, f. Chancery is the Court of Equity and Conſcience moderating the rigour of other Courts that are more ſtrictly tied to the Letter of the Law, whereof the Lord Chancellor of *England* is the Chief Judge. *Cromp. Juriſdict. fol.* or elſe the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal ſince the Stat. 5 *cap.* 18. Mr. *Cambden* ſaith in his *Britannia*, *p.* 114. of the laſt Impreſſion, that Chancery taketh the Name of Chancellor. The Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Broad or Great Seal, 12 Maſters of Chancery whereof the Maſter of the Rolls is chief; next unto theſe are the Maſters of the Chancery, then the 6 Clerks, the Examiners, a Serjeant at Arms, Usher and Cryer of the Court, the Clerks of the Courts otherwiſe called Courtſetters, the Clerks of the Pettibag, and the Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, the Protonotary or Regiſter, the Controller of the Hamper, the Clerk of Appeals; the Seaſer, the Chafe-Wax, the

f the Faculties, the Clerk of the tents, Clerk of the *Star-Chamber*, the Clerk of Preſenta-ons, the Clerk of Diſmiſſions, e Clerk of Licences to alienate, e Clerks of the Enrollments, e Clerk of the Protections, e Clerk of the Court of ards, the Clerk of the Sub-ena's, the Clerks of the Cha-l, now in Number 7, which ve the keeping of the Rolls, ng in the Chapel, adjoining l belonging to the Manſion the Maſter of the Rolls. All hich ſee in their proper Places l Alphabets.

A Tallow-chandler (or ſeller or er of Tallow Candles) Seba-, oris, m. Venditor Cande-um.

A Wax-chandler, Cerarius, ii, Lychnopœus, i, m.

A Chanel, Canal (or Gutter) alis, is, f. vel m. Gloaca, æ, mbrex, icis, m.

A little Chanel, Canaliculus, i, aqualiculus, i, m.

The Chanel of a River, Alveus, m.

A Change, Cambium, ii, n. .10.

To Change (or Exchange) Mo-, Cambire Denarios. *Ry.*

Bills (or Letters) of Change or hange, Literæ Cambitoriæ, 146.

Changed, Mutatus, a, um.

A Garment of changeable Silk, is Soriculata vel furcu-

Changeable of Colour, Diſcolor, adj.

A Chanter (or chief Singer) in a Church, Cantor, oris, m. Præ-centor, oris, m.

A Chap (or Chink) Rima, æ, f.

A little Chap, Rimula, æ, f.

Chapped (or Chinked) Rimatus, a, um.

The Chapiter of a Pillar, Epiſty-lium, ii, n.

A Chaplain, Capellanus, i, m. Sacellanus, i, m. A Chaplain is he that performeth Divine Ser-vice in a Chapel, and it is uſed in our Common Law ordinarily for him that is depending upon the King or other Great Perſo-nages, for the Inſtruction of him and his Family, the executing of Prayers and Preaching in his Private Houſe, where common-ly they have a Chapel for that purpoſe, as *Anno* 31. *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. where it is ſet down what perſons may priviledge one or more Chaplains to diſcontinue from their Benefices for the par-ticular Service.

Chapman, Inſtitor, oris, m.

Belonging to Chapmanry, In-ſtitorius, a, um. Emporeticus, a, um.

Chapmanſhip, Emporeuma, atis, n. Ars Inſtitoria.

A Chapel, Capella, æ, f.

A little Chapel, Capellula, æ, f.

A Chapelry (or Hamlet with a Chapel in it) Capellania, æ, f. Capellaria, æ, f. *Lex.* 26. 1 *Mon.* 577.

A Chapter of a Book, Caput, itis, n. capitulum, i, n.

A Dean and Chapter, Decanus & Capitulum. Chapter ſignifi-eth in the Common and Canon Law (whence it is borrowed) *Congregationem Clericorum in eccle-ſia*

ſia cathedrali, conventuali, vel collegiata: Why this Collegiate company ſhould be called *capitulum, i. e.* a little head, of the Canoniſts, is for that this Company, or Corporation is a kind of Head, not only to rule and govern the Dioceſs in the vacation of the Biſhoprick, but alſo in many things to adviſe the Biſhop when the See is full. *D. Cowell vid. Panormitan. in cap. extra, de reſcriptis.*

A Chapter-Houſe, Exedra, æ, f.

Charcoal (or Coal made of Wood,) Carbo, onis, m.

To charge (or command) Mando, are.

A Charge or Commandment, Mandatum, i, n.

He to whom a charge is given, Mandatarius, a, um.

An Aſſignment to a Charge (or Office) Delegatio, onis, f.

To lay to one's Charge, Accuſo, are.

Laid to one's Charge, Objectus, a, um.

Charge (or Coſt) Sumptus, i, m. Impenſa, æ, f.

Chargeable (or coſtly) Sumptuoſus, a, um.

A Charger (or great Platter) Lanx, cis, f. Patina, æ, f. Catinus, i, m.

Charing-croſs, Crux Chariniana.

A Chariot, Currus, us, m. *Ra. Ent.* 588. *Co. Ent.* 526. *Lex.* 19.

The Axle-tree (or chief Tree of a Chariot) Longale, is, n.

To charm (or inchant) Incanto, are.

A Charm (or Inchantment) Incantamentum, i, n.

A Charmer, Incantator, ris, m.

A Charter, Deed, or Writing Privilege, Charta, æ, f. Char or Deed is ſo called from Latin *Charta*, quia ſcribi ſo bant. It is called *Magna Charta*, not for the length or la neſs of it, (for it is but ſhor reſpect of the Charters gran of private things to private ſons) but it is called the g Charter in reſpect of the g Weightineſs, and weighty g neſs of the matter contained it, in few words, being the fo tain of all the fundamental L of this Realm, and therefo it may be ſaid of it, tha is *magnum in parvo*. The N bles and Great Officers w to be ſworn to the Obſervan of it. *Coke on Lit. l.* 2. *Sect.* 108. and *Epiſt.* 8. *Rep. Proeme to his* 2. *part of Inſt.* It is called *Magna Charta*, in ſpect to the *Charta de Fo* It is the quinteſſence of whole bulk of the Politick our Nation, the Charter of People's Right, the Hedge their Property, and the ſtreng of their ſecurity.

It hath been confirmed abo 30 times, and commanded to put in Execution, and w bought with the Blood of Nobility, and *Engliſh* Ancell in thoſe troubleſome times King *John*, and *Henry* his Son. is in our Books called, *charta libertatum, & communis libertas gliæ*, or *Libertates Angliæ*, *de libertatibus*. Magna Ch Judge *Doderidge*. *Coke on Lit. Supra.*

Charte

Charters of Lands are Writings, Deeds, Evidences and Instruments made from one Man to another, upon ſome Eſtate conveyed or paſſed between them of Lands or Tenements, ſhewing the Names, Place, and Quantity of the Land, and the Eſtate, Time and Manner of the making thereof, the Parties to the Eſtate delivered and taken, the Witneſſes preſent at the ſame, with other Circumſtances. *Terms of Law.*

Charters are called Muniments, *a muniendo, quia muniunt, & defendunt hereditatem.*

The Purchaſer of Land ſhall have all the Charters, Deeds and Evidences, as incident to the Lands, *& ratione terræ*, that he may the better defend the Land himſelf, having no Warranty to recover in Value; for the Evidences of it are as it were the Sinews of the Land, the Feoffor being not bound to Warranty, hath no uſe of them: Alſo he ſhall have all Deeds and Evidences, which are Materials for the Maintenance of the Title of the Land. *Coke 9 Rep. Anna Kingſfield's* Caſe. *Coke on Lit. l. 1. c. 1. f. 1.* Lord *Buckhurſt's* Caſe, 1 *Rep.* 1.

Charter-Party, Chartaparſ. x, f.

Charter-Party of affreightment, Chartapartita de affrectamento.

Chaſes, Margines ferrei.

Chattels, Catalla, orum, n. Chattels is a *French* Word, and ſignifieth Goods, which by a word of art we call *Catalla*; it ſignifieth all Goods moveable, and unmoveable, except ſuch as be of the nature of Freehold, or parcel thereof. *Cowell's Interp.* verb. cattels. *Kitchin fol.* 32. verb. *catalla.* Some hold that ready Money is neither Goods nor Chattels, nor Hawks nor Hounds, becauſe they be *feræ naturæ.* Dr. *Cowell* (in his Interpreter) gives this witty reaſon why Money is not to be accounted Goods or Chattels, becauſe, ſaith he, Money of it ſelf is not a thing of worth, but by the Conſent of Men, and ſo for their eaſier Traffick or Permutation of things neceſſary for their Life. *Coke on Lit. lib. 2. c. 11. Sect. 177.* but our Law accounts Money to be Chattels. Goods or Chattels are either,

1. Perſonal, as Horſes and other Beaſts, Houſehold-Stuff, Bows, Weapons, &c. called Perſonal, becauſe for the moſt part they belong to the perſon of a Man, or becauſe they are to be recovered by perſonal Actions.

2. Real, becauſe they concern the Reality, as terms for Years of Lands and Tenements, Wardſhips.

The word Goods in the Common Law comprehends ſuch things, as be either with, or without Life, as a Horſe or Bed. *Kitchin. Bona dividuntur in mobilia & immobilia; mobilia rurſum dividuntur in ea quæ ſe movent, & quæ ab aliis moventur.* Coke on

Lit. *ubi ſupra*: But by the Common Law no Eſtate of Inheritance or Freehold is comprehended under theſe words, *Bona & Catalla*, *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 42. The Civil Law ſometimes puts a difference between *moventia* and *mobilia*, underſtanding by *moventia* ſuch Goods as actively and by their own accord do move themſelves, as Horſes, Oxen, Sheep and Cattle, and by *mobilia* ſuch Goods as paſſively are moveable, or removeable, from one place to another, as Apparel, Pots and Pans; yet regularly and for the moſt part, by Moveables are indifferently underſtood Goods both actively and paſſively moveable. Immoveables are thoſe Goods which otherwiſe be termed Chattels real; for that they do not immediately belong to the Perſon, but to ſome other thing by way of Dependency, as Trees growing on the Ground, or Fruit growing on the Trees, or a Leaſe or Rent for Term of Years, but not Lands, Tenements, or Frank-Tenement.

A Chauntrey, Cantaria, æ, f.

Chaumont or Chaumond (the Family) De calvo monte.

Chaworth (the Family) De Cadurcis.

CHE

To cheapen (or aſk the price of any thing) Commercor, aris. Licitor, ari. Rogare pretium.

A cheapner of Wares, Licitator, oris, m.

A cheapning, Licitatio, onis, f.

Cheapneſs, Viliſtas, atis, f.

Cheap, Vilis, le, adj.

To cheat, cozen or deceive, Defraudo, are.

A Cheater (or Cozener) Fraudator, oris, m. Deceptor, oris, m. Æruſcator, oris, m.

To make Chequer-work, or other little work with ſmall pieces coloured, as in Tables, Floors and Pavements. Vermiculo, aris.

A ſmall piece that Men make Chequer-work with, Teſſellarium, ii, n. Opus Teſſellarium.

Made Chequerwiſe, or in Chequer-work, Teſſellatus, a, um.

A Cheek, Gena, æ, f. Mala, æ, f.

Chelmsford (in Eſſex) Canonium. Cæſaromagus.

Chelſey, Schelfega.

Cheney (the Family) De Caneto. De Caneto.

Chensford or Chernford (in Eſſex) Canonium.

Cheeſe, Caſeus, i, m.

Soft Cheeſe, Caſeus recentes, tæ lactentes.

Cheeſe-Rennet (or the ſtuff which turneth Milk into Curd) Coagulum, i, n.

A Cheeſe-Preſs, Caſearium, is, n.

A Cheeſe-Fat, (or Cheeſe-Vat) Fiſcella, æ, f. Forma caſearia.

A Cheeſe-Rack, Crematra, æ, f.

Old Salt Cheeſe, Tyrotarichus, i, m.

A Cheese-Cake, Placenta galatica. Quadra placentæ. Epigrum, i, n.

A Cheesemonger, Caseārius, ii, m.

Pertaining to Cheese, Caseārius, um.

Chepstow (in Monmouthshire) Brigulia.

To churn (or make Butter) Butyrum agitare.

Cherisey (in Surry) Ceroti insula. Certesia. Cervi insula.

A Cherry, Cerasum, i, n.

A Cherry-tree, Cerasus, i, f.

A Chest (or Coffer) Cista, æ, f. Arca, æ, f. Capsa, æ, f.

A little Chest, Cistula, æ, f. Cibella, æ, f.

A Chest-maker, Arcarius, ii, m. Scriniarius, ii, m.

Chester City, or West-Chester (in Cheshire) Chestria. Chestrum. Devi & Devana urbs. Deunana. Duinana. Legio. x. x. Victrix.

Bishop of Chester, Episcopus Cestrienſis vel Gestrienſis.

Chester (the Family) De Cestria.

Chester on the Street (in the Bishoprick of Durham.) Condercum.

Cheverill, (Aluta hædina. (*i. e.*) *Leather made from the Skin of a Kid Goat.*

Chevage or Chiefage, Chevagium, ii, n. It is a Sum of Money paid by Villeins to their Lords in acknowledgment of their Bondage, for their several Heads; Chevage of the *French* word *Chief*, as if it were the Service of the Head, of which Cowel saith, *Chivagium dicitur recognitio in signum subjectionis & Domini de Capite suo. Lambard* writeth it Chivage, but it it more properly written Chiefage.

A Cheveron, Tignum, i, n. Cheverons, are the strong Rafters and Chiefs that meet at the Top of the House to hold up the Tiles and Covering of the House.

Chevisance, Chevisantia, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a Bargain or Contract, *Anno* 37 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. *&* *Anno* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 5. *&* 8 *Anno* 10 *R.* 2. *cap.* 1 *Anno* 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 5.

CHI.

A Chibbol (or little Onion) Cepula, æ, f.

Chichester (in Sussex) Ciceastria. Ciceſtria.

Bishop of Chichester, Episcopus Ciceſtrenſis.

A Chick (or Chicken) Gallinaceus, i, m. Pullus gallinaceus. Gallinæ Pullus.

A Chicken newly hatched, Pullicenus, i, um.

Breed of Chickens or other Fowl, Pullities, ei, f.

A Child, Infans, antis, c. g.

A little Child, Infantulus, i, m.

Great with Child, Prægnans, tis, adj. Gavida, æ, f.

A Woman lying in Child bed, Puerpera, æ, f.

The time of a Woman's lying in Child-bed, Puerperium, ii, n.

Child-birth or Child-bed, Partus, ûs, m.

Childhood

Childhood (or Infancy) Infantia, æ, f. Pueritia, æ, f.

Children, Liberi, orum, m. Sing. caret.

A Chimney, Caminus, i, m.

The ſhank or tunnel of a Chimney, Infumibulum, i, n. Fumarium, ii, n.

A Chimney-ſweeper, Mundator, ſive Purgator caminorum.

To ſtop Chinks, Obſtipo, are.

A Chink (or cleft) Rima, æ, f. Fiſſura, æ, f.

He that ſtoppeth Chinks, Obſtipator, oris, m.

Having the Chinks ſtopped, Obſtipatus, a, um.

The Chin, Mentum, i, n.

To chip Bread, Diſtringere cruſtas Panis. Summas cruſtas panis diſtringere.

To chip with an Ax, Aſcio, is, ivi Dedolo, are.

To chip round about with a Ax, Circumdolo, are.

A Chip (or Chippings, ſuch as Carpenters hew off) Segmen, inis, n. Segmentum, i, n. Aſſula, æ, f. Secamentum, i, n. Ramentum, i, n.

Chips to kindle Fire, Fomes, itis, m.

The chipping of Bread, Reſegmina Panis. Quiſquiliæ cruſtarum.

A Chirographer, Chirographarius, ii, m. Chirographus Finium. Chirographator, oris, m. *Ry.* 19. (*i. e.*) An Officer of the Court of Common Pleas that ingroſſeth the Fines. Chirographarius Finium & Concordiarum, ſignifieth in our Common Law him *in Communi Banco*, the Common Bench Office, that ingroſſeth Fines in that Court acknowledged, into a perpetual Record, after they be acknowledged and fully paſſed by thoſe Officers, by whom they are formerly examined, and that writeth and delivereth the Indentures of them unto the Parties; *Anno* 2 *H.* 3. 11. *Weſt's* Symbol. *part* 2. Title Fines, Sect. 114. and 129. *Fitz. Herb. Nat. Brev. fol.* 147. The Officer maketh two Indentures, one for the Buyer, another for the Seller, and maketh one other Indented Piece, containing alſo the effect of the Fine, which he delivereth to the *Cuſtos Brevium*, which Indented piece is called the foot of the Fine. The Chirographer alſo or his Deputy, doth publickly claim all the Fines in the Court, every Term, according to the Statute; and then repairing to the Office of the *Cuſtos Brevium*, there endorſeth the Proclamations on the back ſide of the Foot thereof, and always keepeth the Writ of Covenant, as alſo the Note of the Fine.

The Chirograph of a Fine, Chirographum Finis. 5 *Co.* 39.

A Chirurgeon (or Surgeon) Chirurgus, i, m.

Chirurgerie, Chirurgia, æ, f.

A Chiſel, Scalper, ri, m. Scalprum, pri, n. Celtis, is, f.

A little Chiſel, Scalpellum, i, n. Scalpulum, i, n.

A Chitterling, Omaſum, i, n. Faliſcus venter.

A ſmall Gut or Chitterling, Hilla, æ, f. & Hilla, orum, n.

CHY.

Chymiſt (*or Alchymiſt*) Alchymiſta, æ, n.

CHO

To choak (*or ſtrangle*) Strangulare. Suffoco, are.

Choaked (*or ſtrangled*) Strangulatus, a, um.

Choaker (*or ſtrangler*) Suffocator, otis, m.

Choaking, Suffocatio, onis, f.

To choooſe (*or elect*) Eligo, is, lectum, ere.

Choſen, Electus, a, um.

Choice (*or Election*) Electio, onis, f.

To chop (*or cut off*) Trunco, are.

Chopped off) Truncatus, a, um.

Chopper off, Truncator, oris, m.

Chopping off, Truncatio, onis, f.

Chopping knife, Culter herbarius.

Chop, Diviſura, æ, f.

Chorifter (*or Querifter*) Chorus, ii, m.

CHR

Chryſolite, Chryſolithus, i, m. a kind of Jaſper Stone, ing with a Golden Colour through.

Chryſtal, Cryſtallum, i, n.

Chriſt, (*our only anointed Lord and Saviour*) Chriſtus, i, m.

Chriſtendom, Chriſtianiſmus, i, m. Chriſtianum dominium, ſeu Imperium. Orbis Chriſtianus.

To Chriſten (*or Baptize*) Baptizo, are.

A chriſtening (*or baptizing*) Baptiſmus, i, m.

A Chriſtian, Chriſtianus, i, m.

Chriſtianity (*or Chriſtianiſm*) Chriſtianitas, atis, f.

Chriſtmas-day, Feſtum natalis Domini.

Chriſt-church (*in Hampſhire*) Interamna. Fanum Chriſti.

A Chronicle (*or Cronicle*) Chronicum, ci, n. Sed potius Chronica, orum, n. Annales, ium, m.

A Chronicler (*or Writer of Chronicles*) Chronicus, i, m. Chronographus, i, m.

Chronography, (*or deſcription of time*) Chronographia, æ, f.

Chronology, Chronologia, æ, f.

Chryſocolla (*or Gold ſolder wherewith Goldſmith's ſolder Gold and other Metals*) Borax, acis, f.

CHU

A Church (*or Temple*) Eccleſia, æ, f.

A Pariſh Church with the appurtenances, Rectoria, æ, f.

A Collegiate Church, Eccleſia Collegiata.

A Church-Robber, Sacrilegus, i, m.

A Churchwarden, Gardianus Eccleſiæ. Churchwardens are Officers yearly choſen by the conſent

conſent of the Miniſter and Pariſhioners, according to the Cuſtom of every ſeveral place, to look to the Church, Churchyard, and ſuch things as belong to both, and to obſerve the Behaviour of their Pariſhioners, for ſuch Faults as appertain to the Juriſdiction or Cenſure of the Court Eccleſiaſtical. Theſe are a kind of Corporation enabled by Law to ſue for any thing belonging to their Church, or poor of their Pariſh. Vid. *Lambard* in his Pamphlet of the Duty of Churchwardens.

A Church-yard, Cœmeterium, ii, n. Sepulcretum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Men of the Church, Sacerdotalis, le, adj.

Womens Churchings, Puerperarum gratitudines.

CIC

Cicely (or Cecilia) A Woman's Name, Cecilia, æ, f.

CID

Cider, Sicera, Pomacea. Pomatium, ii, n. Vinum pomaceum.

CIL

Cilerie, Silerium, ii, n. Voluta, æ, f. Or Drapery wrought on the heads of Pillars or Pe and made like Cloth or Le turning divers ways.

A Cylinder (or round Ru Cylindrus, i, m.

A Cylinder (or Geometrical r Body) Cylindrus, i, m.

CIM

A Cymbal (or Inſtrumen Muſick) Cymbalum, i, n. Cy lum, i, n.

To play on the Cymbals, Cym liſſo, are.

He that playeth on Cymbals, Cy baliſta, æ, m.

CIN

Cinnamon, Cinnamomum, n.

Cinque Ports, Quinque P tus, *i. e.* Sea-port Towns which divers Courts and I vileges belong, of which F ces and Ports to this Day th is an eſpecial Governour Keeper, called by his Of Lord Warden of the Cin Ports, having the Author and all that Juriſdiction t the Lord Admiral of Eng hath in places not exempt, ſending out Writs in his Name: And further I find Record in the Rolls, that H the Seventh reſpecting the d nity of this Office, though not unworthy the Perſon of Prince, but beſtowed it up

is ſecond Son, *Henry* the Eighth, ho ſucceeded him in Name nd Kingdom. The words of e Record are theſe expreſly, n. 7. *Rex Angliæ*, &c. *quin- die Aprilis, Anno regni ſui ſecundo-genito filio ſuo mico, dedit officium Conſtabu- Caſtri Dover, ac cuſtodiam inque Portunm*, which Ports this day are known by the mes of *Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hyth*, *ney*, *Sandwich*. The Inha- nts of theſe Ports, and of ir Limbs or Members, en- divers and great Privileges ove the reſt of the Commons that Country: They pay Subſidies; beſides, Suits at w are commenced and an- ered within their own Towns Liberties: Their Mayors ve the credit of carrying the oopy over the King or een at their Coronation, for their greater Dignity y are placed then at a Table the right hnad of the King. pton in his Juriſdict. fol. nameth the Cinque-Ports be ſeven, adding *Rye* and *chelſey*, to the five before ited. *Rye* and *Winchelſey* are ed Limbs or Members be- ging to the Port of *Haſtings*, as wiſe *Lid* and old *Rumney*, are bs of the Port of new *Rum-* and not diſtinct Ports by ſelves, *Quære ſtatutum*, *Hen.* 8. 32. *cap.* 48. *in hunc fi-*

Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, rdianus, ſive cuſtos quinque tuum.

CIP

Cipreſs (*or Cypreſs, a fine curled linen*) Biſſus criſpata. Carbaſus, i, m.

Cipreſs, or Cypreſs the Tree, alſo the Wood thereof, Cypariſſus, i, f. Cupreſſus, i, f.

Cyprian (*a Man's name*) Cyprianus, i, m.

CIR

Circeſter or *Cirenceſter* (*in Glouceſterſhire*) Cirenceſtria, Corinium. Durocornovium. Paſſerum urbs.

A Circle (*or round compaſs*) Circulus, li, m. Orbis, is, m.

A little, or narrow Circle, Sphærula, æ, f.

A half Circle, Hemyciclus, i, m.

A Circle (*or Ring*) *of a Cart*, Orbile, is, n.

Round, or belonging to a Circle, Circularis, re, adj.

Round like a Circle, Orbiculatus, a, um.

Circle-wiſe, Circulatim, adv.

By Circles, or like a Circle, Zonatim. adv.

A Circuit, Circuitus, us, m.

Circuit of Action, Circuitus actionis, *i. e.* A longer courſe of Proceeding, to recover the thing ſued for, than is needful.

Circular

Circular or round, Circularis, re, adj.

A Circulation, Diſtillatio, onis, f. (*i. e.*) A ſubliming or extraction of Waters or Oil by an Alembick, ſo termed becauſe the Vapour, before it is reſolved, ſeemeth to go round or circlewiſe.

A Circumference (or round compaſs about a Center) Circumferentia, æ, f.

Circumlocution, Circumloquutio, onis, f.

Circumſpect (heedful or wary) Circumſpectus, a, um.

Circumſtance (or quality that accompanieth a thing, as Time, Place, Perſon, &c.) Circumſtantia, æ, f.

A Circumſtance (or Circuit of words) Ambages, is, f.

Circumſtantibus, Signifies thoſe that ſtand about (a Law Term) for a Supply or making up the number of Jurors (if any Impanelled appear not, or appearing be challenged by either Party) by adding to them ſo many other of thoſe that are preſent or ſtanding by, as will ſerve the turn, *Anno* 35 *H.* 8. and *Anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 25.

To circumvent, Circumvenio, ire.

C I S

Ciſſors (or little Sheers) Forpex, icis, pl. Forpices. Forfex, icis, f. pl. Forfices.

A pair of Ciſſors, Par ſ… cum.

A little pair of Ciſſors, Forfi… lus, li, m. Forpicula, æ, f.

C I T

To cite (or ſummon) Cito, …

A Citation, Monitio, onis, f.

A City, Civites, atis, f. Ur… is, f.

A Citizen, Civis, is, c, g.

A Citadel (or Cittadel) A… urbis. (*i. e.*) A Caſtle or Forti… of a City.

A Citern (or Harp) Cith… æ, f.

A Citron (or Pome-Citron) C… trus. i, f. Malum Heſperi… malum medicum.

Civet, Zibethum, i, n.

C L A

To clack wool, Picis Impe… nem exſecare. To bard … beard Wool, is to cut the … and Neck from the reſt of … Fleece, *Anno* 8 *H.* 6. *cap.* … To clack Wool is to cut … the Sheeps Mark, which … keth it to weigh leſs, and … yield the leſs Cuſtom to … King. To force Wool is … clip off the upper and … part of it.

A Clack, or Clapper of a … Crepitaculum molare.

Clad (*or clothed in Cloth*) Veſtitus, a, um. Indutus, a, um.

To claim (*or challenge*) Clamo, are. *Spel.* 160. *Co. Lit.* 107. 291.

A Claim (*or Challenge*) Clameum, ei, n. Claim is a Challenge of Intereſt in any thing that is in the Poſſeſſion of another, or at the leaſt out of his own, as Claim by Charter, Claim by Deſcent. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 11. Si Dominus infra annum Clameum qualitercunque apposuerit. *Bract. l.* 1. *c.* 10. See the definition and divers ſorts of Claim in *Plowden, Caſu Duvil* f. 359. a.

A Clapper of a Bell, Campanæ malleus. Malleus Tintinnabuli.

A Clapper of a Door, Marculus oſtii.

A Clapper of a Mill, Vid. clack.

A Clapper wherein Conies are kept, Vivarium, ii, n. Loculamentum, i, n.

Clare *County* (in *Ireland*) Clara, Claria.

Clare (*the Family*) De Claris Pallibus, Claranus.

Clare (*a Woman's name*) Clara, æ, f.

Claret Wine, Vinum Rubellum.

To clarifie Liquor, Deſpumo, are.

Clarified, Deſpumatus, a, um. Clarificatus, a, um.

A clarifying, Clarificatio, onis, f.

To claſp or buckle together, Fibulo, are.

To claſp beneath, Subfibulo, are.

A Claſp (*or Buckle*) Fibula, æ, f. Retinaculum, li, n.

A Claſp or Catch, Clavus uncinatus.

A little Claſp, Spintherulum, li, n.

A Clauſe, Article, or Concluſion, Clauſula, æ, f.

A Claw, Unguis aduncus.

To clay, cover or foul with clay, Deluto, are.

Clay, Lutum, i, n.

Potters Clay, Argilla, æ, f.

Fullers Clay (*or Earth*) Creta vel Terra Cimolia. Argilla Fullonis.

Claying of Walls, or other Places, Delutamentum, i, n.

Clay Ground, Figularis terra.

A Clay-pit, Argilletum, i, n.

Made of Clay, Luteus, a, um.

CLE

Clean or pure, Limpidus, a, um. Mundus, a, um.

A maker clean of Privies, Foricarius, ii, m.

To cleanſe or make clean, Purifico, are.

A cleanſing, Mundatio, onis, f.

Clear (*or manifeſt*) Clarus, a, um.

To cleave, cut or divide, Findo, idi, ſſum, ere.

A cleaving (*or cleft*) Fiſſus, us, m. Fiſſura, æ, f.

A cleaving to, Adhæſio, onis, f.

Cleaving to, Glutinoſus, a, um.

Cleft (*or cloven*) Fiſſus, a, um.

Cleft (*or cut in two*) Bifidus, a, um.

The Cleft of a Pen, Fiſſura calami.

Clemence (*a Woman's name*) Clementia, æ, f.

Clement (*a Man's name*) Clemens, tis, m.

A Clepſydre (*or Water-Dial*) Clepſydra, æ, f.

The Clergy, Clerus, i, m.

Privilege of Clergy, Clerimonia, æ, f. 2 *Inſt.* 63.

Clergy, Sometimes uſed for the whole number of thoſe that are *de clero domini*, of the Lord's lot or ſhare, as the Tribe of *Levi* was in *Judæa*; ſometime for a Plea to an Indictment, an Appeal, an ancient Liberty confirmed in divers Parliaments. *Staundf. lib.* 2. *cap.* 41. It is when a Man is arraigned of Felony, and ſuch like, before a Temporal Judge, and the Priſoner prayeth his Clergy, that is, to have his Book; then the Judge ſhall command the Ordinary to try if he can read as a Clerk in ſuch a Book and Place, as the Judge ſhall appoint; and if the Ordinary certify the Judge that he can, then the Priſoner ſhall not have Judgment for his Life. *Co. on Lit. lib.* 2. *cap.* 11. *ſect.* 209. The Book was allowed to the Clergy for the ſcarcity of them, to be diſpoſed of in Religious Houſes. It was allowable in ancient times for all Offences whatſoever they were, except Treaſon and robbing of Churches of their Goods and Ornaments. But by many Statutes made ſince, the Clergy is taken away, for Murder, Burglary, Robbery, Purſe-cutting, Horſe-ſtealing, Horſe or Mare-ſtealers, ſhall not have their Clergy, becauſe Horſes are for Publick Service and Commerce. 2. The Thief that them is armed to do miſchief. *Staundford. Pl. of Cr. l.* 2. c. *Bacon's* Uſe of the Law, p. *Anno* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 7. If Indictment be only *Murdravit* without adding *ex malitia cogitata*, the Offender ſhall his Clergy; if he will read a Clerk he ought to read the Verſe: But although he not read at the beginning, firſt ſpell, and after read, he ſhall have Allowance Clerk, *in favorem vitæ*. *teſcue* ſaith, That if a Fail to read, for which judged to be hanged, yet *favorem vitæ*, if he demand Book afterward under the lows, and read, he ſhall the Benefit of his Clergy. yet it is to be ſuppoſed he no Ordinary at that time demand whether he could but this caſe ought to be cially taken, *viz.* where the lon is judg'd before the ſtices of the King's Bench, if he be judged before the ſtices of Gaol-Delivery, it therwiſe, becauſe their miſſion ends with their Se *Staundford Pl. of Cr. lib.* 2. *cap.*

Clergy was allowed to an Accessory to the ſtealing of Horſes and Mares, becauſe the Statute ſhall be taken moſt ſtrictly, which ſpeaks expreſly but of the Principal. *Dyer Term. Paſch. Mariæ*, p. 99. Although he hath been inſtructed and taught in the Gaol to know his Letters, and to read, this ſhall ſave him for his Life, but the Scholer ſhall be puniſhed for it. *Dyer Term. Mich. annis* 3 & 4 *Reg. Eliz.* Clergy is granted but once to one Perſon, except he be within Holy Orders, for ſuch a Man may have it often. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 13. and 1 *H.* 6. 12. *Lord Staundford.*

Articles of the Clergy, Articuli Cleri, are certain Statutes made touching Perſons and Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, *Anno* 9 *Ed.* 2. *&* *Anno* 14 *Edw.* 3. *Stat.* 3.

A Clerk, Clericus, i, m. (*i. e.*) one that is in Holy Orders of the Church; alſo thoſe Perſons that belong to the Courts of Juſtice that uſe the Pen.

Belonging to ſuch Clerk, Clericalis, le, adj.

A Pariſh Clerk, Clericus Parochialis.

Clerkſhip (the Office of a Clergyman) Clericitas, atis, f.

Clerk of the Parliament-Rolls, Clericus Rotulorum Parlamenti, he that recordeth all things done in the High Court of Parliament, and engroſſeth them fair in Parchment-Rolls, for their better keeping to all Poſterity. Of theſe there be two, one of the Higher, another of the Nether Houſe. *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 4. *and* 8. *Sir Tho. Smith de Repub. Ang. pag.* 38. *Vid. alſo* Howel's *Book touching the Order of the Parliament.*

Clerk of the Crown in the Chancery, Clericus Coronæ in Cancellaria, is an Officer there, that by himſelf or his Deputy is continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for ſpecial Matters of Eſtate, by Commiſſion, or the like, either immediately from his Majeſty, or by order of his Privy Council, as well Ordinary as Extraordinary, *viz.* Commiſſions of Lieutenancies, of Juſtices Errant, *i. e.* Juſtices of Aſſizes, Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, of Goal-Delivery, of the Peace, and ſuch like, with their Writs of Aſſociation and *Dedimus poteſtatem*, for taking of Oaths; alſo all general Pardons upon Grants of them at the King's Coronation, or at a Parliament, with the names of the Knights and Burgeſſes, which are to be returned into his Office. He hath alſo the making of all ſpecial Pardons, and Writs of Execution upon Bonds of Statute of the Staple forfeited: Which was annexed to his Office in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, in conſideration of his continual and chargeable Attendance, both theſe before being for every Curſitor and Clerk of the Court to make.

Clerk of the Crown, Clericus Coronæ, Is a Clerk or Officer in the King's Bench, whoſe Function is to frame, read and record all Indictments againſt

Traitors, Felons, and other Offenders there arraigned, upon any publick Crime. He is otherwiſe termed Clerk of the Crown-Office, and *Anno* 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 10. he is called Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench. The reaſon of his Denomination is, becauſe he reads and records Indictments againſt Traitors, Felons, *&c.* which are againſt the King's Crown and Dignity.

Clerk of the Extreats, Clericus Extractorum, is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, who termly receiveth the Extreats out of the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer his Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. He alſo maketh Schedules for ſuch Sums extreated, as are to be diſcharged.

Clerk of Aſſizes, Clericus Aſſiſæ, is he that writeth all things judicially done by the Juſtices of Aſſiſes in their Circuits. *Crompt. Juriſdiction fo.* 227.

Clerk of the Pell, Clericus Pellis, is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, whoſe Office is to enter every Teller's Bill into a Parchment-Roll called *Pellis receptorum*, i. *e.* the Skin or Roll of Receipts; as alſo to make another Roll of Payments, which is called *Pellis exituum*, wherein he ſets down by what Warrant the Money was paid, and therefore called *Pel*, or *Pell*, of the Latin *Pellis*, a Skin.

Clerk of the Warrants, Clericus Warrantorum & Extract. Cur. is an Officer belonging to the Court of Comm[on] Pleas, which entreth all W[rits] rants of Attorney for Plaint[iffs] and Defendants, and enrol[leth] all Deeds of Indenture of [Bar]gain and Sale, which are [ac]knowledged in the Court, [or] before any Judges out of [the] Court. And he doth exa[mine] into the Exchequer, all I[ſſues] Fines and Amercements, w[hich] grow due to the King any [way] in that Court, and hath [a] ſtanding Fee of 10 *l.* of [the] King for making the ſame [Ex]treats. *Vid. Fitz. Nat. brev.* 76.

Clerk of the Petit Bag, C[le]ricus parvæ Bagiæ, is an [Of]ficer in the Chancery, of [the] ſort there are 3, and the M[aſter] of the Rolls is their chief. [The] Office is to record the Re[turns] of all Inquiſitions out of e[very] Shire, all Liveries granted [by] the Court of Wards, all *[Ou]les mains*, to make all Pa[tents] of Cuſtomers, Gaugers, C[om]trollers and Aulnegers, *Conge d' Eſlires* for Biſhops, *Liberates* upon Extent of S[ta]tute-Staples, the Recovery of [Re]cognizances forfeited, and *Elegits* upon them. The Sum[mons] of the Nobility, Cler[gy] and Burgeſſes of the Parliament, Commiſſions directed to Knig[hts] and others of every Shire, [for] ceſſing of the Subſidies, W[rits] for the nomination of Co[llec]tors, and all Traverſes upo[n] any Office, Bill, or otherwi[ſe] and to receive the Money [due] to the King for the ſame. [The] Officer is mention'd *Anno* [1] *H.* 4.

2. *cap.* 22. and it is like had this Denomination and Style Petit Bag, becauſe having do with ſo many Records divers kinds, as above-mened, they were put in ſun- Leather Bags, which were ſo great as the Clerk of Hamper now uſeth, and efore might be called Petit , ſmall or little Bags.

Clerk of the King's great Ward-, Clericus Magnæ Garde- Regis, is an Officer of King's Houſe, that keepeth Account or Inventory in iting, of all things belong- to the King's Wardrobe. Officer is mention'd *An.* *d.* 4. *ca.* 1.

Clerk or Controller of a Mar- Clericus Mercatus ſive Fo- is an Officer in the King's ſe, mentioned *Anno* 1 *Ed.* . 1. and *Anno* 13 *R.* 2. *cap* 4. ſe Duty is to take charge e King's Meaſures, and to the Standards of them is) the Examples or Pat- of all the Measures that to be through the Land, of Elns, Ells, Yards, La- as Quarts, Pottles, Gal- *&c.* of Weights, Buſhels, ſuch like, and to ſee that Meaſures in every Place be erable to the ſame Stan- or Pattern, *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 10, 11, 11. Of which Of- as alſo of our diverſity of ghts and Meaſures, you there find a Treatiſe worth eading. *Briton* alſo in his Chapter, ſaith in the King's on to this Effect, We will that none have Meaſures in the Realm, but we our ſelves, but that every Man take his Meaſures and Weights from our Standards, and ſo goeth on with a Tractate of this Matter, that well ſheweth the Ancient Law and Practice in this Point. Touching this Officer's Duty you have alſo a good Statute *An.* 13 *R.* 2. *cap.* 4.

Clerk of the King's Silver, Clericus Argenti Regis Cur. *&c.* is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Cuſtos Brevium*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entred into a Paper Book, and according to that Note, all the Fines of that Term are alſo recorded in the Rolls of the Court; and his Entry is in this form, he putteth the Shire over the Margin, and then ſaith, *B. C. Dat Domino Regi dimidiam merkam* (or more, according to the value) *pro licentia concordandi D. cum. D. E. pro talibus terris, in tali villa, & habet Chirographum per pacem admiſſum*, &c.

Clerk of the Peace, Clericus Pacis, is an Officer belonging to the Seſſions of the Peace; his duty is in the Seſſions to read the Indictments, to enroll the Acts, and draw the Proceſs, to record the Proclamations of Rates for Servant's Wages, to enroll the Diſcharge of Apprentices, to keep the Counterpart of the Indenture of Armour, to keep the Regiſter Book of Licences

cences given to Badgers and Laders of Corn, and of those that are licens'd to shoot in Guns, and to certifie into the King's Bench, Transcripts of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders and Convictions, had before the Justices of Peace within the time limited by Statute. *Lambard Eirenarch. lib. 4. cap. 3. fol. 379.*

Clerk of the Signet, Clericus Signetti, is an Officer who is continually attendant on his Majesty's Secretary, who always hath the Custody of the Privy Signet, as well for sealing his Majesty's private Letters, as also such Grants as pass his Majesty's Hands by Bill assigned. Of these there are four that attend in their Course, and were used to have their Diet at the Secretary's Table. You may read more largely of their Office in the Statute made *An. 27 H. 8. cap. 11.*

Clerk of the Privy Seal, Clericus Privati Sigilli, is an Officer (whereof there are 4 in number) that attend the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, or if there be none such, upon the Principal Secretary, writing and making out all Things that are sent by Warrant from the Signet to the Privy Seal, and are to be passed to the Great Seal; as also to make out (as they are termed) Privy Seals, upon any special occasion of his Majesty's Affairs, for loan or lending of Money, or such like. Of this Officer, and his Function, you may read the Statute *Anno 27 H. 8. cap. 11.*

Clerk of the Juries, or Jury Writs, Clericus Juratorum, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, which maketh out the Writs called *Habeas corpora* and *Distringas* for appearance of the Jury, either in Court, or at the Assizes, after that the Jury or Pannel is returned upon the *Venire facias*. He entreth also into the Rolls the awarding of these Writs, and maketh all the Continuances from the going out of the *Habeas corpora*, until the Verdict be given.

Clerk of the Pipe, Clericus Pipæ vel Ingrossator magni Rotuli, is an Officer in the King's Exchequer, who having all Accounts and Debts due unto the King delivered and drawn down out of the Remembrancer's Office, chargeth them down into the Great Roll; who also writeth Summons to the Sheriffs to levy the said Debts upon the Goods and Chattels of the said Debtors; and if they have no Goods then he doth draw them down to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, to write Estreats against their Land. The ancient Revenue of the Crown remaineth in Charge before him, and he seeth the same answered by the Farmers and Sheriffs to the King. He maketh a Charge to all Sheriffs of their Summons of the Pipe and Green Wax, and seeth it answered upon their Accompts. He hath the Ingrossing of all Leases of the King's Lands, and it is likely that it was at the first

firſt called, and ſtill hath Denomination of Pipe, and Clerk of the Pipe, and Pipe-Office, becauſe their Records that are regiſtred in their ſmalleſt Rolls, are altogether like Organ Pipes; but their great, called the great Rolls, *Anno* 37. *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. is of another Form.

Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, Clericus Hanaperii, is an Officer in Chancery, *Anno* 2. *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1. otherwiſe called Warden of the Hamper, in the ſame Statute, whoſe Function is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commiſſions and Writs, as alſo Fees due to the Officers for enrolling and examining the ſame; with ſuch like. He is tied to attendance on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, daily in the Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, having with him Leather Bags wherein are put all Charters, *&c.* After they are ſealed by the Lord Chancellor, and thoſe Bags being ſealed up with the Lord Chancellor's Private Seal, are delivered to the Controller of the Hamper, or Hanaper. Whereas now the Clerk hath with him Leather Bags to put in the Charters. It is likely in old times they were Hampers or Baskets, and thereof called Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper. This Hanaper repreſenteth a ſhadow of that which the *Romans* named *Fiſcum*, that contained the Emperor's Treaſure.

Clerk of the Pleas, Clericus Placitorum, is an Officer in the Exchequer, in whoſe Office all the Officers of that Court (upon eſpecial Privilege belonging unto them) ought to ſue, or to be ſued upon any Action, and thereof called Pleas, and Common Pleas, becauſe Places whereupon Actions in Law are impleaded and ſued.

Clerk of the Treaſury, Clericus Theſaurariæ, is an Officer belonging to the Common Pleas, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and maketh out all Records of *Niſi prius*, hath the Fees due for all Searches, and hath the certifying of all Records in the King's Bench, when a Writ of Error is brought, and maketh out all Writs of *Superſedeas de non moleſtando*, which are granted for the Defendants, while the Writ of Error hangeth. Alſo he maketh all Exemplifications of Records being in the Treaſury. He is taken to be Servant to the Chief Juſtice, but removeable at his Pleaſure, whereas all other Officers are for Term of Life. There is alſo a Secondary or Under-Clerk of the Treaſury, for Aſſiſtance, which hath ſome Allowances. There is likewiſe an under-Keeper, who always keepeth one Key of the Treaſury Door, and the chief Clerk of the Secondary another, ſo the one cannot come in without the other.

Clerk of the Eſſoins, Clericus Eſſoniorum, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who only keepeth the

the Eſſoin-Rolls, and hath for entring every Eſſoin 6 *d.* and for every Exception to bar the Eſſoin 6 *d.* He hath alſo the providing of Parchment, and cutting it into Rolls, and making the Numbers upon them, and the Delivery out of all the Rolls to every Officer, and the receiving of them again when they are written, and the binding and making up of the whole Bundles of every Term; and this he doth as Servant to the Chief Juſtice, for the Chief Juſtice is at charge for all the Parchment of all the Rolls. The word *Eſſoins* cometh of the *French Eſſoin, Exoine,* m. *i. e.* An Eſſoin or Excuſe, or Toleration for Abſence upon a lawful Cauſe alledged upon Oath, *forte à Lat. Exoneratus,* exempted.

Clerk of the Outlawries, Clericus Utlagariarum, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, being only the Servant or Deputy to the King's Attorney-General, for making out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum,* after Outlawry. And the King's Attorney's Name is to every one of theſe Writs; and whereas 7 *d.* is paid for the Seal of every other Writ, there is but a Penny paid for the Seal of this Writ, becauſe it goeth out at the King's Suit.

Clerk of the Sewers, Clericus Suerarum, is an Officer pertaining to the Commiſſioners of Sewers, writing all things they do by vertue of their Commiſſion, for which ſee the Statute, *Anno* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 9.

Clerk Controller of the King's Houſe, (whereof there are two) is an Officer in Court that hath Place and Seat in the Compting Houſe, and Authority to allow or diſallow the Charges and Demands of Purſuivants and Meſſengers of the Green-cloth, Purveyors, or other like. He hath alſo the oversight and controlling of all Defaults, Defects and Miſcariages of any inferiour Officer, and to ſit in the Compting Houſe with the Superiour Officers, *viz.* the Lord Steward, the Treaſurer, Controller and Cofferer, Maſters of the Houſhold, and Clerks of the Green-cloth, either for correcting or bettering things out of Order, and alſo for bringing in Country Proviſion required for the King's Houſhold, with the cenſure for failing of Carriages and Carts, warned and charged for that purpoſe. The Office you have mentioned, *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 12.

Clerk of the Nihils, Clericus Nihilorum, is an Officer in the Exchequer that maketh a Roll of all ſuch Sums as are Nihiled by the Sheriffs upon their Extreats of Green Wax, and delivereth the ſame into the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer his Office, to be in Execution done upon it for the King.

Clerk of the Check, is an Officer in Court, ſo called becauſe he hath the Check and Controllment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all other ordi-

…liary Yeomen Huiſſiers, be…nging either to his Majeſty, …e Queen or the Prince, ei…er giving leave or allowing …eir abſences or defects in at…dance, or diminiſhing their …ages for the ſame. He alſo …ghtly by himſelf or Deputy …eth the view of thoſe that …e to watch in the Court, …d hath the ſetting of the …nch. This Officer is menti…ned *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 12.

Clerk Marſhal of the King's Houſe, …meth to be an Officer that at…deth the Marſhal in his Court, …d recordeth all his Proceed…gs, mentioned *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. …p. 12.

A Clew (or Bottom) of Thread, …lomus, i, m.

Clybrook, or near to it, (in …ucterſhire) Bennones, Ven…nes.

CLI

A Client, Cliens, entis, c. g.

Clientſhip, Clientela, æ, f.

A Woman Client, Clienta, æ, f.

A Cliff, Rupes, is, f. Petra …rupta.

A Cliff (or pitch) of a Hill, Cli…s, i, m.

A Cliſt, vid. *Cleft*.

A Climate (or portion of the …rld) Clima, atis, n.

Climacterical, Climactericus, …m. The Climacterical Year …very ſeventh or ninth, the …rteenth or eighteenth, the …nty one, twenty ſeven, till …e come to ſixty three, which …s moſt dangerous of all, being ſeven times nine, or nine times ſeven, at which age divers worthy Men have died.

To clinch (or draw together) as one doth the Fiſt, or the Smith a Nail, or the Carter his Whip, Reſtringo, ere. Contraho, ere. Inflecto, ere.

A climbing, Scanſio, onis, f.

Of or for climbing, Scanſorius, a, um.

Clinton (the Family) De Clintona.

To clip (or ſhear) Tondeo, ere.

To clip with Ciſſors, Attondere Forfice.

A Clipper, (he or ſhe) Tonſor, oris, m. Tonſtrix, icis, f.

Clipped (or ſheared) Tonſus, a, um.

That which is clipped off, Reſegmen, inis, n.

A clipping, Tonſura, æ, f.

A Cliſter (or waſhing Purgation) Clyſter, eris, m. Enema, atis, n.

A Cliver (or Butchers Chopping-knife) Clunabulum, li, n. Clunaculum, li, n.

CLO

To cloath and attire, Veſtio, is, ivi, ire, itum.

A maker (or ſeller) of Cloaths, Veſtiarius, ii, m.

A place where Cloaths are kept (or ſet out to be ſold) Veſtiarium, ii, n.

Embroidered Cloaths, Veſtes Barbaricæ.

Old Cloaths, Veteramenta, orum, n.

A Suit of Cloaths, Series apparatus. Habitus Veſtium.

An upper Cloathing, Veſtitus ſuperior.

Woollen Cloaths, Drappi, orum, m.

Cloathed (*or Clad*) Veſtitus, a, um.

Cloathed with a long Robe, Palliatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a Petticoat, Shirt, or Waſtcoat, Induſiatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a Robe of State, Prætextatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a Ruſſet or Gray, Leucophæatus, a, um.

Cloathed with Silk, Sericatus, a, um.

Cloathed with Wool, Lanatus, a, um.

Cloathed with Gold (*or Garments finely wrought*) Segmentatus, a, um.

Cloathed with black Mourning, Pullatus, a, um.

Cloathed with Purple, Purpuratus, a, um.

Cloathed in White, Candidatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a Linen Veſture, Linteatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Coat of Mail, Loricatus, a, um.

A Clock, Cloca, æ, f.

A Clock houſe, Coclarium, ii, n. *Spect.* 160. 2 *Mon.* 210.

A Clock-maker, Horologicus, i, m.

A Clock-keeper, Nolæ curator.

A Clod (*or Turf*) *of Earth*, Gleba, æ, f. Grumus, i, m.

Cloddy, Gleboſus, a, um.

A Clog (*or Wooden Shoe*) Colo, onis, m.

A Clog for the Neck of Dogs or other Beaſts, Numella, æ, f.

A Clog (*or little Log*) Truculus, i, m.

A Cloiſter, Clauſtrum, i, n.

A little Cloiſter, Clauſtellum, i, n.

A Cloak, Pallium, ii, n. Penula, æ, f.

A Shepherd's Cloak, Glomerum, i, n.

A Cloak to keep from Rain, Lacerna, æ, f.

A thread-bare Cloak, Tribonis, m.

A Beggar's patched Cloak, Penucia, æ, f.

A Cloak-bag, Pera, æ, f. Perularium, ii, n.

Cloaked (*or Clad in a Cloak*) Palliatus, a, um.

A Riding Cloak, Caſula, æ, f.

Clonmel (*in Ireland*) *a Biſhoprick*, Cluanania. Epiſc. Cloniſis.

To cloſe (*or ſhut up*) Claudere.

A Cloſe (*or Field enclos'd*) Clauſum, i, n.

A Cloſe-ſtool, Laſanum, i, Seſſibulum, i, n. Sella pertusa. Sella familiaris.

A Cloſet, Conclave, is, n. Cellula, æ, f.

A little Cloſet, Armariolum, i, n.

Cloth, Pannus, i, m.

Fine Cloth, Panniculus, i, m.

London Cloth, Pannus Londinenſis.

Cloth of Gold, Pannus auro intertextus.

Cloth of Arras (or Tapestry) Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n. Tapetia, orum. Aulæum, i, n.

Prize Cloth, Pannus Villosus.

Woollen Cloth, Pannus laneus.

Broad-cloth, Pannus laneus ...us, de quodam Panno laneo lato ...cat. *A fine broad Cloth with a narrow red List*, Hil. 2 & 3. *Ed.* 6. ...mulo 140. int. Web & Parker in C. B.

Thrums of Cloth, Textiviliti...m, ii, n.

To full Cloth, Fullo, are.

A Linen Cloth, Linteum, ei, n.

Cloth wrought or frized on both ...s, Amphimallus, i, m.

Cloth of Needle-work, Acupicta ...tis.

Coarse Cloth of a low Price, Le...ensa, æ, f. Pannus pinguis.

Cloth with an high Nap, as Bays ...d Cotton, Panus villosus.

The nap or hair of Cloth, Tumen...m, i, n. Villus, i, m.

Serge Cloth, Virga de Sargio. ...n. 419. *Pry.* 185.

A Cloth (or Garment) made of ...r, or a Hair-cloth, Cilicium, ...n. Pannum Cilicium.

A Table-cloth, Mappa, æ, f. ...ntile, is, n.

A Horse-cloth, Stratum, i, n. ...fuale, lis, n. Sudaria, æ, f.

A Forehead-cloth, Frontale, ...n.

A Neck-cloth, Amictorium, ...n.

A Wisp or Rubbing-cloth, Xy..., æ, f.

The Art of making Linen Cloth, ...ficium, ii, n.

The Art of making Woollen Cloth, ...ficium, ii, n.

Fine Linen Clothes, Carbasa lina.

Coarse woollen Cloths for package, Coactilia, um, n.

Cloths to cover Booths or Tents, Velaria, orum, n.

Clothes of a Bed, Strata, æ, f. Stragula, æ, f.

Clothing (or making of Cloth) Lanicium, ii, n.

A Clothier (or maker of Cloath) Lanarius, ii, m. Pannifex, icis, m. Pannorum Opifex.

A Clothier or Linen Weaver, Linteo, onis, m.

A Cloth-worker, Rasor Pannorum.

Of or belonging to Cloth, Panneus, a, um.

Cloven (or cleft) Fissus, a, um.

Cloves (a Spice so called) Caryophylli, orum, m.

To clout (or amend Garments) Sarcio, is, si, tum, ire.

A Clout (or Rag) Panniculus, li, m. Linteolum, li, n.

A Shoe-clout or Dish-clout, Peniculum, li, n. Penicillum, li, n.

Childrens Clouts, Panica, orum, n.

Clouts (or Binders) Canthi ferrei.

CLU

A Club, Clava, æ, f. Fustis, is, m.

A little Club, Clavicula, æ, f.

Bearing a Club, Claviger, a, um.

Cluid River (in Denbighshire) Cluida.

COA

A Coach, Carrus, i, m. *Ra. Ent.* 538. *Co. Ent.* 526. *Lex.* 19.

A Coal, Carbo, onis, m.

Sea Coal (or Mineral Coal) Carbo mineralis, Lapideus vel Foſſilis.

A Coal-mine, Pit or Coal-houſe, Carbonaria, æ, f. Domus Carbonaria.

Pertaining to Coals, Carbonarius, a, um.

A Coaſt (or Shore) Coſtera, æ, f. *Ry.* 38. 184. Coſtera Maris. *Magna Chart.* 320. 10 *Co.* 138. 2 *Inſt.* 38. *Spel.* 180.

The top of a Coaſt, Summitas Coſteræ. 1 *Mon.* 886.

A Mountain near the Sea-Coaſt, Coſtera Montis. 1 *Mon.* 835.

A Coat, Tunica, æ, f.

A little Coat, Sagulum, li, n.

An over (or upper) Coat, Supertunica, æ, f. *Reg.* 93.

A Riding Coat, Penula, æ, f. Lacerna, æ, f.

A Coat of Mail, Lorica, æ, f.

A little Coat of Mail, Loricula, æ, f.

A Coat-Armour, Paludamentum, i, n.

Clad in a Coat-Armour, Paludatus, a, um.

That weareth a Coat, Tunicatus, a, um.

A Child's Coat with long Sleeves, Chlamys, mydis, f. Tunica manicata.

To put on a Coat of Mail, Loricо, are.

A tatter'd Coat, Cento, onis, m.

A Poſtillion, or Poſt-boy's leathern Riding Coat, Scortea, æ, f.

COB

Coberley (in Glouceſterſhire) Covi Berchilega.

A Cob-iron (whereon the Spit doth turn) Cratenterium, ii, n. Cratenta, æ, f.

To cobble Shoes, Reſarcire Calceamenta.

A Cobbler of Shoes, Calcetarius, ii, m. Crepidarius, ii, m. Veteramentarius) Sutor. Sarcinator, oris, m.

A Cobbler's Shop, Sutrina, æ, f. Cerdo, onis, m. Veterum calceorum conſarcinator.

COC.

Cocar or Cork (a River in Lancaſhire and Yorkſhire) Cocara, Cokarus.

A Cock, Gallus, i, m.

A Cock-pit, Gallipugnatorium, ii, n.

Of or belonging to a Cock, Gallinaceus, a, um.

Cockermouth (in Cumberland) Novantum. Novantum Prom. Novantum Cherſoneſſus.

The Cock or Gun of a Piece, Scopentina, æ, f.

A Cock (or Heap) Taſſum, i, n. *Lex.* 122.

To make into a Cock (or Heap) Taſſo, are, *Fle.* 162.

A Cock of Hay, Fœnum in Taſſis, *Reg.* 94. Meta Fœni.

A cock or ſpout of a Conduit, Epiſtomium, ii, n. Saliens, tis, m.

A little Cock in a Conduit, Epipilla, æ, f.

A Weather-cock, Triton, onis, m.

A Cock-boat, Scapha, æ, f.

A Cocket, Coketum, i, n. a Seal pertaining to the King's Cuſtom-houſe. *Regiſt. Orig.*

...a. and also a scrowl of Parchment, sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants as a Warrant that their Merchandizes are customed, *Anno* 11. *H.* 6. *cap.* 16. which Parchment is otherwise called *Literæ de coketto*, or *Literæ cocquiales de coketto*, *Regist.* 179. *b. Supra.* So is the word used, *Anno* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. & *Anno* 14 *Ed.* 3. *Stat. cap.* 21. This word is also used for a distinction of Bread, in the Statutes of Bread and Ale, made *Anno* 51 *Hen.* 3. where there is mention of Cocket-bread, Wastel-bread, Bread of Trete, and Bread of Common Wheat.

COD

The Cod or Husk of any thing, properly of Peaſe, Siliqua, æ, f.

The Cod of a Man or Beaſt, Scrotum, i, n.

A Cod-piece, Perizoma, atis, n.

A Codicil, Codicillus, i, m. A Codicil is a just Sentence of our Will, touching that which we would have done after our death, without the appointing of an Executor, which definition doth agree with the definition of a Testament, *F. de Test. lib.* Saving that some words are there expressed, which are there omitted, *viz. absque executoris institutione.* The Writers conferring a Testament and a Codicil together, call a Testament a great Will, and a Codicil a Little Will, and do compare a Testament to a Ship, and the Codicil to a Boat tied to the Ship. *D. D. de Codicil in prin.* and indeed when Codicils were first invented, they were used instead of a Testament, when the Testator had no opportunity to make a Testament, or else as additions to the Testament, when any thing was omitted, which the Testator would add or put in, which the Testator upon better Advice would direct, which Emendation was always done by way of Codicil, *Cujac. Cod. de Codicil l. conficiuntur*, vid. *Swinburn in his Treatise of Testaments and Wills, Part* 1. *Sect.* 5. *num.* 2, 3 *& Sequent.*

COF

A Coffer, Cofera, æ, f. *Ry.* 177. Coffis, is, f. 2 *Mon.* 473. Arca, æ, f. Capsa, æ, f.

A little Coffer, Capsula, æ, f. Scrinium, ii, n.

Cofferer of the King's Houſhold, Coferarius Domini Regis Hospitii, is a principal Officer in the King's Court next under the Controller, that in the Compting-house, and elsewhere, at other times, hath a special charge and overlight of other Officers of the Household, for their good demeanour and carriage in their Offices. To all which one and other, whether they are Serjeants, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages, or Children

dren of the Kitchin, Bake-houſe, Buttery, or Cellar, or any other in any other room of his Majeſty's Houſhold, he payeth their Wages. This Officer is mentioned, *Anno* 39 *Elizab. cap.* 7.

A Coffer (or Cheſt) maker, Arcarius, ii, m. Capſarius, ii, m.

A Coffin for the Dead, Loculus, i, m. Sandapila, æ, f.

COG

A Cog in a Mill-wheel, Scariballum, i, n.

Cog's Hall (in Eſſex) Ad Anſam.

Cogniſance (or Badge in Arms) Inſignia, orum, n.

Cogniſance, *Cognizance*, *Coniſance*, *Conuſance*, Cognitio, onis, f. *Spel.* 273. is in the Common Law ſometimes taken for an Acknowledgment of a Fine or Confeſſion of a thing done, as *Cognoſcens latro. Bract. Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 3, 20, 32. *Cognoſcere ſe ad villanum*, *Id. lib.* 4. *Tract.* 5. *cap.* 16. As alſo to make Cognizance of taking a Diſtreſs; ſometimes as an Audience or hearing of a matter judicially, as to take Cognizance; ſometimes Power or Juriſdiction, as Cognizance of a Plea, is an Ability to call a Cauſe or a Plea out of another Court, which no Man can do but the King, except he can ſhew a Charter for it, *Manwood Part* 1. *of his Foreſt Laws*, *p.* 68. The *New Terms of Law* hath theſe Words: Conuſance of a Plea is a Privilege that a City or Town hath of the King's Grant, to hold Plea of Contracts, and of Lands within the Precinct of the Franchiſe, and that when any Man is impleaded for any ſuch thing in the Court of the King at *Weſtminſter*, the Mayors and Bailiffs of ſuch Franchiſes, or their Attorney, may ask Conuſance of the Plea, that is to ſay, that the Plea and the Matter ſhall be pleaded and determined before them. But if the Court at *Weſtminſter* be lawfully ſeized of the Plea, before Conuſance be demanded, then they ſhall not have Conuſance for that Suit, becauſe they have negligently ſurceaſed their time of Demand thereof. But this ſhall be no Bar to them to have Conuſance in another Action; for they may demand Conuſance in one Action, and omit it in another Action, at their Pleaſure; and that Conuſance lieth not by Preſcription, but it behoyeth to ſhew the King's Letters Patents for it, *vid.* in the new Book of *Entries* in the word Conuſance.

Cogniſee, Cogniſatus, i, m. or Coniſee of a Fine, is he to whom the Fine is acknowledged.

A Cognizor, *or Coniſour*, Cognitor, oris, m. Cognizarius, m. One that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a Fine in Lands or Tenements, *vid. Weſt part* 2 *Symb. Tit. Fines*, *Sect.* 2.

Cog

Cognitionibus admittendis, is a Writ to a Juſtice or other that hath power to take a Fine, who having taken Acknowledgment of a Fine, deferreth to certifie it into the Court of Common Pleas, commanding him to certifie it, *Regiſt. Orig.* 68. *b.*

COH

A Coheir, Cohæres, edis, c. g. *Coherence or Agreement*, Cohærentia, æ, f.

COI

A Serjeant's Coif, Coifo, onis, *Spel.* 99. 162. *Lex* 31. Coifa, æ, f.

A Baron of the Degree of the Coif, Baro de gradu de la Coif.

A Coif for a Woman's Head, Cabare, is, n. Crinale, is, n.

To coin (to make) Money, Cuno, are. *Crompt. Juſt. Peace*, f. 32.

Coin, Cuneus, ei, m. *Cav.*

Coinage, Cunagium, ii. n. 8 *Rep.* 21. Coinagium, ii, n. *Plo.* 464.

Coined, Cuneatus, a, um.

A Coiner, Cuneator, oris, m.

A Coin (or Corner) of a Wall, Angulus, li, m.

COK

Cokers, Carbatinæ, arum. f. *i. e.* Hedgers or Plowmens Boots, or great thick Leather Mittins, to keep out Thorns and Briers.

COL

A Collar, Collare, is, n. Capiſtrum, tri, n. Lorum, i, n.

A Dog's Collar, Mellium, ii, n.

A Maſtiff's Collar made with Leather and Nails, Millum, i, n.

The Studs or Prickles in a Dog's Collar to keep off the biting of other Dogs, Murices, milli.

A Horſe-Collar whereby he draweth in the Cart, Helcium, ii, n.

A Collar put on Horſes Necks ſtuffed with Wool or Hair to prevent hurting them, Tomex, icis, f.

A Collar of Iron that Men are bound with, Collaria, æ, f.

A Collar of SS. Collare humerorum, *i. e.* Such as great Counſellors of State, Judges of the Land, *&c.* do wear on their ſhoulders on high and feſtival days, called SS. becauſe they are made into the form of the Letter *S*, round about their ſhoulders.

Collateral, Collateralis, le, adj. It is uſed in the Common Law for that which is not lineally

or

or directly, but adheriug of the ſide; as Collateral Aſſurance, is that which is made over and beſide the Deed itſelf, for example: If a Man covenant with another, and enter into a Bond for the performance of his Covenant, the Bond is termed Collateral Aſſurance, becauſe it is without the Natute and Eſſence of the Covenant. And *Crompton* in his *Juriſdict. fo.* 185. ſaith, that to be ſubject to the feeding of the King's Deer is Collateral to the ſoil within the Foreſt. In like manner to pitch Booths or Standings for a Fair in another Man's Ground, is Collateral to the Ground.

Collateral warranty. vid. Warranty.

Collation of Benefice, Collatio Beneficii. It ſignifieth properly the beſtowing of a Benefice by the Biſhop, which he hath in his own Right or Patronage, and differeth from Inſtitution in this, for that Inſtitution into a Benefice is performed by the Biſhop, at the Motion or Preſentation of another, who is Patron of the ſame, or hath the Patron's Right for the time, *Extra de Inſtitutionibus, & de conceſſione præbendarum*, &c. And yet *Anno* 25 *Edwardi* 3. *Stat.* 6. is Collation uſed for Preſentation.

Colebrook (in *Buckinghamſhire*) Colunum Pontes.

Colcheſter (in *Eſſex*) Colecea-ſtria. Colonia.

To collect (*or gather together*) Colligo, egi, ere.

A Collection, Collectio, nis, f.

A College, Collegium, ii, n.

Collerford, or *Collerton* (*Northumberland*) Cilurinum, Cilurnum.

The Collet (*or Beazil*) *of a Ring*, Pala annuli.

The Collick, Colica, æ, f. Colicus dolor. Colica paſſio (i. e. A Diſeaſe cauſed through Wind in the Belly.

He that is troubled with the Collick, Collicus, a, um.

Coln River (in *Middleſex*) *and ther in* Shropſhire) Colnius.

A Collier, Carbonarius, ii, m. Anthracius, ii, m.

A Colonel, Colonellus, i, m. *Spel.* 219.

A Collop of Bacon, Carbonea, æ, f.

A Colony of Men, Colonia, æ, f. *i. e.* The People that are ſent to dwell in a Country uninhabited.

Colour, Color, oris, m. Colour ſignifieth in the Common Law, a probable Plea, but in truth falſe, and hath his uſe to draw the Trial of the Cauſe from the Jury to the Judges. *Vid. new Terms of Law, in title Colour*: Who alſo referreth you to *D. and Student, fol.* 158. *Fitz. Brook. Tit. Colour in Aſſiſe, Trespaſs*, &c. *fol.* 190.

Coloured, Coloratus, a, um.

The tempering of Colours, Hermogenes, es, f.

A Colt (*or little Horſe or Mare*) Equulus, li, m. Equuleus, i, m. Pullus Equinus.

A Mare Colt, Equula, æ, f.

A Column or Pillar, or Column a Book, Columna, æ, f.
Colnbrook, Vid. *Colebrook*.

COM

A Combat, Pugna, æ, f.
To combat (or fight) Pugno,

A ſingle Combat, Duellum, li, *i. e.* When one Man fights againſt another ſingle, hand and hand, or a fight between two Men only ſingled out by themſelves. Combat in our common Law is taken for a legal Trial of a doubtful Cauſe or Quarrel, by the Sword or Batons, of two Champions. Of which you may read at large, *Paulus Puteo, de re militari & duello. Alciat. de duello. Hotoman de feudalium, cap.* 42. As there is in our Common Lawyers of *England*, namely, *Glanvile lib.* 2. *c.* 1. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 3. *Britton cap.* 22. Horn's *Mirror of Juſtices, lib.* 3. *cap. des Actions in fine proxime ante Sacramentum Duelli, apud Dyer* 301. *num.* 41, 42. *Staundford's* Pleas of the Crown, *lib.* 2. *c.* 56. *B. and* 177. *A.* ſaith, that it is an ancient Trial in our Law, and much uſed in times paſt, as appeareth by divers Precedents in the times of *Edward* III. and *Henry* IV. which is not yet out of uſe, but may be by the Law in uſe at this day, if the Defendant will, and nothing will be drawn on Counter-plea thereto. And it is ſaid *M.* 37 *H.* 6. *fol.* 3. That to wage Battel, or to combat, is by the Civil Law: But *Moil* ſaith it is by our Common Law, and as *Staundford, Pleas of the Crown, fol.* 177. *a.* ſaith, that they ſhall come armed into the Court, and join iſſue. The Plaintiff begins his Appeal, *&c.* and the Defendant pleads Not guilty, and (as *Britton* ſetteth it down, *fol.* 41.) undertakes to defend it with his Body, *&c.* and after, one taketh the other by the hand, and firſt, the Defendant ſaith in this manner, Hear you this, you Man whom I hold by the Hand, which are called *John* by your Chriſtian Name, that I *Pierce*, ſuch a Year, ſuch a Day, in ſuch a place, the aforeſaid Murder of *N.* neither did do, nor go about, neither purpoſe, nor aſſented to ſuch a Felony, as you have alledged. So God help me, and his Saints. And after the Accuſer ſaith, Hear you this, you Man, whom I hold by the Hand, which are called *P.* by your Chriſtian Name, your are perjured: For on ſuch a Day, ſuch a Year, in ſuch a Place, you did ſuch Treaſon, or ſuch a Murder, which I have alledged againſt you, or whereof I challenge you. So God me help, and his Saints. Then they are both led into a certain place, where both further ſay, Hear you this Juſtices, that we *I.* and *P.* have neither eat nor drank, nor done any other deed whereby the Law of God ſhould be abaſed, or the Law of the

Devil advanced. And forthwith there ſhall be an Oyez or Proclamation made, That none ſhall be ſo bold but the Combatants, to ſpeak or do any thing that ſhall diſturb the Combat or Battel; and whoſoever ſhall do againſt this Proclamation, ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment for a Year and a day. Then they ſhall fight with Weapons, but not with any Iron, but with two Staves or Baſtons tipt with Horn of an Ell long, both of equal length, and each of them a Target, and with no other Weapon may they enter the Liſts; and if the Defendant can defend himſelf till after Sunſet, and as my Author ſaith, till you may ſee the Stars in the Firmament, and demand Judgment if he ought to fight any longer, then muſt there be Judgment given on the Defendant's ſide. And *Bracton* agreeth herewith in theſe words, *Quod ſi appellatus ſe defenderit contra appellantem, tota die, uſque ad horam qua ſtellæ incipiunt apparere, tunc recedat appellatus, quietus de Appello, ex quo appellatus ſe obligavit ad convincendum eum, una hora diei, quod quidem non fecit.* When the Defendant doth plead to the Appeal Not guilty, and undertakes to defend it with his Body, he muſt throw down his Gauntlet or Glove into the Court; and if the Plaintiff doth not enter Rejoinder to the Battel, then he muſt take up the Glove or Gauntlet; but if the Plaintiff doth Co... plead unto it, then muſt ... ſuffer the Glove or Gau... to lie, and the other ... demurr in Law, or void ... of the Appeal, becauſe he ... fuſed his Glove or Gauntl... When they are ſworn, they muſt produce Mainpriſers ... Pledges to perform the Co... bat or Battel, and then ... Court ſhall appoint them ... and place to fight; and as ... *p.* 385. ſaith, that the C... lenger ſhall be at liberty, ... the Defendant in the Cu... of the Marſhal, and the ... ſhal ſhall array them both ... their own Charge, and ... muſt be the Night before ... Battel, that they may be ... in the Field or Liſts by ... riſing. The Forms of ... deſcribed 17 *Edw.* 3. & 9 ... 4. differ from that deſcr... by *Bracton* and *Briton*, and ... deſcribed by *Dyer Termin* ... *tatis anno* 13 *Eliz.* As he ... it down between one C... and another *Paramour*, ... *tiſh* Gentleman, about the ... al of Land, and levying a ... thereof; and on the iſſue ... *ramour* choſe the Trial by C... bat or Battel, and had a C... pion one *George Thorn*, a G... tleman of *Kent*, and no doubt ... deareſt Friend, that would ... ter the Liſts to ſuch a ha... of life, *&c.* And the ... had one *Henry Nailer*, a M... of Fence, and the Cou... warded the Battel, and ... Champions were main...

and ſworn (*Quære formam juramenti*) to perform the Combat or Battel, *apud Tothill in Weſtm.* 18. *Junii, prox. poſt Croſt. Trinitat.* which was the firſt day of the Utas of the Term, and on the day appointed there was a Liſt made four-ſquare on even ground, every ſquare 60 foot, and Eaſt, Weſt, North and South, and the place and ſeat of the Judges was made without, yet cloſe upon the Liſts, and a Bar made for the Serjeants at Law, *& circa horam decimam ejuſdem diei*, 3 Juſtices or Judges of the Common Pleas, *viz. Dyer, Weſton, Harper*, (the fourth, namely, *Welch*, was not there by reaſon he was ſick) did repair to the place in their Robes of Scarlet, with their other Habits and Coifs, and the Serjeants at Law alſo. And there Proclamation being made with 3 Oyez, the Demandants were firſt called for, and they came not: After that the Mainpernours of the Champions were called to bring forth firſt the Champion of the Demandant or Challenger, which came into the place in rugged Sandals, bare legged from the Knees downward, and bare headed, and bare Arms to the Elbow, being brought in by the Hand of a Knight, Sir *Jerom Bowes* by name, who carried a red Staff, of an Ell long, tipped with Horn, and a Yeoman carrying the Target made of double Leather, and they were brought in at the North ſide of the Liſts, and went about the ſide of the Liſts, until the middle of the Liſts, and then came towards the Bar before the Judges with three ſolemn Congies, and there he was made to ſtand at the North ſide of the place, being the right ſide of the Court, and after that the other Champion was brought in, in like manner, at the South, or contrary ſide of the Liſts, with like Congies, *&c.* by the hands of Sir *Henry Cheney*, Knight, *&c.* and was ſet on the North ſide of the Bar (quite oppoſite to the other Champion) and two Serjeants being of Counſel of each Party, in the midſt between them: This done, the Demandant was ſolemnly called again, and appeared not, but made default; upon which default, *Barham* Serjeant for the Tenant, prayed the Court to record the Nonſuit; which was done: Then *Dyer*, Chief Juſtice reciting the brief, the matter, and iſſue of the Battel or Combat, and the Oath of the Champions to perform it, and the prefixed day and place, gives final Judgment againſt the Demandant, and that the Tenant ſhall hold the Land, to him and to his Heirs for ever quietly, from the ſaid Demandant or Challenger, and their Heirs for ever, and the Demandants and their Pledges, *de proſequendo*, to be at the mercy of the Queen, *&c.* And then there was ſolemn Procla-

mation made, that the Champions, and all others there present (which by Estimation were about 4000 Persons) should depart in God's Peace, and the Queen's; and so they departed with a shout, *God save the Queen.* Vid. more at large in *Verstegan* in his Book entituled. A Restitution of decayed Intelligence, *Pag.* 64, *&c.*

A Comb, Pecten, inis, m.

A Horse-Comb (*or Curry-Comb*) Strigilis, is, f.

A little Curry Comb (*or Scraper*) Strigilecula, æ, f.

Combs of Horn, Pectines cornei.

Combs of Ivory, Pectines Eburnei.

Combs of Wood, Pectines Ligneï.

A Comb case, Pectinarium, ii, m.

A Comb-maker, Pectinarius, ii, m.

To Comb, Pecto, xi, xui, xum, ere.

To curry-comb a Horse, Strigilo, are. Equum stringere.

Combed. Pexus, a, um.

To comfort (*or strengthen*) Comforto, are. *Rs. Ent.* 486. Conforto, are. 1. *Mon.* 526.

Comitatu Commisso, is a Writ or Commission whereby the Sheriff is authorised to take upon him the sway of the County, *Regist. Orig. fo.* 295. *a & b. Coke's Rep. lib.* 3. *fol.* 72. *a.*

Comitatu & Castro Commisso, is a Writ whereby both the charge of the County, and the keeping of a Castle is committed to the Sheriff. *Regist. Orig.* 295. *a.*

A Command or Commandment, Mandatum, i, n. Præceptum, i, n. Commandment in the Common Law is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when upon his meer motion he commandeth any thing to be done, *Staundf. Pleas of the Cr. fol.* 72. or of the Justices, and that either ordinary, or absolute, as when upon their own Authority, in their Wisdom and Discretion, they commit a Man to Prison for Punishment: Ordinary, when they commit one rather for safe Custody than Imprisonment, and it is Repleviable. *Idem Pl. Cr. f.* 73.

Commandment, is again taken for the offence of him that willeth another to transgress the Law, or to do any such thing as is contrary to the Law, as Murder, Theft, or such like, and he is accessary, *Bract. lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 19. And the *Civilians* call *Mandatum*, *Angelus de Maleficiis.*

To commemorate (*or rehearse*) Commemoro, are.

To commence (*or begin*) Commenso, are.

Commenda, æ, f. i. e. A Benefice which being void, is committed to the care of another Clerk, to supply the Cure till it is full.

Commerce (*or common trade*) Commercium, ii, n.

A Commissary, Commissarius, ii, m. Commissary is a Title in Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

taining to such a one as exerciseth spiritual Jurisdiction (at the least so far as his Commission permitteth him) in Places of the Diocess so far distant from the chief City, as the Chancellor cannot call the Subjects to the Bishop's principal Consistory, without their great molestation. This Commissary is by the Canonists termed *Commissarius* or *Officialis foraneus*, *Vid. Lynd. Provin. cap. de accus.* in the word *Mandat*, *Archiepiscopi*, in *Gloss.*

A Commission, Commissio, onis, f.

A Commissioner, Commissionarius, ii, m. *Lex.* 32.

To commit, Committo, ere.

A Committee, Commissus, is he to whom the Consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of Parties, to whom it belongeth: as in Parliament, a Bill being read, is either consented unto, and passed or denied, or neither of both, but referred to the consideration of some certain Men appointed by the House further to examine it, who thereupon are called Committees by *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Chancery Sect.* 144.

Committee of the King. This word seemeth to be somewhat strangely used in *Kitchin*, *fol.* 160. where the Widow of the King's Tenant being dead, is called the Committee of the King, that is, one committed by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

Committee of a Lunatick, is he to whom the Care of the Lunatick and his Estate are committed.

Commodities, Commoditates. Bona res. mercimonia.

A Common, Commune, is, n. Communia, æ, f. *Lex.* 32.

Common signifieth in our Common Law that Soil or Water whereof the use is Common to this or that Town or Lordship, as Common of Pasture, *Communia pastura*, *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 19 & 20. Common of Fishing, *Communia piscaria*, *Idem. lib.* 2. *cap.* 34. Common of Turbary (or digging of Turves) *Communia Turbaria*, Common of Estovers, *Communia Estoveriarum*, *Lex* 32.

To common, Communio, are. *Ra. Ent.* 539.

A commoner, Communiarius, ii, m.

Common Bench (or Court of Common Pleas) Bancus communis vel Communia Placita, *An.* 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. It is the King's Court now held in *Westminster-Hall*, but in ancient time moveable as appeareth by the Statute called *Mag. Chart. cap.* 11. As also *Anno* 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. and *Pupilla oculi*, *part* 5. *cap.* 22. but Mr. *Gwin* in the Preface to his Readings saith, that untill the time that *Henry* III. granted the Charter, there were but two Courts of Justice in all, whereof one was the Exchequer, and the other the King's Bench, which was then called *Curia Domini Regis*,

gis, and *Aula Regia*, becauſe it followed the Court or King, and that upon the Grant of that Charter, the Court of Common Pleas was erected and ſettled in one Place certain, viz. at *Weſtminſter*, whereſoever the King lay. Thereupon Mr. *Gwin*, *ut ſupra*, ſaith, that after all the Writs ran, *Quod ſit coram Juſticiariis meis, apud Weſtmonaſterium*, whereas before the Party was commanded by them to appear, *coram me, vel Juſticiariis meis*, ſimply without addition of place, as he well obſerveth out of *Glanvil* and *Bracton*, the one Writing in *Henry* the Second's time, before this Court was erected, the other in the latter end of *Henry* the Third's time, who erected this Court. All civil Cauſes, both real and Perſonal, are or were in former times tried in this Court, according to the ſtrict Law of this Realm. And by *Forteſcue*, *cap.* 50 it ſeemeth to have been the only Court for real Cauſes.

Common Law, Communis Lex. Hath three divers Significations, which ſee in the Author of the new Terms of Law.

Commons, Demenſum, i, n. So called becauſe it is meat in Common, among Societies, as Univerſities, Inns of Court, Doctors Commons, *&c.*

A Company (*or Fellowſhip*) Societas, atis, f.

A Company of Soldiers, Turma, æ, f.

To lead a Company, Ordine ducere.

A Compaſs, Circinus, i, m. An Inſtrument ſo called, becauſe it ſerves to make a round Circle or Compaſs about.

A Pilot, or Mariner's Compaſs, Index nauticus. Pyxis nautica. Index viatorius.

To compaſs, or bring about, Compaſſo, are. *Co. Ent.* 351.

Competent (*or ſufficient*) Competens, entis, n.

To complain, Queror, eris, i, ere, queſtus ſum, queri.

A Complaint, Queſtus, us, m. Querela, æ, f.

To compoſe, Compono, ere.

A Compoſitor, or Compoſer, Compoſitor, oris, m. Typotheta, æ, f.

Compriſed, Compriſatus, a, um.

A Compound Bolus, Compoſitus bolus.

De computo reddendo, is a Writ ſo called of the effect, becauſe it compelleth a Bailiff, Chamberlain, or Receiver to yield his account, *Old nat. brev. fol.* 58. It is founded upon the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2 *Ca.* 2. *Anno* 13 *Edw.* 1. lies alſo againſt Executors, *Anno* 5 *Ed.* 3. *de Proviſ. Victual. ca.* 5. againſt the Guardian in Socage for waſte made in the Minority of the Heir, *Marbl.* and ſee further in what it lyeth, *Regiſt. Orig. fol. Old nat. brev. ubi ſupra*, *Herb. nat. brev. f.* 126.

CON

To conceal (or keep close) Conclo, are.

A Concealment, Concelamentum, i, n. *Flo.* 22, 23.

Concealers, Concelatores, m. In the Common Law are such as find out concealed Lands, that is, such Lands as privily are kept from the King by Common Persons, having nothing to shew for them, *An. 5 Eliz. cap.* 22. They are so called, *à Concelando*, of Concealing, by an Antiphrasis or contrary speaking, because indeed they do not conceal such Lands but reveal them, *Ut mons parturiendo per Antiphrasim*; or rather they are so called because they enquire after concealed Land.

To concern, Concerno, are.

Concerning, Concernens, tis, f.

Concerned, Concernatus, a, um.

To conclude, Concludo, ere.

Concord (or Agreement) Concordia, æ, f. is in the Common Law by a peculiar Signification defined to be the very Agreement between Parties that grand the Levying of a Fine of Lands one to the other, or and in what manner the Land shall pass; for in the Writ thereof many things are to be considered. *West part* 2. *Symb. Titul. Finis ad Concord. Sect.* 30. whom read at large. Concord is also an Agreement made upon any Trespass committed between two or more, and it is divided into a Concord Executory, and a Concord executed, see *Plowden Casu Reniger & Pogasse, Fol.* 5, 6. where it appeareth by some Opinion, that the one bindeth not, as being imperfect, and the other absolute, and tieth the Parties, and yet by some other Opinion in the same case it is affirmed, that Agreements Executory are perfect, and do no less bind than Agreements executed, *Fol.* 8. *b.*

Concubinage, Concubinatus, ûs, m. In our Common Law it is an exception against her that sueth for her Dowry, whereby she is alledged that she was not a Wife lawfully married to the Party in whose Lands she seeks to be endowed, but his Concubine. *Britton cap.* 107. *Bract. lib.* 4. *Tract.* 6. *cap.* 6.

Condition, Conditio, onis, f. Condition is a Restraint or Bridle annexed to a thing, so that by the not performance thereof the Party to the Condition shall receive Prejudice and Loss, and by doing of the same, Commodity and Advantage. *Terms of Law.*

A Conduit for Water, Aquæductus, ûs, m. Aquagium, ii, n.

A Conduit Pipe, Colimbus, i, m.

To confederate, Confœdero, are.

A Confectioner, Dulciarius Pistor. Opustorius, ii, m.

Confects, Confecta.

A Confession

A Confession, Confessio, onis, f.

Confidence (or Trust) Confidentia, æ, f.

To have Confidence (or Trust) Confido, ere.

To confirm, Confirmo, are.

Confirmation, Confirmatio, onis, f. Confirmation cometh of the verb *Confirmare, quod est firmum facere*, and therefore it is said that *Confirmatio omnes supplet defectus, licet id quod actum est, ab initio non valuit.* It is a conveyance of an Estate or Right *in Esse*, whereby a voidable Estate is made sure and unavoidable, or whereby a particular Estate is increased. It is a strengthening of an Estate formerly had, and yet voidable though not presently void. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 9. *Sect.* 5. 15. *Qualibet confirmatio aut est perficiens, crescens, aut diminuens, Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 169. 1. *Perficiens*, As if Feoffee upon Condition make a Feoffment over, and the Feoffor confirm the Estate of the Disseisor, or his Feoffee. 2. *Crescens* doth enlarge the state of a Tenant, as Tenant at Will to hold for Years, or Tenant for Years to hold for Life. 3. *Diminuens*, as where the Lord of whom the Land is holden, confirms the Estate of his Tenant to hold by a less Rent, *Coke lib.* 9. *Rep. Beaumont's Case*, 3. 142.

To confute (or disprove) Confuto, are.

Congleton (in Cheshire) Condate.

To conglutinate (or join together) Conglutino, are.

To congratulate, Congratulo, are.

A Congregation (or Assembly) Congregatio, onis, f.

A Cony, Cuniculus, i, m.

A little Cony, Cuniculina, æ, f.

A conjuration or conjuring (an exorcising) Conjuratio, onis, f.

Conjuration in the Common Law is used for such as have personal Conference with the Devil, or Evil Spirit, to know any Secret, or effect any purpose, *Anno* 5. *Eliz. cap.* 16. And the difference between Conjuration and Witchcraft, is, that the Conjurer seemeth by Prayer and Invocation of God's powerful Names to compel the Devil to say or do what he commandeth him. The Witch deals rather by a friendly and voluntary Conference or Agreement between him or her and the Devil or Familiar, to have his her turn served in lieu of the of Blood, or other gift offered unto him, especially of his her Soul: So that a Conjurer compacts for Curiosity to know Secrets, and work Miracles; and the Witch of meer Malice to do Mischief; and both these differ from Inchanters or Sorcerers, because the two former have personal Conference with the Devil, and the other meddles but with Medicines and Ceremonial Forms of words called Charms, without Application.

To conjure (or exorcise a Spirit) Conjuro, are.

A Conjurer, Conjurator, oris, m.

A Conigree, Cuniculariu, ii, n. *Fle.* 160.

Connaught Province (in Ireland) Conacta, Connatchtia.

Connor (in Ireland) Connaria, Conneria.

Conway River (in Wales) Conovius, Novius, Tœsobius, Toisobius, Toisovius.

To conquer, Conqueſtor, ari. *Fly.* 413.

A Conqueror, Expugnator, oris, m. Superator, oris, m.

A Conqueſt, Conqueſtus, i, m.

Conſanguinity (or Kindred by Blood or Birth) Conſanguinitas, atis, f.

To conſecrate (or make Holy) Conſecro, are. Sacro, are.

A conſecrating, Conſecratio, onis, f.

Conſecrated, Conſecratus, a, um.

Conſervator (or conſerver of the Peace) Conſervator vel Custos pacis, is he that hath an Official charge by vertue of his Office, to ſee the King's Peace kept; which Peace Learned *Lambard* defineth in Effect, to be a with-holding or abſtinence from that injurious Force and Violence, which boiſterous and unruly Perſons are in their Affections prone to uſe towards others, were they not reſtrained by Laws and fear of Puniſhment. Of the Conſervators he further ſaith thus, That before the time of King *Edward* III. who firſt erected Juſtices of Peace, there were ſundry perſons that by the Common Law had Intereſt in keeping of the Peace. Of theſe ſome had that Charge, as incident to their Offices, which they did bear, and ſo included within the ſame, that they were nevertheleſs called by the Name of their Office only. Some others had it ſimply, as of it ſelf, and were thereof named *cuſtodes pacis*, Wardens or Conſervators of the Peace. The former and latter ſort he again ſubdivideth, which read in his *Eirenarcha*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 3.

To conſerve (or keep) Conſervo, are.

Conſerves, Condita, Salgama, orum, *i. e.* Things conſerved or condited to ſerve one's turn at time of Need, as Grapes, Cherries, Plums, *&c.*

A Conſiſtory, Conſiſtorium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) A Counſel-houſe of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons.

Conſolidation, Conſolidatio, onis, f. In our Common Law it is uſed for the combining and uniting of two Benefices in one, *Vid. Brook Tit. Union.* The word is taken from the Civil Law, where it ſignifieth properly an uniting of the Poſſeſſion, Occupation or Profit with the Property, for Example, if a Man have by Legacy, *Uſufructum fundi*, and afterward I buy the Property or Fee-ſimple (as we call it) of the Heir, *Hoc caſu conſolidatio fieri dicitur. Sect.* 3. *de uſufructu in Inſtit.*

Conſpiracy, Conſpiratio, onis, f. Though in *Latin* and *French* it is uſed for an Agreement of Men to do any thing, either good or bad, yet in our Law Books it is always taken in the evil part: It is defined, *Anno* 34. *Ed. prim.*

Statute 2. To be an Agreement of ſuch as do confederate or bind themſelves, by Oath, Covenant or other Alliance, that every of them ſhall bear and aid the other falſly and maliciouſly to indict, or falſly to move or maintain Pleas; and alſo ſuch as cauſe Children within age to appeal Men of Felony, whereby they are impriſoned and much grieved, and ſuch as receive Men in the Countries with Liveries, or Fees to maintain their malicious Enterpriſe; and this extendeth it ſelf as well to the Takers as the Givers, and Stewards and Bailiffs of great Lords, which by their Seignory, Office or Power, undertake to bear or maintain Quarrels, Pleas or Debates, that concern other Parties, than ſuch as touch the Eſtate of their Lords, or themſelves, *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. *Anno* 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 13. Of this ſee more, *Anno* 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 3. and *Anno* 18 *H.* 6. *cap.* 12. As alſo in the new Book of *Entries*, *Vid.* Conſpiracy. And being thus taken as aforementioned, it is confounded with Maintenance and Champerty, but in a more ſpecial Signification, it is taken for a Confederacy of two at the leaſt, falſly to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of Felony. And the puniſhment of Conſpiracy upon an Indictment of Felony at the King's Suit, is that the Party attainted Leeſe his Frank Law, to the intent that he be not impannelled upon Juries or Aſſiſes, or ſuch like Employments for the teſtifying of Truth, and if he have to do in the King's Court, that he make his Attorney, and that his Lands, Goods and Chattels, be ſeiſed into the King's Hands, his Lands Eſtreaped (if he find no better Favour) his Trees razed, his Body committed to Priſon, &c. *lib. Aſſiſ.* 59. *Crompt. Juſt. of Peace*, f. 156. b. This is called Villanous Judgment, or Puniſhment. But if the Party grieved ſue upon the Writ of Conſpiracy, then ſee *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 114. *D.* 115 *l.* Conſpiracy may be alſo in caſe of Jeſs Weight, *Idem Fol.* 116. And ſee Frank Law.

Conſpiratione, is a Writ that lieth againſt Conſpirators, *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 114. *D.* Cromp. *Juriſd. Fol.* 209. See alſo the *Regiſt. Fol.* 34

To conſpire, Conſpiro, are.

A Conſpirator, Conſpirator, oris, m.

A Conſtable, Conſtabularius, ii, m. *Spel.* 170. *Lex.* 35. Conſtable comes of two old Saxon words, *Kinning*, which ſignifieth King, and *Stable*, Stability, as the Stability of the King and Kingdom. The Common Law requireth that every Conſtable be *Ideneus homo*, *i. e.* apt and fit for exerciſe of the ſaid Office, and he is ſaid in Law to be *Ideneus*, which hath three things, Honeſty, Science and Ability. 1. Honeſty, to execute his Office truly without Malice, Affection or Partiality. 2. Science to know what he ought to do duly. 3. Ability, as well

Subſta

Substance or Estate as in Body, to execute his Office, when need is, diligently, and not through Impotency or Indigence to neglect it; for if poor Men, which live by the labour of their Hands, be elected to this Office, they will rather permit Felons and other Malefactors to escape, and neglect the Execution of their Office in other Points, than intermit their Labour, by which their Wife and Children live. The Office and Authority of High and Petty Constables remaineth, notwithstanding the Death of the King, for their Authority is by the Common Law, and not by Commission: So also of Mayors, Bailiffs in Towns corporate, *&c. Cke 8 Rep. Grieslie's Case. Dalt. Just. of P. Leigh Philol. Com.* f. 47, 48.

Constable of Windsor *Castle*, Constabularius Castri Domini Regis Regalis de Windsor, *Saundf. Pl. Cr. Fol.* 152. and *An.* 1 H. 4. *cap.* 13. Stow's *Annals*, 812.

Constableship, Constabularia, æ, *Pry.* 71.

Of or belonging to a Constable, Constabulariatus, a, um. *Pry.* 71.

A Vice-constable, Vice-constabularius, ii, m.

Constance (a Woman's Name) Constantia, æ, f.

Constantine (a Man's Name) Constantinus, i, m.

To constitute (or appoint) Constituo, ere.

Consuetudinibus & Servitiis, Writ of Right close, which lieth against the Tenant that deforceth his Lord of the Rent, or service due unto him: Of this see more at large in *Old nat. brev. Fol.* 77. *Fitz. eod. Fol.* 151. and the *Regist. Orig. Fol.* 159.

To consult, Consulto, are.

A Consultation, Consultatio, onis, f.

Consultation, is a Writ whereby a Cause being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court (or Court Christian) to the King's Court, is returned thither again: For the Judges of the King's Court, if upon comparing the Libel with the Suggestion of the Party, they do find the Suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the Cause to be wrongfully called from the Court Christian; then upon this Consultation or Deliberation, they decree it to be returned again: Whereupon the Writ in this case obtained, is called a Consultation. Of this read the *Register, Fol.* 44, 45, &c. *Usque Fol.* 58. *Old nat. brev. Fol.* 32. and *Fitz. eodem Fol.* 50.

A Consulter, Consultor, oris, m.

To consume (or spend) Consumo, ere.

To consummate (or fully accomplish) Consummo, are.

A Consummation, Consummatio, onis, f.

To contain, Contineo, ere.

Contenement, Contenementum, i, n. Seemeth to be the Freehold Land which lieth to a Man's Tenement, or Dwelling-house that is in his own Occupation;

cupation; for in *Magna Charta cap.* 14. you have theſe words. A Freeman ſhall not be amerced for a ſmall Fault, but after the quantity of the Fault, and for a great Fault, after the manner thereof, ſaving to him his Contenement, or Freehold. And a Merchant likewiſe ſhall be amerced, ſaving to him his Merchandize: And any other Villain than ours ſhall be amerced, ſaving his Wainage, if he take him to our Mercy. *Vid.* alſo *Bracton, lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 1. *numb.* 3. *Johan Eimericus in Proceſſu judiciario, cap. de executione ſenten.* 79. *num.* 11.

The continent or firm main Land, that is no Iſle, nor ſeparated by Sea, Continens, entis, f.

To continue (*or perſiſt*) Continuo, are.

Continual, Continuus, a, um.

Continual Claim, Continuum Clameum, is a claim made from time to time, within every Year and Day, to Land or other thing, which in ſome reſpect we cannot attain without Danger. For Example, if I be diſſeiſed of Land, into which, though I have Right unto it, I dare not enter for fear of beating, it behoveth me to hold on my Right of Entry to the beſt Opportunity of me and mine Heirs, by approaching as near it as I can once every Year, as long as I live, and ſo I ſave the Right of Entry to mine Heirs, *vid. Terms of Law.* See more in *Littleton, verbo* Continual Claim, and the new Book of *Entries, ibid.* and *Fleta, lib.* 6. *cap.* 53.

Continuance, Continuatio, onis, f. Continuance ſeemeth to be uſed in the Common Law, as *Prorogatio,* in the Civil Law. For Example, Continuance until the next Aſſiſe, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 1[illegible] f. and 244. d. in both which places it is ſaid, that if a Record in the Treaſury be alledged by the one Party, and denied by the other, a *Certiorari* ſhall be ſued to the Treaſurer, and the Chamberlain of the Exchequer. And if they certifie not in Chancery, that ſuch a Record is there, or that it is likely to be in the Tower, the King ſhall ſend to the Juſtices repeating the *Certiorari*, and commanding them to continue the Aſſiſe. In this ſignification it is likewiſe uſed by *Kitchin, Fol.* 202. and 199. and alſo *Anno* 11 *H.* [illegible] *cap.* 4.

Contract, Contractus, ûs, m. It is a Covenant or Agreement with a lawful Conſideration or Cauſe, *Weſt. part. prim. Symb. lib.* 1. *ſect.* 10. Contract (called by the Civilians *Actio latio*) is an Agreement between Parties concerning Goods or Lands for Money or other Recompence. It is called a Contract becauſe by Covenants *diverſæ voluntates in unum trahuntur.* It is a Bargain or Covenant between two Parties, where one thing is given for another, which is called *Quid pro quo*, as if one ſell a Horſe for 20 Shillings

may keep the Horſe till other have paid the Mo- The want of Recompence eth it to be but *nudum* *unde non oritur actio*, if a Man make Promiſe to that I ſhall have 20 Shil- and after I ask it, and will not deliver it, yet you never have any Action to ver it, becauſe this Pro- was no Contract, but a Promiſe; but if any thing given for the 20 Shil- though it were but to the of a Penny, then it had a good Contract. If he whom the Promiſe is made a Charge by reaſon of Promiſe, which he hath al- performed, then in that caſe ſhall have an Action for thing that was promiſed, gh he that made the Pro- have no worldly Profit it. As if a Man ſay to ano- heal ſuch a poor Man of Diſeaſe, or make an High- and I ſhall give thee thus ; and if he do it, I think Action lieth at the Com- Law, *D. and Student, cap.* This word *Pro* makes a Con- conditional, as if I cove- to make an Eſtate *pro ma- habendo*; if the Mar- take not Effect, I ſhall diſcharged of this Cove- So if an Annuity be ted *pro conſilio impendendo*, the Counſel giving, and the Annuity; alſo if a grant a Way over his , and *pro chimino ille haben-* granteth to him a Rent-charge: If one be ſtopped, the other is ſtopped; ſo it is in Contracts. As for a Hawk to be delivered me at ſuch a Day, you ſhall have my Horſe at *Chriſtmas*; if the Hawk be not delivered at the Day, you ſhall not have an Action for the Horſe. The Infant's Contract for his Meat, Apparel, and Neceſſaries is good, if he be of the age of fourteen Years.

A Contract of Marriage, Sponſio, onis, f.

Contrary, Contrarius, a, um.

To do contrary, Contrario, are. *Ro. Ent.* 531. *Co. Lit.* 107.

A Contribution, Contributio.

To contrive, Contrivo, are. *Ro. Ent.* 207.

Contrivances, Machinationes.

Controller of the houſhold, Contrarotulator Hoſpitii Domini Regis, *Vid. Pl. Cor. fol.* 52. and *Anno* 6 *H.* 4. *cap.* 3.

Controller of the Hamper, Contrarotulator Hamperii. He is an Officer in the Chancery, attending on the Lord Chancellor or Keeper daily in Term-time, and days appointed for ſealing. His Office is to take all things ſealed from the Clerk of the Hanaper, incloſed in Bags of Leather, as it is mentioned in the ſaid Clerk's Office, and opening the Bags to note the juſt Number, and eſpecial effects of all things ſo received, and to enter the ſame into a ſpecial Book, with all the Duties appertaining to his Majeſty, and other Officers for the ſame, and ſo chargeth the Clerk

Clerk of the Hanaper or Hamper with the ſame.

Controller of the Pipe, Contrarotulator Pipæ. He is an Officer of the Exchequer that writeth out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe, and alſo keepeth a Controlment of the Pipe.

Controller of the Pell, Contrarotulator Pellis. Is alſo an Officer of the Exchequer, of which ſort there be two, *viz.* the two Chamberlains Clerks, that do or ſhould keep a Controlment of the Pell of Receipts and goings out, and in one word this Officer was originally one that took Notes of any other Officer's Accounts, or Receipts, to the intent to diſcover him if he dealt amiſs, and was ordained for the Prince's better Security: Howſoever the Name ſince may be in ſome things otherwiſe applyed, *Vid. Fleta. lib.* 1. *cap.* 18. *in prin. Anno* 12 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. *Gregorii Syntag. lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. *num.* 6.

Controlment, Controllamentum, i, *n.*

Controverſie, Controverſia, æ, f.

Convenient, Conveniens, entis, Part.

Convenience, Convenientia, æ, f.

A Conventicle, Conventiculum, i, n.

To convey, Conveio, are.

A Conveyance, Conveiancia, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 23. (*i. e*) A Deed which transfers an Eſtate.

A Conviction, Conviction, nis, f.

Conviction is either when a Man is outlawed, and appeareth and confeſſeth, or elſe is found guilty by the Inqueſt. *Crompton* out of Judge *Dyer's Commentaries*, 275. Conviction and Attainder are often confounded. *Crompt. Juſt. of Peace, fol.* 9. 2. *lib.* 4. *fol.* 46. But *Staundford. Pl. Cor. fol.* 101. maketh a difference between Attainder and Conviction in theſe words, and note the diverſity between Attainder and Conviction, *&c.* For Attainder is larger than Conviction. A Man by our ancient Laws was ſaid to be convicted preſently upon the Verdict (Guilty) but not to be attainted upon Conviction, until it appeared that he was no Clerk, or being a Clerk, and demanded of his Ordinary, could not purge himſelf. So that a Man was not attainted upon Conviction, except he were no Clerk.

A Convocation (*or Calling together*) Convocatio, onis, f.

A Convocation Houſe, Domus Convocationis, it is the House wherein the whole Clergy is aſſembled for Conſultation upon Matters Eccleſiaſtical in time of Parliament, it conſiſteth of two diſtinct Houſes, one called the higher Convocation House, where the Archbiſhops and Biſhops ſit ſeverally by themſelves; the other the lower Convocation Houſe, where all the reſt of the Clergy are beſtowed; *See Prolocut.*

A Cu-

A Convoy. Commeatus, us, m.
A Convoy (or Paſs) Salvigardia, æ, f. Salvus conductus.

COO

A Cook, Coquus, i, m.
A Woman Cook, Fuma, æ, f.
A Ship Cook, Focarius, ii, m.
A Cook's Shop, Popina, æ, f.
A Coop where Poultry are kept, Gallinarium, ii, n. Saginarium, i, n,
A Cooper, Vietor, oris, m. Dolarius, ii, m.

COP

Coparcenary, Coparcenaria, æ, f.
A Coparcener, Coparticeps, ipis, adj. *Co. Ent.* 477. 711. Otherwiſe called Parceners, and at Common Law, are ſuch, as have equal Portion in the Inheritance of their Anceſtor; and, as *Littleton* in the beginning of his third Book ſaith, Parceners be either by Law, or by Cuſtom. Parceners by Law are the Iſſue Female, which (when there is no Heir Male) come in equality to the Lands of their Anceſtors, *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 30. Parceners by cuſtom, are thoſe that by cuſtom of the Country challenge equal part in ſuch Lands, as in *Kent,* the cuſtom called *Gavelkind.* This is called *adæquatio,* amongſt the Canoniſts, *Hot. in verbis feudal, verbo adæquatio,* and amongſt the Civilians, it is termed *Familiæ judicium, quod inter cohæredes ideo redditur, ut & hereditas dividatur, & quod alterum alteri dare facere oportebit, præſtetur. Hotoman.* Of theſe two you may ſee *Littleton* at large in the firſt and ſecond Chapters of his third Book. And *Britton, cap.* 27. intituled *De heritage deviſable.* The Crown of *England* is not Subject to Coparcenary, *Anno* 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 22.

A Cope, Capa, æ, f. *Spel.* 137. *Cow.* 95.

A Copy of a Writing, Copia, æ, f.

To Copy, Ad Copiandum. *Co. Lit.* 57. 1 *Mon.* 597. Tranſcribo, ere.

A Printer's firſt Copy, Primum Exemplar.

A Copy of an Author's own Hand, Autographum, i, n.

Copy-hold, Tenura per copiam rotulorum curiæ, It is a Tenure, for which the Tenant hath nothing to ſhew, but the Copies of the Rolls, made by the Steward of his Lord's Court. For the Steward, as he enrolleth and maketh Remembrances of all other things done in the Lord's Court, ſo he doth alſo of ſuch Tenants as are admitted in the Court, to any parcel of Land or Tenement, belonging to the Manor, and the Tranſcript of this is called the Court-Roll, the Copy whereof the Tenant taketh from him, and keepeth as his only Evidence. *Co. lib.* 4. *fol.* 25. *b.*

This

This Tenure is called a baſe Tenure, becauſe it holdeth at the will of the Lord; it was wont to be called *Tenure in Villenage*, *Kitchen fol.* 80. *cap.* Copy-holds. *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 12. *B. C.* The doing of Fealty by a Copy-holder, proveth, that a Copy-holder, ſo long as he obſerves the Cuſtom of the Manor, and payeth his Services, hath a fixed Eſtate, *Co. on Lit. p.* 63. Although in the Judgment of the Law, he hath but an Eſtate for Will, yet Cuſtom hath ſo eſtabliſhed and fixed his Eſtate, that by the Cuſtom of the Manor it is diſcendible to him and his Heirs; and therefore his Eſtate is not meerly *ad Voluntatem Domini*, but *ſecundum conſuetudinem manerii*, and by keeping the Cuſtom he ſhall inherit the Land, as well as he that hath Frank Tenement at Common Law, for *Conſuetudo eſt altera Lex.* The Stile of a Copy-holder imports three things.

1. *Nomen*, his name.
2. *Originem*, his beginning.
3. *Titulum*, his aſſurance.

1. His name is Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll.

2. His beginning is, *Ad Voluntatem Domini*, for at the beginning he was but Tenant at the Will of the Lord.

3. His Title or Aſſurance, *ſecundum conſuetudinem manerii*, for the Cuſtom of the Manor hath fixed his Eſtate, and aſſured the Land to him as long as he doth his Service and Duties, and performs the Cuſtom of the Manor, *Coke* 4. *Rep. Copy-hold Caſe. Coke* 9. *Rep.* Combe's *Caſe.* If a Copy-holder be a Popiſh Recuſant, his Copy-hold is forfeit for his life, to the Lord of the Manor, if the Lord be not Recuſant, and if the Lord be, then to the King. 35 *Eliz. c.* 1. *Kitchin, fol.* 81. *cap.* Tenants *per verge.*

Copy-holds, Cuſtumatia Tenementa.

Copy-holders, Tenentes Cuſtumarii, *R. Ent.* 131. *Co. Lit.* 645. 657.

Copy-holder, or Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll, is he which is admitted Tenant of any Lands, or Tenements within a Manor, that time out of mind by Uſe and Cuſtom of the ſaid Manor, have been demiſeable and demiſed to ſuch as will take the ſame in Fee, in fee-tail, for Life, Years, or at Will, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manor, by Copy of Court-Roll of the ſame Manor. *Weſt. part.* 1. *Symb. lib.* 2. *Sect.* 646.

A Copice (or little wood) Copicia, æ, f.

A Coping, Summitas, atis, f.

Copper, Cuprum, i, n. Oricalchum, ci, n.

Of Copper, Cupreus, a, um.

Pliant Copper, Cuprum Ductium.

Copper Wire, Filum Cupri chalci.

Any copper or braſs thing, Aramentum, i, n.

Copperas, Vitriolum, i, n. Chalcanthum, i, n.

COQ

Coquet *Isle*, *on the Coast of Northumberland*, Coqueda Insula.

Coquet *River* (in *Northumberland*) Coqueda, Coquedus.

COR

Coral, Corallium, ii, n.

A Corbell, Corbet, or Corbill, Maculus; li. m. In Masonry it is jutting out like a Bragget (as Carpenters call it) or shouldering piece in Timber-work.

Cordage or Tackle of a Ship, Armamenta & Instrumenta navis.

A Cord (*or String*) Corda, æ, f. 1 *Mon.* 850 *bis*, 2 *Mon.* 819.

The Cord wherewith the foot of the Sail is tied, Propes, is, m.

A Cord at which any thing hangs, Pendiculus, li, m.

The Cord wherewith a Sail is bound, Podea, æ, f.

A Cord of wood, Corda ligni. *Ent.* 36. Arcus sive Corda. *Ibid.* 20.

Corebridge (in *Northumberland*) Coria, Corstopilti, Corstitum, Curia Ottadinorum.

Cork *City* (in *Ireland*) Corcagia, Corragia.

Of Cork, Corcagiensis, Corcensis.

Cork, Suber, eris, n.

Corn on the Ground in the blade, Bladum, i, n.

Land where Corn grows, Terra bladata, *Ra. Ent.* 561.

Standing Corn, Blada crescentia. Seges, etis, f.

An ear of Corn, Spica, æ, f.

The beard of Corn, Arista, æ, f.

Corn without beard, Spicæ muticæ.

Seed-Corn, Frumentum sementicum.

Corn in swaths or straw, Blada in Garbis.

A sheaf of Corn, Garba, æ, f. Fascis spicarum.

A gavel, or handful of Corn, Palmata vel manipulus Bladi.

A threave of Corn, Trava Bladi, 2 *Mon.* 391. 1 *Mon.* 985.

A Rick of Corn, Strues Nubilarum.

A Corn-Field, Arvum. i, n.

An heap of Corn, Collecta Bladi, 1 *Mon.* 782.

Corn of all sorts, Frumentum, i, n.

A blasting of Corn, Ustrigo, inis, f.

To mow or reap Corn, Blada metere.

The knot in the bottom of an ear of Corn, Uruncus, ci, m.

A Corn-Chandler, Frumentarius, ii, m.

A Corner, Cornerium, ii, n. Angulus, i, m. 1 *Mon.* 408. 658. 817. 2 *Mon.* 1038.

Corners standing out. Anguli prostantes.

A Corner jutting, Projectura Angularis.

Cornered, Angulatilis, le, adj.

Full of Corners or Nooks, Angulosus, a, um.

Crooked, having corners (or set in a corner) Angularis, re, adj.

A Triangle or Figure with three corners, Triangulum, li, n.

Having three corners, Triangulus, a, um.

Six cornered, Sexangulatus, a, um.

Of six corners, Hexagonus, a, um.

A Cornet, Buccina, æ, f.

A Cornet of Horsemen, and the Ensign of the Company of Horse, Vexillatio, onis, f.

A Cornet or Coffin of Paper, such as Grocers bind up small Wares in, Cornus, us & i, f.

A Cornice, Summitas feneſtræ.

Cornwall, Corinea, Cornubia, Cornwallia, Occidua, Wallia.

A Coroner, Coronator, oris, m. Coroner is an ancient Officer of Truſt, and of great Authority, ordained to be a principal Conſervator or keeper of the Peace, to bear Record of the Pleas of the Crown. Although by the Law the Coroner cannot enquire of any Felony, but the death of a Man, yet it hath been ſaid, that in *Northumberland* they enquire of all Felonies, but this Authority they maintain by Preſcription. If a Man be killed or drowned in the Arms or Creeks of the Sea, where a Man may ſee Land from the one part to the other, the Coroner ſhall enquire thereof, and not the Admiral, becauſe the Country thereof may well have knowledge. His name is derived a *Corona*, becauſe he is an Officer of the Crown, and hath Conuſance of ſome Pleas, which are called *Placita Coronæ*, *Cokes 2 part of inſtit. cap.* 17. See more there. He is alſo called, becauſe he deals principally with Pleas of the Matters concerning the Crown, *Coke's 4. part of Inſtit. cap. Terms of Law.* The Empanelling of the Inqueſt, and the view of the Body, and the giving of the Verdict, is commonly in the ſtreet, in an open place, and *in Corona populi*, but this name rather cometh becauſe the death of every Subject by violence is accounted to touch the Crown of the Prince, and to be a detriment unto it, the Prince accounting that his Strength, Power and Crown doth conſiſt in the love of his People, and in the maintenance of them in Security and Peace, *Smith's Commonwealth of England, cap.* 24. Coroners remain Conſervators of the Peace within the County when they are Coroners, notwithſtanding the King's death, for they are made by the King's Writ, and not by Commiſſion, as Juſtices are, whoſe Authority is determined by the death of the King, for by the Commiſſion he maketh them *Juſticiarios ſuos*, ſo that he being once dead, they are no more his Juſtices. *Dalton's Juſt. of P.* The Statute giveth the Coroner thirteen Shillings and

ſure peace for taking Inquiſitio, *Super viſum corporis.*

A Corporal in an Army, Armorum Doctor.

Corpus cum cauſa, Is a Writ iſſuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record, touching the Cauſe of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt, in the King's Bench, *&c.* there to lie until he hath ſatisfied the Judgment, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 251. E.

To correct (*or punish*) Corrigo, *&c.*

To correct (*or amend*) Emendo, *&c.*

A Corrector, Corrector, oris, m.

To corroborate (*or strengthen*) Corroboro, are.

Corroboratives, Roborantia.

Corroded (*gnawn or bitten about*) Corrosus, a, um.

Corrosive, Corrodens, ſive Corrodendi vim habens.

A Corſlet, Lorica, æ, f. Thoracis, is, m.

Corſlets or Pikemen, Milites thorati.

COS

A Coſmographer, Coſmographus, i, m.

Coſt, Cuſtagium, ii, n. Cuſtus, i, m. *Spel.* 118. *Reg. Pry.* 49, 50.

Coſt and Charges of Suit, Miſæ cuſtagia ſectæ.

Other Coſts and Charges, Alia onera & cuſtagia.

A Coſterdmonger (*or Fruiterer*) Pomarius, ii, m.

COT

A Cot or Cottage, Chota, æ, f. Cotagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 180.

A Cottage (*or Farm with ſome Land belonging to it*) Cothlanda & Cothſethlanda, æ, f.

A Cottager, Cotarius, ii, m. Coterellus, i, m. *Spel.* 180. A Cottager is ſuch a one as dwelleth in a Cottage, that is, a Houſe without Land belonging to it, *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 1. *Stat.* 1, but by a later Statute no Man may hold a Cottage, but he muſt lay 4 Acres of Ground unto it. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Cottagers that hold bord-lands, Bordarii, m. pl. Bores & Borduanni, m. pl.

Cottages of ſods, Tiguria ceſpitum.

Cotton or Bombaſt, Xylum, i, n. Goſſipium, ii, n.

COU

A Covenant or Bargain, Conventio. Covenant is an Agreement made by Deed in Writing, and ſealed between two Parties. A Covenant in Law is that which the Law intendeth to be made, though in words it be

not expreſſed. As if the Leſſor do deviſe and grant, *&c.* to the Leſſee for a certain time or term of Years. The Law intendeth a Covenant on the Leſſor's part, that the Leſſee ſhall, during his whole term, quietly enjoy his Leaſe againſt all lawfull Incumbrance. Covenant in Fact is that which is expreſly agreed between the Parties. There is alſo a Covenant meerly perſonal, and a Covenant real. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 145. And he ſeems to ſay, that a Covenant real is whereby a Man tieth himſelf to paſs a thing real, as Land or Tenements, as a Covenant to levy a Fine of Land, *&c.* A Covenant meerly Perſonal, of the other ſide, is where a Man covenanteth with another by Deed, to build him an houſe, or any other thing, or to ſerve him, or to infeoff him, *&c.* Inſtruments of Covenants you may ſee many in *Weſt. part* 1. *Symb. lib.* 2. *Sect.* 100. See alſo the new Book of Entries *verbo* Covenant.

Covenant is the name of a Writ that lieth for the breach of any Covenant in Writing, *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 145.

A Cover, Adopertorium, ii, n.

A Cover (or covering) Obſtragulum, li, n. Operimentum, i, n.

A covering of a houſe, Tectum, i, n. Imbricium, ii, n.

To cover, Tego, xi, ctum, ere.

A Coverlet, Total, five Torale, is, n. Stragulum, li, Teges, etis, f.

A Covert for Deer or other Beaſts, Umbraculum, li, n. Tabulum, li, n, Dumetum, ti, n.

Coverture, Coopertura, æ, f. Coverture is a *French* word, and ſignifieth any thing that covereth, as Apparel, a Coverlet, *&c.* And cometh likewiſe from the French *Couvrir*, i. e. to cover. In the Common Law it is properly applied to the Eſtate or Condition of a married Woman, who by the Laws of this Realm is *in poteſtate viri*, under Covert Baron, and therefore diſabled to make any Bargain or Contract without her Husband's conſent or privity, or without his allowance or confirmation. *Brooke, Tit per totum.* And *Bracton* ſaith, that *Omnia quæ ſunt uxoris, ſunt ipſius viri, nec habet uxor poteſtatem ſui, ſed vir. lib.* 2. *cap.* 15. and that *Vir eſt caput mulieris, lib.* 4. *cap.* And again, in any Law may *Sine viro illa reſpondere non debet. lib.* 5. *tract.* 2. *cap.* And *Tract.* 5. *cap.* 25. *Ejuſdem libri.* And if the Husband alienate the Wife's Land, ſhe cannot gainſay, during his life. *Vid. Cui ante divortium, & in vita.*

The Cough, Tuſſis, is, f. caret.

A covey, as a covey of Partridges, Pullities, ei, f.

Covin, Covina, æ, f. It is a deceitful aſſent or agreement between

between two, or more, to the prejudice or hurt of another. *Fl. new Terms of Law, Co. in Lit. lib. 3. cap.* 12.

Covinous, Covinosus, a, um. *Co. Lit.* 357. *Ra. Ent.* 207.

The coulter of a plough, or ploughshare, Dentale, is, n. Culter, tri, m. Vomer & Vomis, eris.

One (not a Lord) of the Council, Vir de privato Consilio &c.

A Lord of the Privy Council, Dominus de privato concilio Domini Regis.

A Council or Council, or Assembly of Counsellors, Concilium, ii, n.

A Council-house, Conciliabulum, li, n. Comitium, ii, m.

A Counseller, Consiliarius, ii, m.

A Counseller at Law, Barrator, oris, m. Apprenticius ii, m.

Counsel or Advice, Consilium, ii, n.

To count or reckon, Computo, are.

Count, Narratio, onis, f. chiefly in real Actions. Count cometh of the *French* word *Conte*, which in *Latin* is *Narratio*, and is vulgarly called the Declaration. The Original Writ is according to its name now, Brief and Short, but the Count which the Plaintiff or Demandant makes is more declarative and spacious, and certain both in Matter and Circumstance of time and place, that the Defendant may be compelled to make a more certain answer, so as the Writ may be compared to Logick, and the Count to Rhetorick. *Coke on Lit. lib. 1. cap. 1. sect.* 19. *Libellus* with the *Civilians*, comprehendeth both, and yet Count and Declaration is confounded sometimes, as *Count in debt*, *Kitchin*, *fol.* 281. Count or Declaration in Appeal, *Pl. cor. fol.* 78. Count in Trespass, *Britton*, *cap.* 26. Count in an Action of Trespass upon the Case for a slander, *Kitch. fol.* 252.

The countenance or credit and reputation of a Man. Contenementum, i, n. So it is used in *Old nat. brev. fol.* 111, in these words; Also the Attaint shall be granted to poor Men that will swear that they have nothing whereof they may fine, saving their Countenance, or to other by a reasonable Fine. So it is used *Anno* 1 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 4. in these words, Sheriffs shall charge the King's Debtors with as much as they may levy with their Oaths without abating the Debtor's Countenance.

A Counter-bond, Obligatio reciproca.

To Counterfeit, Contrafacio, ere.

A Counterfeiting, Contrafactura, æ, f. *Ry.* 542. *West. offences, fol.* 115. Ter. Contrafactio, onis, f.

To counterfeit the Sheriff's Warrant upon a Writ, Contrafacere Warrantum vicecomitis super aliquod breve.

A Counter-plea, Contraplacitum, i, n.

A coun-

A Counter-Roll, Contrarotulus, i, m. *Fle.* 173.

A Countess, Comitissa, æ, f.

A Countess Dowager, Comitissa Dotissa.

A Country, Regio, onis, f.

Our country (or native soil) Patria, æ, f.

The Country, Rus, ruris, n.

A country man (or a man of the Country) Rusticus, ci, m.

Of the Country, Ruralis, le, Rusticus, a, um.

A County (or Shire) Comitatus, us, m.

County signifieth as much as Shire, the one descending from the *French*, the other from the *Saxons*, both containing a compass or portion of the Realm, into the which all the Land is divided, for the better Government thereof, and the more easie Administration of Justice, so that there is no Land but it is within some County, and every County is governed by a yearly Officer whom we call a Sheriff, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 2. *cap.* 10. *sect.* 124. Of these Counties there be four of especial note, which therefore are termed *County-Palatines*, as the County-Palatine of *Lancaster*, of *Chester*, of *Durham*, and of *Ely*, but *Ely* has been denied to be a County-Palatine. And this County-Palatine is a Jurisdiction of so high a Nature, that whereas all Pleas touching the Life or Maim of Man, called Pleas of the Crown, are ordinarily held and sped in the King's name, and cannot pass in the name of any other; the chief Gover[nors] of these, by special Cha[rter] from the King, did here[to]fore send out all Writs in their own name, and did all things touching Justice, as absolutely as the Prince himself in other Counties, only acknowledging him their Superior and Soveraign. But by the Statute *Anno* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 24. this Power is much abridged. There are likewise Counties-Corporate, as appeareth by the Statute *Anno* 3 *H.* 8. *cap.* 5. and these are certain Cities or ancient Boroughs of the Land, upon which the Princes of our Nation have thought good to bestow these extraordinary Liberties. Of these the famous City of *London* is one, and the principal *York* another, *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. the City of *Chester* third, *Anno* 42 *Eliz. cap.* [illegible] *Canterbury* a fourth. *Lambard. Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 9. Counties and to these may be added many more, but I have only observed out of the Statutes and other Writers, the County of the Town of *Kingston upon Hull*, *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* [illegible] and the County of *Lincoln*. *Cromp. Just. of P. fol.* 59. The County of the Town of *Haverford-West. Ann.* 35 *H.* 8. *cap* 26. Of these Counties or Shires, one with another, there are reckon'd in *England* 41, besides 12 in *Wales*.

The chief leading Men in a County, Busones, m, pl.

County-Court, Curia Comitatus; by Mr. *Lambard* it is called *Curia Conventus*, in his Explication of *Saxon* words, and divided into two ſorts, one retaining the general Name, as the County-Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy, or Under-Sheriff, whereof you may read in *Cromps. Juriſd. fol.* 141. The other called the *Turn* held twice every Year, once after *Michaelmas*, and again once after *Eaſter*. *Magna Charta cap.* 35. and that within one Month after each Feaſt. This County-Court had in old times the cognition of great Matters, as appears by *Glanvile, lib.* 1. *cap.* 2, 3, 4. From this Court are exempted only Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and Women, and all ſuch as have Hundreds of their own to be kept.

Coupling, Jugamenta, orum, n. pl. vinculæ, arum, f.

To couple or join together, Copulare.

A couple (or pair) Par, is, n.

A Courſe, a running away or flight, Curſus, ûs, m.

A Water courſe, Aquæductus, ûs, m.

A Courſe, Race or Carreer, Curſus, ûs, m. Curſulum, li, n.

A Courſe or Order, Series, ei, f.

A Courſe in ſerving at the Table (a Meſs or Service of Meat) Curſus, ûs, m.

A courſe of Fruit, Bellarium, ii, n.

By courſe (or turn) Alternè, vicissim.

Courſe or Groſs, not Fine, Craſſus, a, um.

The Court of a Prince, Aula, æ, f.

A Courtier (one that follows the Court) Aulicus, ci, m.

Court-like, Aulicus, a, um.

A Court of Judges, a Court-hall, Guild-hall, or Seſſion-houſe, Curia, æ, f. Court cometh of the *Latin Curia*, which alſo is fetched from *Cura* (as *Valla* writeth) whereby it is notified that heed and care ought to be taken in the deciding of Controverſies. Court is diverſly taken, ſometimes for the Houſe where the King remaineth with his ordinary Retinue, and alſo the place where Juſtice is judicially adminiſtred, of which you may find 32 ſeveral ſorts in *Cromps. Juriſdict.* well deſcribed, and of them moſt are Courts of Record, ſome are not, and therefore are accounted baſe Courts in compariſon of the reſt. In times paſt the Courts and Benches followed the King and his Court, whereſoever he went, which thing eſpecially ſhortly after the Conqueſt being found very cumberſome, painful and chargeable to the People, it was agreed by Parliament, that there ſhould be a ſtanding place where Judgment ſhould be given, and it hath been long time uſed in *Weſtminſter-hall*, which K. *William Rufus* builded for the Hall of his own Houſe. In that Hall are ordinarily ſeen three Tribunals or Judges Seats. At the entry on the right Hand the Common Pleas, where Civil matters are to be pleaded, ſpecially

cially such as touch Lands or Contracts. At the upper end of the Hall, on the right hand, the King's Bench, where Pleas of the Crown have their place, and where Kings in former times have often personally sate. And on the left hand sitteth the Chancellor, accompanied with the Master of the Rolls, who in Latin may be called *Custos Archivorum Regis*, and certain Men Learned in the Civil Law, called Masters of the Chancery, in Latin they may be called *Assessores*. There is also another Court of special Note, called the Star-chamber, *Camera Stellata*, or of the Latin word *Stellio*, a starry Beast, whence Cosenage is called by the Civilians *Crimen Stellionatus*, because that sin is punished in this Court, *Lamb. Jur. of Cour.* Or it is called Star-chamber, either because it is full of Windows, or because at the first, all the Roof thereof was decked and garnished with gilded Stars. But this Court is abolished by Act of Parliament. And many other Courts there are, of which some may fine and not imprison, as the Court-Leet, some cannot fine or imprison but amerce, as the County-Court, Hundred, Baron, for no Court may fine or imprison, which is not a Court of Record: Some may imprison and not fine, as the Constables at the Petty Sessions for any Affray made in disturbance of the Court may imprison but not fine: Some Courts can neither imprison, fine nor amerce, as Ecclesiastical Courts held before the Ordinary, Archdeacon, or their Commissaries, all which proceed according to Canon or Civil Law; and some may imprison, fine and amerce, as the Case shall require, as the Courts of Record at *Westminster*, or elsewhere. Courts of Record are the King's Courts, as he is King, those have that Credit that no Amercement can be taken against any thing that is entred or done.

There are also Courts Christian, *Curiæ Christianitatis*, *Sir Ed. de Repub. Angl. lib.* 3. *cap.* Which are so called because they handle matters especially concerning Christianity, and that as without good knowledge in Divinity, cannot be well judged of, being held heretofore by Archbishops, and Bishops, from the Pope of *Rome*, because he challenged the Superiority of all Causes Spiritual, but now they hold them by the King's Authority (*Virtute magistratus sui*) as the Admiral of *England* doth his Court, whereupon it proceedeth that they send out their Precepts in their own Names, and not in the King's as the Justices of the King's Courts do. And therefore before the Appeal from these Courts did lie to *Rome*, now by the Statute, *Anno* 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 19. it lieth to the King in his Chancery. *Leigh. Phil. Cas. fol.* 54, 55. *Coke* 11 *Rep. Gorsey's Case.*

A Court consisting of three Hun-
*, Trithingum, i, n.
The Sheriff's Court, kept twice a
, Turnum, i, n.
The Bishop's Consistory Court,
siltorium, ii, n.
Court Baron, Curia Baronis, is
Court that every Lord of a
nor (which in ancient times
e called Barons) hath with-
his own Precincts, *Vid. Kitchin,*
Edward Coke in his 4th Book of
amongst his Copyhold
s, *fol* 26. b. saith, That this
t is of two sorts; and there-
if a Man have a Manor in a
n, and do grant the Inheri-
e of the Copyholders there-
belonging, unto another,
Grantee may keep a Court
the Customary Tenants, and
ve Surrenders to the use of
, and make both Admit-
es and Grants. The other
t is of Free-holders, which
roperly called the Court Ba-
wherein the Suitors, that
e Freeholders, be Judges,
eas of the other, the Lord
s Steward is Judge.
rt of Pie powder, Vid. *Pie-*
r.
Court (*or Yard*) Atrium, ii, n.
ginage (*or Deceit*) Decep-
onis, f. Fallacia, æ, f.
Cousener (*or Deceiver*) De-
r, oris, m.
Cousin, Affinis, is, c. g.
Cousin by Father, Patruelis,
g.
Cousin by Mother, Consobri-
ni, m.

COW

Cow, Vacca, æ, f.
Barren Cow, bearing no Calf,
, æ, f.
A Cow great with Calf, Vacca prægnans. Vacca fœta. Forda, æ, f.
A Milch-cow, Vacca lactaria.
A Cow-stall (*or Feeding-place*) Saginarium, ii, n. Bubile, is, n.
A Cow herd) Bubulcus, ci, m. Armentarius, ii, m.
A Cow house, Vaccaria, æ, f. *Cow.* 267. *Ry.* 341. 1 *Mon.* 517.
Cowbridge (*in Glamorganshire*) Bonnium. Bovium.

CRA

A Cradle, Cunæ, arum, f. Cunabula, orum, n.
Cradle-cloaths, Stragula cunalia.
A Craft's-man, Artifex, icis, m.
Craft, Astutia, æ, f.
Crafty, *or subtil*, Astutus, a, um.
A Crag, *or Rock*, Rupes, is, f. Petra, æ, f.
Craggy (*or rough*) Petrosus, a, um.
A craggy or stony place, Rupina, æ, f.
To cram (*or make fat*) Sagino, are.
The Cramp, Spasmus, i, m.
A Crampern (*or Cramp-iron*) Subscus Ferrea.
Cranage, Cranagium, ii, n. *Ra. Ent.* 3. *Lex.* 39. *i. e.* A Liberty to use a Crane for the drawing up of Wares from the Vessels, at any Creek of the Sea or Wharf, unto the Land, and to make profit of it. It signifieth also the Money paid and taken for the

same. *New Books of Entries, fol.* 3 *col.* 3.

To Crane, Crano, are.

Cranebury (in Dorsetshire) Cranburna.

A Crane (an Instrument to lift up heavy Burdens) Grus, ûis, f. Ergata, æ, f.

The Rope of a Crane, Funis subductarius.

Hooks in the end of a Crane's Cable, Ansæ, arum, f.

A Creyer, Craiera, æ, f. *Pat.* 402.

Craven (in Yorkshire) Cravena.

CRE

The Cream or best part of any Juice, Cremor, oris, m.

A Creditor, Creditor, oris, m.

Crediton or Kirton, (in Devonshire) Cridia.

A Creek of the Sea, Crepido, inis, f. Vorago incurva, Fossa verticola. A Creek seemeth to be a part of a Haven, where any thing is landed or disburdened out of the Sea; so that when you are out of the main Sea within the Haven, look how many Landing-places you have, so many Creeks may be said to belong to that Haven. See *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 110. a. This word is mentioned in the Statute *Anno* 5. *Eliz. cap.* 5. and divers others. Creca, æ, f. Crecum, ci, n. *Ro. Ent.* 3. *Plow.* 1. *Law.* 39.

Creeklade or Creeklede (in Wiltshire) Crecolada, Græcolada.

The Creſt of a Helmet, Crista vel Conus Galeæ.

A Crewet or Cruit, a narrow mouthed Pot to keep Oyl, or the like, Guttus, i, m.

A Crevate (or Band) Collaris, is, m.

Crevecure or Crevel (the Fly) De Crepito Corde. De Curceo. De Curci. De Cassancia.

CRI

To criſp (or curl) Crispo, as.

Criſped (or curled) Crispus, a, um.

A Criſping or Curling-iron, Calamistrum, i, n.

To criſp Locks with a Curling-iron, Crispare cincinnos calamistro.

Cryſtals, a Chymical Preparation, Crystalli.

CRO

Crooked, Curvus, a, um.

A Croft, Crofrum, i, n. *Pat.* 182. Crofta, æ, f. A Close joining to a House, sometimes is used for a Herbplot, sometimes for Corn, sometimes for Pasture, as the Owner pleaseth. It seems to come of the old *English* word *Creaft*, signifying Handy-craft, because such Grounds are for the most part extraordinarily dressed and trimmed by the labour and skill of the Owner.

A Crop, Proventus, ûs, m. Messis, is, f.

A Croſs-bow, Balista, æ, f. Arcus crucialis, 1 *Fol.* 106.

A Crosslet or Frontlet, or cross piece of Linen, that Women wear a-cross upon the forepart of their Head, frontale, is, n.

Cross a River or Way, Ex transverso rivuli, vel viæ.

Crowland (in Lincolnshire) Crowlandia, Croylandia, Crulandia.

Of Crowland, Crulandensis.

Croydon (in Surry) Neomagus, Noviomagus.

CRU

A Crum, Mica, æ, f.

A Crupper for a Horse, Postilena, f. Postula, æ, f. Postella, f.

A Cruse (an earthen or stone or Pitcher) Pocillum, i, n. Urceus, ei, m.

A Crust (or hard piece of any thing, as Bread, or the like) Crustum, i, n.

A Crust or Shell (rough casting) Crusta, æ, f.

A Cryer or Bellman (one that cries things publickly in the market-place) Præco, onis, m.

A thing which is cryed, Præconium, ii, n.

CUC

A Cucumber, Cucumer, eris, m. Cucumis, is, m.

A Cudgel, Baculum, i, n. Fustis, is, m.

Cudgelled, Fustigatus, a, um.

CUD

A Cudgelling, Fustigatio, onis, f.

To cudgel, Fustigo, are.

CUF

A Cuff, or Forsleeve, Manicula lintearia.

CUI

Cui ante Divortium, is a Writ that a Woman divorced from her Husband, hath to recover Lands or Tenements from him, to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage, because during the Marriage she could not gainsay it. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 233. *Fitz-herb. nat. brev. fol.* 204.

Cui in vita, is a Writ of Entry that a Widow hath against him to whom her Husband alienated her Lands or Tenements in his Life-time; which must contain in it, that during his Life-time she could not withstand it, *Reg. Orig. fol.* 232. *Fitz-herb. nat. brev. fol.* 193. See the new Book of *Entries, Verbo Cui in vita.*

CUL

A Cullender (or Strainer) Colum, i, n. Fiscella, æ, f.

Culled, Sheep culled, choſen and ſeparated from thoſe Sheep that are good for Meat, Oves rejiculæ.

Culverin (a piece of Ordnance ſo called) Colleurina, æ, f.

Cumberland, Cumberlandia, Cumbria.

CUP

A Cup to drink in, Cupa vel Cuppa, æ, f. Poterium, ii, n. Cotina, æ, f. Poculum, li, n. Calix, icis, m. Crater, eris, m.

A ſmall earthen Cup, Pocillum fictile.

A wine Cup, Pocillum, i, n.

The ear or handle of a Cup, Anſa, æ, f.

A Cup-bearer, Pocillator, oris, m.

A Cup-bearer (or Taſter for a Prince) Præguſtator, oris, m. Pincerna, æ, c. g.

A Cup-board, Abacus, ci, m. Repoſitorium, ii, n. Vaſarium, ii, n.

A Cup-board, or place to put Cups and Glaſſes in, Poteriotheca, æ, f.

The carved work of a Cup-board, Abaci cymacium.

A Cup-board-keeper, Vaſarii ſtructor.

A Cupping glaſs, Ventoſa, æ, f. Cucurbitula, æ, f.

CUR

A Curate (or Prieſt) Curatus, i, m. Curio, onis, m.

Curdled, Denſatus, a, um.

Curds and Cream, Coagula liquefacta lacte.

A Cure (or Pariſh) Curionatus, us, m.

Curebridge, Vid. *Corebridge*.

Curia adviſare vult, is a Deliberation that the Court purpoſeth to take, upon any point or points of a Cauſe, before Judgment be reſolved on; for this ſee the New Book of Entries, *Verbo Curia adviſare vult*.

Curia Claudenda, is a Writ that lieth againſt him who ſhould fence and cloſe up his Ground, if he refuſe or deſire to do it. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 155. *Fitz herb. nat. brev. fol.* 127. See alſo the New Book of Entries, *Verbo Curia Claudenda*.

To Curl (or Frizzle) Criſpare.

To be curled, Criſpor, ari.

Curled (or Frizzled) Criſpus, a, um.

Somewhat curled, or curled into ſmall Rings, Criſpulus, a, um.

A Curling-iron, Calamiſtrum i, n.

Currance, Uvæ paſſulæ, Uvulæ Corinthiacæ.

A Currier, Coriarius, ii, m. Lutarius, ii, m. Coriorum concinnator.

To curry Leather, Coria concinnare. Tergora depſere.

A Curſitor, Clericus de cancellaria vel Curciſta curiæ Cancellariæ. Curſitor, oris, m. They are called Curſitors, becauſe they make *brevia de curſu*, Writs of courſe, ſo called, becauſe they have a ſettled Form preſcribed

in an Ancient Book, therefore called the Regiſter of Writs. Judge *Doderidge*. He is an Officer or Clerk belonging to the Chancery that maketh out Original Writs, *Anno* 14 & 15 *H.* 8. *cap.* 8. They are called Clerks of Courſe in the Oath of the Clerks of the Chancery, appointed *Anno* 18 *H.* 3. *Stat.* 5. *cap. unico.* There are of theſe 24 in Number, which have allotted unto every one of them certain Shires, unto the which they make out ſuch Original Writs as are by the Subject required, and are a Corporation among themſelves. *Cowel, lib. de ſignif. verborum.*

A Curtain (*or hanging for Beds & Windows*) Cortina, æ, f. *Rot.* Pat. 152. *Fle.* 71. Curtinus, i, m. *Co. Ent.* 162. Velum, i, n. Velarium, ii, n.

A Curtain-rod, Virga Ferrea.

A Curtilage, Curtilagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 187.

CUS

A Cuſhion, Pulvinns, i, m. Pulvinar, aris, n. Pulvinarium, ii, n.

A Cuſhion to lean upon, Cubital, tale, is, n.

A little Cuſhion, Pulvinulus, i, m.

A Cuſtard, Artogala, æ, f. Artoganus, ni, m.

Cuſtode admittendo and *Cuſtode removendo*, are Writs for the admitting or removing of Guardians. *Regiſt. Orig. in indice.*

Cuſtody (*or keeping*) Cuſtodia, æ, f.

Cuſtomary Tenants, Tenentes per Conſuetudinem, are ſuch Tenants as hold by the Cuſtom of their Manor as their eſpecial Evidence. *Vide* Copyhold.

A Cuſtom, Conſuetudo, inis, f. This word *Conſuetudo* hath in Law divers Significations. 1. It is taken for the Common Law, as *Conſuetudo Angliæ.* 2. For Statute Law, as *contra Conſuetudinem, communi conſilio regni edit.* 3. For particular Cuſtoms, as Gavelkind, Borough-*Engliſh*, and the like. 4. For Rents, Services due to the Lord, as *Conſuetudines & Servitia.* 5. For Cuſtoms, Tributes or Impoſitions, as *de navis conſuetudinibus levatis in regno, ſive in terra, ſive in aqua.* 6. Subſidies, or Cuſtoms granted by Common Conſent, that is by Authority of Parliament, *pro bono publico*, theſe be *Antiquæ & rectæ conſuetudines. Coke* 2. *part of the Inſtit. cap.* 30.

Cuſtom is one of the main Triangles of the Laws of *England*, theſe Laws being divided into 1. Common Law. 2. Statute Law. 3. Cuſtom. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 2. *c.* 10. *Sect.* 165. Cuſtom is a reaſonable act iterated, multiplied and continued by the People time out of Mind. Of every Cuſtom there are two Eſſential Parts, *Time* and *Uſage*, Time out of mind,

mind, and continual and peaceable Uſage without interruption. Sir *John Davis's Rep.* Some ſay there are three Eſſential Qualities of a good Cuſtom, 1. Certainty, 2. Reaſonableneſs, 3. Uſe or Continuance. Others ſay, a good Cuſtom ought to have four inſeparable Properties, 1. A reaſonable Commencement (for every Cuſtom hath a Commencement, although that the Memory of Man extend not to this, as the River *Nilus* hath a Fountain, although the Geographers cannot find it whence theſe Maxims in Law, *Obtemperandum eſt conſuetudini rationabili tanquam legi. In conſuetudinibus non diuturnitas temporis, ſed ſoliditas rationis eſt conſideranda.* For if the Cuſtom be unreaſonable in the Original, no Uſe or Continuance can make this good. *Quod ab initio non valuit, tractu temporis non convaleſcit.* A thing that is void *ab initio*, no Preſcription of time can make this good. Every Cuſtom is not unreaſonable which is againſt the particular Rule or Maxim of the poſitive Law, as the Cuſtom of Gavel-kind and Borough-*Engliſh* are againſt the Maxim of Deſcent or Inheritance, and the Cuſtom of *Kent*, the Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough, is againſt the Maxim of *Eſcheats*; for *conſuetudo ex certa causa rationabili uſitata privat communem legem.* Beſides, a Cuſtom may be prejudicial to the Intereſt of a particular Perſon; and yet reaſonable when it is for the benefit of the Commonwealth in General, *Salus populi ſuprema lex eſto.* As Cuſtom to make Bulwarks upon the Land of another for defence of the Kingdom, 31 *H.* 8. *Dyer* 69. b. and to pull Houſes, *in publica incendia*, 23 *H.* 8. *Dyer* 36. *B.* A Cuſtom which is prejudicial and injurious to the Commonwealth, and begins only by Oppreſſion and Extortion of Lords, hath no lawful Commencement, but is void: So by *Littleton, fol.* 46. Cuſtom that the Lord ſhall have Fine of his Frank Tenant for Marriage of his Daughter is held void: And Cuſtom that the Lord of the Manor ſhall detain Diſtreſs taken upon his Demeſnes until a Fine be made to him for Damage at his Will, is alſo void, 3 *Eliz. Dyer* 195. *B. Malus uſus abolendus eſt.* 2. Cuſtom ought to be certain, and not ambiguous, for *incerta pro nullis habentur*: An uncertain thing may not be continued time out of mind without Interruption. 3. Cuſtom ought to have Continuance without Interruption, time out of mind; for if it be diſcontinued within Memory, the Cuſtom is gone, *Conſuetudo ſemel reprobata non poteſt amplius introduci*; for as Continuance makes Cuſtom, ſo Diſcontinuance deſtroys it, *Nil tam conveniens naturali æquitati, quam unumquodque diſſolvi eo ligamine quo ligatum*

ligitum eſt. Conſuetudo is nothing elſe, but *communis aſſuetudo*. 4. It ought to be ſubjected to the Prerogative of the King, and not exalt it ſelf againſt it; for Preſcription of Time makes a Cuſtom, but *nullum tempus occurit Regi*. If a Man hath Toll or Wreck, or Stray by Preſcription, this extends not to the Goods of the King: So Preſcription to have Sanctuary for Treaſon, or to have *Catalla felonum*, is void againſt the King; becauſe that ſuch a Privilege, *exaltat ſe in prærogativam Regis*, 1 *H.* 7. 236. Cuſtom is either, 1. General, which is currant through *England*, that which is uſed *per totam Angliam*, is Common Law, and *quod habetur conſuetudo per totam Angliam*, is not a good manner to alledge a Cuſtom, *Coke* 9. *Rep. Combe's Caſe*. If any general Cuſtom were directly againſt the Law of God, or if any Statute were made directly againſt it, as if it were ordained, that no Alms ſhould be given for no neceſſity, the Cuſtom and Statute were void. 2. Particular is that which belongeth to this or that County, as Borough-*Engliſh* in many places, *Gavelkind* to that, for all the Heirs Males to inherit alike; Countries have their Cuſtoms according to the conſtitution of the place, as in *Wales*, *North-Wales*, becauſe thoſe Countries have been moſt ſubject to foreign Invaſions, that every Man there may be of more for Reſiſtance; the Inheritances for the moſt part deſcend in Gavelkind, *viz.* to every Brother alike. There are particular Cuſtoms alſo to this or that Lordſhip, City, or Town. The Cuſtom of the County of *Buckingham* is, and hath been time out of mind, that every Swan which hath her courſe in any Water that runs to the *Thames* within the ſaid County, if the Swan come upon the Land of any Man, and make her Neſt, and hath Cignets upon the ſame, he that hath the Property of the Swan, ſhall have two of the Cignets, and he whoſe Land it is, ſhall have the third Cignet, which ſhall be of leaſt value: This was held a good Cuſtom, becauſe the Owner of the Land ſuffered them to breed there, whereas he might have chaſed them out. *Coke* 7 *Rep. Caſe of Swans*. In *London*, 1. If the Debtor be a fugitive the Creditor before the day of Payment may arreſt him to find better Surety. 2. They may there enter a Man's Houſe with the Conſtable or Beadle upon ſuſpicion of Bawdery. 3. They may remove an Action before the Mayor, depending the Plea before the Sheriffs. The Cuſtoms in *London*, though againſt the Rule of Common Law, are allowed *ex potius*, becauſe they have not only the force of a Cuſtom, but alſo are ſupported and fortified by Authority of Parliament. *Coke* 8 *Rep. Caſe of the City*

City of London, *Leigh Phil. Com. f.* 60. In ſome places within the County of *Glouceſter*, the Goods and Lands of condemned Perſons fall into the King's hands for a Year only and a Day, and after that Term expired (contrary to the Cuſtom of all *England* beſides) return to the next Heirs, *Conſuetudo loci eſt obſervanda, Camb. Brit.* in *Glouceſterſhire*. *Baldwin le Pettour* held certain Lands in *Hemingſton* in *Suffolk* by Serjeanty, for which on *Chriſtmas* Day every Year before the King of *England*, he ſhould perform one *Saltus* (that is, he ſhould dance) one *Sufflatus* (puff up his Cheeks making therewith a Sound) and one *Bumbulus* (let a crack downward) *Cambden* in *Suffolk*. In ſome Country, an Infant when he is of the Age of fifteen years may make a Feoffment, and the Feoffment is good; and in ſome Country when he can mete an Ell of Cloth. *D. and Student*, *c.* 10. In ſome Places the Widow ſhall have the whole or half, *Dum ſola & caſta viverit*. Sir *George Farmour* claimed by Cuſtom in his Manor of *Torceſter* in *Northamptonſhire*, to have a common Bake-Houſe, and that none others ſhould bake to ſell there; and it was adjudged a good Cuſtom, *Coke* 8 *Reports*, Caſe of the City of *London*, ſee more there concerning particular Cuſtoms.

Cuſtom for Wares and Merchandize, Cuſtuma, æ, f. *Ry.* 327. 8 *Co.* 126. 11 *Co.* 98. *Spel.* 188. *Anno* 14 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 1. *cap.* 21. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 138. *a.* 139. *a.* This word *Cuſtuma* is is alſo uſed for ſuch Services as Tenants of a Manor owe unto their Lord, *Vid.* new Book of Entries, *verbo cuſtom.*

Cuſtomarily, Cuſtumabiliter, adv. *Ra. Ent.* 137.

Cuſtos Brevium, is the Principal Clerk belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, whoſe Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and put them upon Files, every Return by itſelf, and at the end of every Term, to receive of the Protonotaries, all the Records of *Niſi prius*, called the *Poſtea*, for they are firſt brought in by the Clerk of Aſſiſe of every Circuit to the Protonotary that entred the Iſſue in that matter, for the entring of the Judgment; and then the Protonotaries do get of the Court a peremptory day for every Party to ſpeak what he hath to alledge in Arreſt of Judgment: Which day being paſt, he entreth the Verdict, and Judgment thereupon into the Rolls of the Court: And that done, he doth in the end of the Term deliver over to the *Cuſtos brevium*, all the Records of *Niſi Prius*, which came to his hands that Term: which received, he bindeth into a Bundle, and beſtoweth them. The *Cuſtos brevium* alſo maketh Entry of the Writs of Covenant, and the Concord upon every Fine, and maketh

forth

forth Exemplifications and Copies of all Writs and Records in his Office and of all Fines levied. The Fines after they are ingrossed, the parts thereof are divided between the *Custos brevium*, and the Chirographer, whereof the Chirographer keeps always with him the Writ of Covenant and the Note; the *Custos brevium* keepeth the Concord, and the Note of the Fine, upon which Note the Chirographer doth make the Proclamations to be indorsed, when they are all proclaimed. This Office is in the Prince's gift, and he is called *Custos brevium Domini Regis de banco*.

Custos Placitorum Coronæ, Master of the Crown Office, who is the chief Coroner of *England*.

Custos Rotulorum, is he that hath the Custody of the Rolls and Records of the Sessions of the Peace, and as some think, of the Commission of the Peace itself. *Lamb. Eiren. lib. 4. cap. 3.* He is always Justice of the Peace and *Quorum* in the County where he hath his Office; and is usually called *Custos Rotulorum*, and not Master of the Rolls, the which see in Chancery.

CUT

To cut, Seco, are.

A cut, Incisura, æ, f. Scissura, æ, f.

To cut or slice up, open, along or forward, Proseco, are.

A cutting up, Prosectus, us, m.

A cutting up or along, Prosciſſio, onis, f.

Cut up (or open) Prosectus, a, um.

A cutting (or lancing) Incisio, onis, f.

To cut the Margent of Books, Demargino, are.

A Cutler, Cultrarius, ii, m.

A Cut-purse (or cheat) Sacculārius, ii, m. Marsupicida, æ, f. Crumenisęca, æ, f. Manicularius, ii, m. Zonarius sector.

Cuthbert (a Man's name) Cuthbertus, i, m.

DAG

A *Dag (or rag of Cloath)* Fractura panni.

A Dagger (or Pistol) Sclopetum, i, n.

A Dagger, Sica, æ, f. Pugio, onis, m. Daggarius, ii, m.

A little Dagger (or pocket Dagger) Pugiunculus, li, m.

A stab or thrust with a dagger, Pugionis ictus.

To stab with a Dagger, Aliquem ictibus pugionis petere, vel Pugione confodere.

DAI

A Dairy (or Milk-houſe) Daiceria, æ, f. *Fle.* 171. 172. Lactarium, ii, n.

A Dairy-Man, Lactarius, ii, m.

Dairy-Maid, Lactaria, æ, f. Lactatrix, icis, f.

DAL

Dalegrig (the Family) De Dalenrigiis.

De La-Mare (the Family) De La-Mara.

DAM

Damage, Damnum, i, n. Damage in the Common Law hath a ſpecial ſignification, for the recompence that is given by the Jury, to the Plaintiff or Defendant, for the wrong done unto him, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 7. *ſect.* 431. *Damnum dicitur à demendo, cum diminutione res deterior ſit. Coke lib.* 10. *Rep.* So Coſts of Suit are Damages to the Plaintiff, for by them his Subſtance is diminiſhed.

Damage-Feaſant, is when a ſtranger's Beaſts are in another Man's Grounds, without lawful Authority or Licence of the Tenant of the Ground, and there do feed, tread and otherwiſe ſpoil the Corn, Grass, Woods, or ſuch like, in which caſe the Tenant, whom they hurt, may therefore take, diſtrain, and impound them, as well in the Night as in the Day; But for Rent and Services none may diſtrain in the Night-ſeaſon. He that has the hurt may take the Beaſts as a Diſtreſs, and put them in a Pound overt, ſo it be within the ſame Shire, and there let them remain till the Owner will make him amends for the hurt: But by the Statute of Queen *Mary*, the Beaſts muſt not be driven above three Miles out of the Hundred.

Damageable, Damnoſus, a, um.

Damask (a kind of Stuff) Damaſcenus pannus, Dalmaticum ſericum.

A Damask Garment, Veſtis Damaſcena.

A Dam, Damma, æ, f. *Ad.* 44. 424. *Lex.* 8. Agger, eris, n.

To dam (or pen up) Aggero, are.

To Dammifie, Damnifico, are.

DAN

Dan or *Davan* River (in *Cheſhire*) Danus.

A Morris-Dancer, Saliſaltus, i, m.

The chief Morris-Dancer, Præſaltor, oris, m.

A Rope-Dancer, Funambulus, i, m. Schænobates, æ, um.

A dancer (or leaper) Saltator, oris, m.

Danger, Dangium, ii, n. 1 *Mon.* 723. 2 *Mon.* 1032. Daungium, ii, n. 1 *Mon.* 815. Periculum, li, n.

Doncaſter (in *Yorkſhire*) Doncaſter, Danum.

Danes-end (in *Hertfordſhire*) Danorum Clades.

DAR

Darby *Town* (in *Darbyſhire*) Derbia, Derbia.

Darbyſhire, Darbienſis Comitatus-Dorventania.

Darent *or* Dart *River* (in *Kent*) Darentus fluvius, Dorventa.

Derwent *River* (in *Darbyſhire*, *Yorkſhire* and *Cumberland*) Derventio, Derwentio, Doroventio, Duventa.

A Dart (*or Javelin*) Jaculum, i, n. Spicula, æ, f.

A darting, Jaculatio, onis, f.

To dart, Jaculor, ari,

DAS

A Daſh, Nota, æ, f.

DAT

The Date of a Deed or Writing, Data, æ, f. *Bract.* 188. ter.

A Date (*a kind of ſweet fruit*) Dactylus, li, m.

DAU

To daub, Deluto, are.

A daubing, Cementum, i, n. 2 *Rol.* 816. Delutatio, onis, f.

Daven *River*: See *Dan.*

A Daughter, Filia, æ, f.

A Daughter-in-law, Nurus, ri, f. Filiaſtra, æ, f.

A Daughter-in-law (*or Daughter by a former Bed*) Privigna, æ, f.

David (*a Man's name*) David, idis, m.

DAY

A Day, Dies, ei, m vel f.

Sunday, Dies Dominicus.

Monday, Dies Lunæ.

Tueſday, Dies Martis.

Wedneſday, Dies Mercurii.

Thurſday, Dies Jovis.

Friday, Dies Veneris.

Saturday, Dies Saturni vel Sabbati.

To day, Hodie, adv.

The day before, Pridiè, adv.

Of the day before, Pridianus, a, um.

The day after (*or following*) Poſtridiè, adv.

In the day-time (*or by day*) Interdiu, adv.

Daily (*every day*) Quotidiè, adv.

Two days ſpace, Bidium, i, n.

DEA

A Deacon, Diaconus, ni, m.

A Deaconſhip, Diaconatus, us, m.

A Deacon's Veſt or Coat, Stica, æ, f.

Deaf, Surdus, a, um.

Deafneſs, Surditas, atis, f.

A falſe dealer (*or double dealer*) Prævaricator, oris, m.

Falſe dealing, Prævaricatio, onis, f.

To uſe falſe dealing, Prævaricor, ari.

A Dean, Decanus, i, m. Dean is derived of the *Greek* word δέκα, that ſignifieth Ten, becauſe he was anciently over Ten Prebends or Canons at the leaſt in a Cathedral Church, and is Head of his Chapter. *Coke on Lit.*

A Deanery, or Deanſhip, Decanatus, us, m. *Spel.* 104.

Dean Foreſt (in *Glouceſterſhire*) Danubiæ vel Danica Sylva.

Deal (in *Kent*) Dela.

Dearneſs, Cariſtia, æ, f. *Pry.* 376. *Ry.* 527.

Dearth (*or ſcarcity of Corn and Victuals*) Cariſtas, atis, f.

Death (*deceaſe or departure out of this Life*) Mors, tis, f.

DEB

A Debate, Debatum, i, n. *Reg.* 111. *br. Judic* 173. *Spel.* 194.

Debet & Solet. Theſe words are divers times uſed in the Writers of the Common Law, and may trouble the Mind of a young Student except he have ſome Advertiſement of them; for Example: It is ſaid in the *Old nat. brev. fol.* 98. That Writ (*de ſecta molendini*) is in the *debet & ſolet*, is a Writ of Right, *&c.* And again, 69. A Writ of *Quod permittat* may be pleaded in the Court before the Sheriff, and it will be in the *debet*, and in the *ſolet*, or in the *debet* without the *ſolet*, according as the Demandant claimeth. Wherefore Note, that thoſe Writs that are in this ſort brought, have theſe words in them, as formal words not to be omitted; and according to the diverſity of the Caſe, both *debet* and *ſolet* are uſed, or *debet* alone, that is, if a Man ſue to recover any Right by a Writ whereof his Anceſtor was ſeiſed by the Tenant or his Anceſtor, then he uſeth both the word *debet* in his Writ; becauſe *ſolet* is not fit, by reaſon his Anceſtor was diſſeiſed, and the Cuſtom diſcontinued. But if he ſue for any thing that is now firſt of all demanded him, then he uſeth both the words (*Debet* and *Solet*) becauſe his Anceſtors before him, and he himſelf uſually enjoyed the thing ſued for, as *ſolet* to have Mill, or Common of Paſture untill this preſent refuſal of the Tenant. The like may be ſeen of *Debet & Detinet*, as appeareth by the Regiſter Of

in the Writ *de debito, fol.* 140. *a.*

Deborah (*a Woman's name*) Debora, æ, f.

Debts, Debita, orum, n. Debt is a Writ, and lieth where any sum of Money is due to a man, by reason of Accompt, Bargain, Contract, Obligation or other Speciality, to be paid at a certain day, at which day, if he payeth not, then he shall have this Writ. But if any sum of Money be due to any Lord by his Tenant for any Rent-Service, the Lord shall never have Action of Debt, but he must always distrein. Also for Rent-charge or Rent-seck which any Man hath for Life, in Tail or in Fee, he shall not have any Action of Debt, as long as the Rent continueth, but his Executors may have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages of any of the said Rents due in the Life of their Testator, by the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 37. But for the Arrearages of Rent reserved upon a Lease for term of years, the Lessor is at his Election to have an Action of Debt, or to distrein. But if the Lease be determined, then he shall not distrein after for that Rent, but he must have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages, *Termes of Law*. Debts due by Obligation shall be paid by Executors before Debts by simple Contract, and Debts by simple Contract before Legacies, 9. *Rep. Pinchen's Case*. If a Man take a Woman which is indebted to other Persons, the Husband and Wife shall be sued for this Debt, the Wife living. But if she die, the Husband shall not be charged for this Debt after her death, unless the Creditor of the Husband and Wife recover the Debt during the Coverture; then, although the Wife die, yet the Husband shall be charged for to pay this Debt, after the death of the Wife by this Recovery, *Fitz. nat. brev. Tit. Debt.* If a Man lease Land for Term of Life to a Woman rendring Rent, and she taketh a Husband, and after the Rent is behind, and the Woman die, the Husband shall be charged by a Writ of Debt for this Rent behind, because that he takes the profit of the Land by reason of his Wife. By the Law of this Realm Debt only riseth upon some Contract or Penalty imposed, upon some Statute, and not by other Offences, as in the Civil Law, *debitum ex delicto*. If a Tailor make a Garment for me, if we be not agreed before what I shall pay for the making, he cannot have an Action of Debt; otherwise it is for Victuals and Wine. But the Taylor may detain the Garment until he be paid, as an Inn-keeper may his Guest's Horse for Meat, or he may have an Action upon the Case, upon an *Assumpsit* to pay him so much as he deserves, *Coke lib.* 8. *Rep. p.* 147. *Leigh Phil. Com. fol.* 63.

A Debtor, Debitor, oris, m.

DEC

To decay (or fall down) Decido, ere. Declino, are.

A decaying (or falling down) Lapſus, ûs, m. Caſus, ûs, m.

December, December, ris, m.

Decies Tantum, is a Writ that lieth againſt a Juror, which hath taken Money for giving of his Verdict; called ſo of the effect, becauſe it is to recover ten times ſo much as he took. It lieth alſo againſt Embracers that procure ſuch an Inqueſt, *Anno* 38 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 13. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 188. *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 171. New Book of Entries *verbo Decies Tantum.*

To declare, Declaro, are.

A declaration, Declaratio, onis, f. 1. *Fo.* 236. 208. It is a ſhewing in Writing of the Grief and Complaint of the Demandant or Plaintiff, againſt the Tenant or Defendant, wherein he ſuppoſeth to have received Wrong; and this Declaration ought to be plain and certain, both becauſe it impeacheth the Defendant or Tenant, and alſo compelleth him to make Anſwer thereto. But note that ſuch Declaration made by the Demandant againſt the Defendant in any Action real, is properly called a Count, and the Declaration or Count ought to contain Demonſtration, Declaration and Concluſion; and in Demonſtration are contain'd three things, *viz.* who complaineth, and againſt whom, and for what Matter: And in the Declaration there ought to be compriſed, how, and in what manner the Action roſe between the Parties, and when and what Day, Year and Place and ro whom the Action ſhall be given, and in concluſion he ought to aver and proffer to prove his Suit, and ſhew the Damage which he hath ſuſtained by the Wrong done unto him.

A Decoction (or boyling of Herbs or other things) Decoctum, i, n. Decoctio, onis, f. Apozema, tis, n.

A Decoy, Illex, icis, c. g.

A Decree, Decretum, i, n.

DED

Dedimus poteſtatem, is a Writ whereby Commiſſion is given to a private Man for the ſpeeding of ſome Act appertaining to a Judge. The Civilians call it *Delegationem*, and it is granted moſt commonly upon ſuggeſtion that the Party, which is to do ſomething before a Judge, or in Court is ſo feeble that he cannot travel. It is uſed in divers Caſes, as to make a perſon Anſwer to a Bill of Complaint in the Chancery; to make an Attorney for the following of a Suit in the County, Hundred, Wapentake, *&c.* *Old nat. brev.*

To levy a Fine, *Waſt.* 1. *Symb. Tit. Fines.* And other Effects, as you may in *Fitz-herb. nat. brev.* in ers places noted in the In- of the Book. In what di- ſort of Caſes this Writ or miſſion is uſed: See the ble of the *Regiſt. Orig.* (*verbo* *teſtatem*.

deduce or deduct, Deduco, *Deduction*, Deductio, o- f.

Deducted, Deductus, a, um.

DEE

Deed, Factum, i, n. This in the Underſtanding of Common Law, is an In- ment written in Parchment Paper, whereunto ten things neceſſarily incident, 1. Writ- 2. In Parchment or Pa- 3. A Perſon able to con- 4. By a ſufficient Name. Perſon able to be con- with. 6. By a ſufficient Name. 7. A thing to be acted for. 8. Apt words ired by Law. 9. Sealing. Delivery. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 1. *Sect.* 40. It is called of Civilians *Literarum Obliga-* In another place on *Lit.* *lib.* 3. *c.* 1. *Sect.* 299.) Sir *Coke* ſaith, a Deed is ſtrument conſiſting of three s, *viz.* Writing, Sealing Delivery, comprehending gain or Contract between and Party, Man or Woman. Alſo in *Goddard's* Caſe, 2. *Rep.* the ſaith, there are three things of the Eſſence and Subſtance of a Deed, *viz.* Writing in Paper or Parchment, Sealing and Delivery, and if it have theſe three, although it want *In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum ſuum apposuit*, yet the Deed is ſufficient, for (*Traditio loquit facit Chartam*) the Delivery is as neceſſary to the Eſſence of a Deed, as putting of the Seal to it; and yet it is not neceſſary to expreſs it in the Deed that it was delivered. The Date of the Deed is not of the Subſtance of it, for if it want Date, or if it be a falſe or impoſſible Date, as the 30th Day of *Febr.* yet the Deed is good, for it takes effect by the Delivery and not the day of the Date. The order of making a Deed is, 1. To write it, then to ſeal it, and after to deliver it, and therefore it is not neceſſary, that the Sealing or Delivery be mentioned within the Writing, becauſe they are to be done after, *Coke* 2 *Rep.* *Goddard's* Caſe. *Cook's* 5 *Rep.* *Windham's* Caſe.

Of Deeds ſome be, 1. Indented, ſo called becauſe they are cut to the Faſhion of the Teeth in the top or ſide, which are either *Bipartite*, when there are two Parts and Parties to the Deeds. *Tripartite*, when there are three Parts and Parties. *Quadripartite*, when there are four Parts and Parties. *Quinquepartite*, when there are five Parts and Parties: Which diviſion groweth

groweth from the Form or Fashion of them, *West. part* 1. *Symb.* 2. Polls which are plain without any Indenting, so called, because they are cut even or polled. Every Deed that is pleaded, shall be intended to be a Deed-Poll, unless it be alledged indented, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 5. *Sect.* 370.

If a Deed beginneth *Hæc Indentura*, and the Parchment or Paper is not indented, this is no Indenture, because words cannot make it indented; and although there are no words of Indenture in the Deed, yet if it be indented, it is an Indenture in Law, for it may be an Indenture without words, but not by words without Indenting, *Coke ubi supra*, and *Coke* 5 *Rep. Sisles's* Case.

Dee River (*in Cheshire*) Deva.

Dee River (*in Scotland*) Dea, Diva, Ocasa.

Deemed, Existimatus, a, um. Reputatus, a, um.

A Fallow Deer, Dama, æ, c. g.

A red Deer, (*Hart or Stag*) Cervus, i, m.

The Fawn of a fallow Deer, Hinnulus, li, m.

The Fawn of a red Deer, Cervulus, li, m.

The Skin of a Deer, Nebris, idis, f.

DEF.

A Default, Defalta, æ, f. *Reg. Indic.* 1.

A Default of Issue, Defectus exitus.

Default of Payment, Defalta solutionis.

A Defeat or overthrow, Cladis, f.

A Defect, Defectus, ûs, m.

Defective, Defectivus, a, um.

A Defeisance, Defesantia, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 147. Defeisantia, æ, (*i. e.*) A Condition that is in one Deed, whereby another Deed, &c. is made void.

A Defence or Defending, Tuela, æ, f. Defensio, onis, f. Munimentum, i, n.

To defend, Defendo, ere.

Undefended, Indefensus, a, um. *Lex* 71.

A Defendant in Law, Impedens, tis, m. Defendens, tis, m. is he that is sued in an Action Personal, as Tenant is he who is sued in an Action Real, *New Terms of Law.*

A Defender, Defensor, oris, m. Protector, oris, m.

Defender or Defendor of the Faith, Defensor Fidei. It is a peculiar Title given to the King of *England* by the Pope, as *Catholicus* to the Kings of *Spain*, *Christianissimus* to the King of *France*. It was given by the Xth to King *Henry* VIII. for writing against *Martin Luther*, in the behalf of the Church of *Rome*, *Stow's Annals*, 863.

Defensive, Defensorius, um.

Defiled (*stained or polluted*) Contaminatus, a, um.

To define, Definio, ire.

A Definition, Definitio, nis, f.

Definitive, Definitivus, a,

to Defendendo, Is not matter of Juſtification, becauſe the Law intends it hath a Commencement upon an unlawful Caſe, for Quarrels are not preſumed to grow without ſome Wrongs, either in Words or Deeds; therefore the Law putteth him to ſue out his Pardon of courſe, and punisheth him by Forfeiture of Goods. *Vid. Bacon's Collections of the Law.* If a Man kill another in his own Defence, he ſhall not loſe his Life nor his Goods, but he muſt loſe his Goods, except the Party ſlain did firſt aſſault him, to kill, rob or trouble him by the Highway-ſide, or in his own Houſe, and then he ſhall loſe nothing. *Id. Uſe of the Law.*

Defeaſible (*that may be undone*) Defeſibilis, le adj.

To bid defiance, Diffido, are.

To deform (*or make deformed*) Deformo, are.

Deformed, Deformatus, a, um.

To deforce (*or keep one out of his right by force*) Deforcio, are.

A Deforcer, Deforciator, oris, m. (*i. e.*) One that keepeth out the right Heir.

A Deforcement (*or taking away the Inheritance by force from the right Heir*) Deforciamentum, i, n. 42.

To defraud, Defraudo, are.

DEG

To degenerate (*or grow out of kind*) Degenero, are.

Degenerate (*or grown out of kind*) Degener, ris, adj.

A Degree, Gradus, us, m.

To prefer to a Degree, Ad honoris & dignitatis gradum promovere.

DEI

Deirhurſt (*in Glouceſterſhire*) Deiroſylva.

Deirwald or Beverly (*in Yorkſhire*) Deirorum Sylva.

DEL

To delay (*defer or prolong from day to day*) Defero, ers, tuli, latum, ferre. Prolongo, are. Craſtino, are.

A Delay (*or Delaying*) Dilatio, onis, f. Prolongatio, onis, f.

A delegate, Delegarus, i, m.

To deliver, Delibero, are.

A Delivery, Deliberatio, onis, f.

Delvin (*in Weſt-Meath in Ireland*) Delvinia.

DEM

To demand, Demando, are. *Pry.* 278. *Weſt.* 2. 9. *Co. Lit.* 281. *D. and Student* 57.

A Demand, Demanda, æ, f. Demandum, i, n. It ſignifieth calling upon a Man for any thing due. It hath likewiſe a proper Signification with the Common Lawyers oppoſite to Plaint: For the purſuit of all Civil Actions

ſtions are either Demands or Plaints, and the Purſuer is called Demandant or Plaintiff, *viz.* Demandant in Actions Real, and Plaintiff in perſonal; and where the Party purſuing is called Demandant, there the Party purſued is called Tenant; where Plaintiff, there Defendant. *New Terms of Law, verbo* Demandant.

Demandant is he which is Actor in a Real Action, becauſe he demandeth Lands; and Plaintiff, *Querens*, in perſonal and mixt, *Quia queritur de injuria*; Tenant, *Tenens*, in real Actions; and Defendant, *Defendens*, in Actions perſonal and mixt. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 67.

Demeſn, Dominicum, ci, n. *Spel.* 214.

A Demiſe (*or letting of an Eſtate*) Dimiſſio, onis, f.

Demiſed, Dimiſſus. a, um.

Demorage; Demoragium, ii, n.

To demur, Demurro, are. 1 *H.* 7. 13. *Morari in lege.* It ſignifieth in our Common Law, a kind of Pauſe upon a point of difficulty in any Action, and is uſed ſubſtantively; for in every Action the Controverſy conſiſteth, either in the Fact or in the Law: If in the Fact, that is tried by the Jury; if in Law then is the Caſe plain to the Judge, or ſo hard and rare, as it breedeth juſt Doubt. I call that plain to the Judge, wherein he is aſſured of the Law, though perhaps the Party and his Counſel yield not unto it, and in ſuch Caſe the Judge with his Aſſeſſors proceeds to Judgment without further work. But when it is doubtful to him and his Aſſociates, then there is ſtay made, and a time taken either for the Court to think further upon it, and to agree if they can: Or elſe for all the Juſtices to meet together in the Exchequer-Chamber, and upon hearing of that which the Serjeants ſhall ſay of both Parts, to adviſe and ſet down what is Law. And whatſoever they conclude, ſtandeth firm without further Remedy. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 13. *Weſt* calleth it a Demurrer in Chancery likewiſe when there is Queſtion made whether a Party's Anſwer to the Bill of Complaint, *&c.* be defective or not, and thereof Reference made to any of the Bench for the Examination thereof, and Report to be made to the Court. 2. *Symb. Tit. Chan. Sect.* 29.

A Demurrer (*or an abiding the Judgment of the Court*) Mora tio in Lege Demurrer cometh of the *French* word *Demeurer*, Lat. *Demorari*, to abide, therefore he which demurreth in Law, abideth in Law, *ſtatur* or *demoratur in lege. Mo. Coke on Lit. lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. *ſect.* 96.

Demy (*or half*) Dimidius, ii, n.

A Demy-ſhake, Tormentum, n. 1 *Fol.* 106.

DEN

A Den (Cave or Cell) Antrum, a. Specus, ci, & us, d. g.

The Dens of wild Beasts, Lustra, orum, n. pl. Sing. caret.

A Denial (or Denying) Negatio, onis, f.

To deny, Nego, are.

Denied, Negatus, a, um.

A Denizen, Denizatus, us, m. Ca. 43.

A Dentrifrice, Dentifricium, ii, n.

Devonshire: See *Devonshire*.

Denbigh (in Denbighshire) Denbigia.

DEO

A Deodand, Deodandum, i, n. Deodand is when any Man by misfortune is slain by a Horse, by a Cart, or by another thing that moveth to further the Death, then the thing that was the cause of his Death, and which at the time of his Misfortune did move, shall be forfeit to the King, and that is called Deodand, and pertains to the King's Almoner for to dispose in Alms and Deeds of Charity.

DEP

To depart, Departo, ire. *Co. Ent. Ra. Ent.* 162.

A Departure, Departura, æ, f. *Departer* is a word properly used of him that first pleading one thing in Bar of an Action and being replied thereunto, doth in his Rejoinder shew another matter contrary to his first Plea, *Plowden in Reniger* and *Fogasse*, *Fol.* 7 & 8. and of this see divers Examples in *Brook Tit. departer de son plee.*

To depart in despight of the Court, in contemptum Curiæ discedere, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the Action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same Term, or is called after, though he had no day given him, so that it be in the same Term, if he do not appear but makes Default, it is a Departure in despight of the Court, and therefore he shall be condemned.

To depasture, Depasturo, are.

A depasturing, Depasturatio, onis, f.

To depend (or stay upon) Dependo, ere.

He that dependeth upon another, Accessarius. ii, m.

A Depilatory (or Medicine to take off Hair) Dropax, acis, m.

To deprive, Privo, are.

A Deprivation (or taking away of a Benefice) Deprivatio, onis, f.

Deptford (in Kent) Profundum vadum.

To depute, Deputo, are.

A Deputy (or substitute) Deputatus, i, m. Substitutus, i, m.

DER

Dereigne, Deraiſnia, æ, f. It cometh of the *French* word *Derayer* or *Deraigner*, *i. e.* to diſplace, or to turn out of his order, and hereof cometh Deraignment, a diſplacing, or turning out of his Order. So when a Monk is deraigned, he is degraded and turned out of his Order of Religion, and become a Layman, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 2. *c.* 11. *ſect.* 202. *Rubigineus* in his grand Cuſtomary, *cap.* 122, & 123. maketh mention of *Lex probabilis* and *Lex deraiſnia*: *Legem probabilem* or *probationem*, he defineth to be a Proof of a Man's own Fact, which he ſaith he hath done, and his Adverſary denieth. His Example is this, *A.* ſueth *B.* for a Hog, ſaying thou ſhouldſt deliver me a Hog for two Shillings Six Pence, which Money I paid thee, wherefore I demand my Hog, which I am ready to prove. *Deraiſnian* he defineth to be a proof of a thing that one denieth to be done by himſelf, which his Adverſary ſaith was done, defeating or confounding of his Adverſary's Aſſertion (as you would ſay) and ſhewing it to be without and againſt reaſon or likelihood, which is avouched. In our Common Law it is uſed diverſly, firſt generally for to prove, as *Diratianabit ius ſuum hæres propinquior. Glanvile lib.* 2. *cap.* 6. and *habeo probos homines, qui hoc viderunt & audierunt, & parati ſunt hoc dirationare. Idem, lib.* 4. *c.* 6. And (*Dirationavit terram illam in Curia mea*) *Idem, lib.* 2. *cap.* 20. *i. e.* He proved that Land to be his own.

A deraignment or Proof, Diſſertiocinatio, onis, f.

To deraign (*or prove and make good*) Dirationo, are.

Dertford (*in Kent*) Detentivadum.

DES

To deſcribe, Deſcribo, ere.

A Deſcription, Deſcriptio, onis, f.

A Deſk to write upon, Deſcæ, f. 2 *Mon.* 370. Pluteus, ei, m.

Le Deſpenſer or *Spencer* (*the Family*) De Deſpenſer & Deſpenſator.

To deſtroy, Deſtruo, ere.

A Deſtroyer, Deſtructor, ris, m. Devaſtator, oris, m. Perditor, dris, m.

A deſtroying (*or Deſtruction*) Deſtructio, onis, f.

Deſmond (*in Ireland*) Deſmonia.

DET

To detain (*or cauſe to tarry*) Detineo, ere. Retardo, are.

To detect (*accuſe or betray*) Detego, ere.

To determine, Determino.

Detinue, Dicitur à Detineo, because *Detinet* is the

cipal word in the Writ. It is a Writ that lieth againſt him who having Goods and Chattels delivered to him to keep, refuſeth to deliver them again, and ſo detaineth them, *Fitzherb. nat. brev. fol.* 138. To this is anſwerable in ſome ſort (*actio depoſiti*) in the Civil Law. And he taketh his Action of *Detinue*, that intendeth to recover the thing delivered, and not the Damage ſuſtained by the Detinue, *Litchin fol.* 176. See the New Book of *Entries*, *Verbo Detinue.* Upon general Acceptance of Goods, to keep, or to keep ſafely, if the Goods be ſtolen, or otherwiſe periſh, the Bailiff or he that accepts them ſhall anſwer for them. Otherwiſe it is if he take them upon ſpecial Acceptance, to keep them as his own Goods, *Coke* 4 *Rep. Southcot's Caſe.*

DEV

Devaſtaverunt bona Teſtatoris, a Writ lying againſt Executors for paying Legacies and Debts without Specialties, before the Debt upon the ſaid Specialties be due; for in this caſe the Executors are as liable to Action as if they had waſted the Goods of the Teſtator rioutly, or without cauſe. *Vid. in Terms of Law*

Deviſes (*in Wiltſhire*) Diviſæ. Aſtrum de Vies.

To deviſe (*or bequeath by will*) Deviſo, are.

A Deviſe (*or Bequeſt*) Deviſum, i, n. Deviſatio, onis, f. Deviſamentum, i, n. *Ra. Ent.* 486. 1 *Co.* 80.

Devonſhire, Danmoniorum Regio. Devonia. Dammonia. Domnonia.

Of Devonſhire, Dammucenſis, Domnonienſis.

DIA.

A Diadem, Diadema, atis, n.

A Dial, Horarium, ii, n. Horoſcopium, ii, n. Horologium, ii, n.

The Rod, the gnomon or ſtaff of a Dial, Index, icis, m. Gnomon, onis, m.

A Sun-dial, Solarium, ii, n.

The point in a Dial (*that which with its ſhadow ſheweth the Hours*) Sciatheras, æ, m.

A Diameter (*or line going through the middle point of any figure, dividing the ſame into equal parts*) Diameter, tri, m.

A Diamond (*or adamant*) Adamas, antis, m.

DIC

A Dice box, Fritillus, li, m.

A die to play withal, plur. *Dice*, Taxillus, li, m. Talus, i, m. Alea, æ, f.

To play at Dice, Aſtragalizo, are. Talis ludere. Ludere Taxillis.

A caſt at Dice, Bolus, i, m. Teſſerarum jactus. Jactus Aleæ.

A player

A player at Dice, Aleator, oris, m.
A place where Dice are laid up, Alearium, ii, n.

DIE

To diet, Dieto, are.
Diet, Dæta, æ, f.
Diet-drink, Potus diæteticus.

DIF

Difficult, Difficilis, le, adj.
Difficulty, Difficultas, tis, f.

DIG

A digger of Mines, Metallicus fossor.
To dig or delve, Cavo, are. Fodio, ere. Ligonizo, are.
To dig about, Circumfodio, ere.
A digging, Fossio, onis, f. Gavatio, onis, f.
A plat of Ground digged, Bescata, æ, f.

DIL

To dilacerate (tear or rend in pieces) Dilacero, are.
To dilate (or make large) Dilato, are.
Dilatory (that causeth delay or stay) Dilatorius, a, um.
Diligent, Diligens, tis, adj.
Diligence, Diligentia, æ, f.

DIM

A Dimension (or measuring) Dimensio, onis, f.
To diminish, Diminuo, ere.
A Diminution, Diminutio, onis, f.

DIN

To dine, Prandeo, ere. Prandium edere.
A Dinner, Prandium, ii, n.
A Dining-Chamber, Pransorium, ii, n.

DIO

Dionysius (a Man's Name) Dionysius, ii, m.
Dionysia (a Woman's Name) Dionysia, æ, f.

DIR

Direct, Directus, a, um.
To direct (or make straight) Dirigo, ere.
A directing or direction, Directio, onis, f.
A Director, Director, oris,

DIS

To disagree, Discordo, are.

To disanchor (or weigh the Anchor) Exancoro, are.

To disannul, Annihilo, are. Abrogo, are.

To disarm (or unarm) Exarmo, are. Dearmo, are.

To disburse, Enumero, are. Expendo, ere.

To disable, Dishabilito, are.

Disability, Dishabilitas, atis, f.

Disabled, Dishabilitatus, a, um.

To disavow, Deadvoco, are. *Fol.* 194.

Discent, Discensus, ûs, m. It signifieth in the Common Law an order or means, whereby Lands or Tenements are derived unto any Man from his Ancestors, *Old. nat. brev.* fol. 201. And it is either Lineal or Collateral: Lineal Discent is when a Discent is conveyed in the same line of the whole Blood, as Grandfather, Father, Son, Son's Son, and so downward. Collateral Discent goeth out in another branch from the same, of the whole Blood, as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, and so downward: Note, that if one die seized in Fee, or in Fee tail, of Land in which another hath Right to enter, and that discendeth to his Heir, such Discent shall take away the Entry of him which hath Right to enter, for that the Heir hath them by Discent from his Father, and so came unto those Tenements by the Law; and he that had Right cannot put him out by entring upon him, but is put to sue his Writ to demand the Land according to the nature of the Title. *Littleton lib.* 1. *c.* 1. *& lib.* 3 *cap.* 6. and *Stat.* 32 *H.* 1. *cap.* 33.

To discern, Discerno, ere.

To discharge (or disburden) Exonero, are.

To discharge (or acquit) Quieto, are.

To discharge from being forest (or to free and exempt from forest Laws) Deaforesto, are.

To disclaim (or refuse an Interest) Disclamo, are.

A disclaim, Disclamium, ii, n. It is a Plea containing an express denial or refusal: As if the Tenant sue a Replevin upon a Distress taken by the Lord, and the Lord avow the taking of the Distress, saying that he holdeth of him, as of his Lord, and that he distreined for Rent not paid, or Service not performed: Then the Tenant denying himself to hold of such Lord, is said to disclaim: And the Lord proving the Tenant to hold of him, the Tenant loseth his Land. *Terms of Law.* Of this see *Skene de verborum significatione, verbo Disclamation.* Also if a Man deny himself to be of the Blood or Kindred of another in his Plea, he is said to disclaim his Blood, *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 197. G. See *Brook Titulo*

Titulo Diſclaimer. If a Man arraigned of Felony do diſclaim Goods, being cleared he loſeth them, *Staundford pl. Cor. fol.* 286. See the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Diſclaimer.*

Diſcontinuance, Diſcontinuatio, onis, f

To diſcover, Detego, ere.

A diſcovering, Detectio, onis, f.

To diſcourſe, Diſcurro, ere.

A diſcourſe, Diſcurſus, ûs, m.

A diſeaſe, Morbus, i, m.

To diſfranchiſe, Excivito, are. Exurbito, are.

Want of digeſtion, Indigeſtio, onis, f. Cruditas, atis, f.

A diſh, Diſcus, ci, m. Scuta, æ, f. Catinus, i, m. Ferculum, li, n.

A little Diſh (Saucer or Porringer, &c.) Scutella, æ, f. Diſculus, li, m

A diſh bearer, Diſcophorus, ri, m.

Diſhoneſt, Inhoneſtus, a, um.

Diſhonour, Dedecus, oris, n. Ignominia, æ, f.

To diſinherit, Exhæredo, are.

A diſinheriting, Exhæredatio, onis, f.

To diſlodge (or put out of lodging) Demigro, are.

To diſmember, Diſmembro, are.

To diſmiſs, Dimitto, ere.

Diſobedience, Inobedientia æ, f.

Diſobedient, Inobediens, ntis, adj.

To diſob y, Inobedio, ire.

Diſorder, Confuſio, onis, f. Inordinatio, onis, f.

To diſorder, Confundo, ere.

Diſorderly, Confuſè, adv.

Diſparagement, Diſparagatio, onis, f. *Spel* 105. It is by our Common Lawyers uſed eſpecially for matching an Heir in Marriage, under his or her degree, or againſt decency: See *Cowel Inſtit. de Nuptiis, ſect.* 6. It cometh, as I take it, from the two *Latin* words *Diſpar (i. e.)* unfit, inconvenient, diſagreeing, and *Ago* to dŏ, which is as much as to ſay, to do that which is not fit to be done.

To diſparage, Diſparago, are.

To diſpark (or break down the cloſure) Deſſepio, ire. Diſparco, are.

To diſpatch, Expedio, ire.

A diſpatching (or diſpatch) Expeditio, f.

A Diſpenſation, Diſpenſatio, onis, f.

To diſpoſe with, Diſpenſo, are. Legibus ſolvere.

To diſpenſe, order, or ſet in order, Diſpono, ere.

To dipoſſeſs, Diſpoſſeſſiono, are.

Diſpoſſeſſed, Diſpoſſeſſionatus, a, um.

A diſproof Dirationamentum, i, n,

To diſprove, Dirationo, are. *Inſtit. Cor.* 28. 2 *Mon.* 26, 204. Refello, ere.

To diſpute, Diſputo, are.

Diſputable (or which may be Subject of Diſputation) Diſputabilis, le, adj.

To diſquiet, Inquieto, are. Moleſto, are.

Diſquiet or diſquieting, Inquietatio, onis, f.

A diſſection (or cutting aſunder) Diſſectio, onis, f.

Diſſeiſin, Diſſeiſina, æ, f. ſignifieth in the Common Law an unlawful diſpoſſeſſing of a Man of his Land, Tenement, or

Immoveable or Incorpo-
right, *Inſtit. of the Common*
Cap. 15.
diſſeiſor, Diſſeiſitor, oris, m.
diſſeiſe, Diſſeiſo.
diſtaff, Colus, li & lûs, f.
diſtaff, full of Tow, Flax or e-
ſuch matter, which is ſpun,
um, i, n.
diſtance, Diſtantia, æ, f.
diſtill, Diſtillo, are.
diſtilling (or diſtillation) Di-
tio, onis, f.
diſtilling, Diſtillando.
diſtiller, Diſtillator, oris, m.
ſuller of things diſtilled, Di-
nius, ii, m.
diſtinct, Diſtinctus, a, um.
diſtinctly, Diſtinctè, adv.
Diſtinguiſh, Diſtinguo, ere.
diſtinguiſhing (or diſtinction)
ctio, onis, f.
diſtrain, Diſtringo, ere.
diſtrainable Indiſtringibi-
, adj. 2 *Inſtit.* 402.
Diſtreſs, Diſtrictio, onis, f.
ſtia, æ, f. It ſignifieth moſt
only in the Common Law,
mpulſion in certain Real
ns whereby to bring a Man
pearance in Court, or to
Debt or Duty denied. The
whereof moſt commonly
drive the Party diſtreined
plevy the Diſtreſs, and ſo
his Action of Treſpaſs a-
the Diſtreiner, or elſe to
ound neighbourly with
r the Debt or Duty, for
he diſtreineth. The *Civi-*
call a Diſtreſs, *Pignorum cap-*
Briſſonius de verbor. ſign.
This Compulſion is by
cap. 71. divided into a
ſs perſonal, and Diſtreſs
real: Diſtreſs perſonal is made by ſurpriſing a Man's moveable Goods, and detaining them for the ſecurity of his appearance to the Suit, and to make him Plaintiff. A Diſtreſs real is made upon immoveable Goods, as the *Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*: And thus it is interpreted by *Hotoman de verb. feudal. verbo diſtrictus.* This differeth from an Attachment in this point (among others) that a Diſtreſs cannot be taken by any common Perſon, without the compaſs of his own Fee. *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 904, except it be preſently after the Cattle or other thing is driven or born out of the Ground by him that perceiveth it to be in danger to be diſtreined. *New terms of Law, Verbo* Diſtreſs. Diſtreſs is a *French* word, and it is called in Latin *Diſtrictio & Anguſtia*, becauſe the Cattle diſtreined are put into a ſtreight which we call a Pound. One may diſtrein any where *intra feodum*, ſo that it be not in the Highway, nor Church-yard.

A Diſtreſs muſt be, 1. of a thing whereof a valuable Property is in ſome body, and therefore Dogs, Bucks, Conies, and the like, that are *feræ naturæ*, cannot be diſtreined. 2. Although it be of valuable property, as a Horſe, (yet when a Man or Woman is riding on him) or an Ax in a Man's Hand cutting of Wood, and the like, they are for that time privileged, and cannot be diſtreined for Rent, for benefit and maintenance of Trades, which by conſequence are for

the Commonwealth, and are there by Authority of Law, as a Horſe in a Smith's Shop ſhall not be diſtreined for the Rent iſſuing out of the Shop, nor the Horſe in the Hoſtry, nor the materials in a Weaver's Shop for making of Cloth, nor Cloth or Garments in a Taylor's Shop, nor Sacks of Corn or Meal in a Mill, nor in a Market, nor any thing diſtreined for Damage Feaſant, for it is in the Cuſtody of the Law. 4. Nothing ſhall be diſtreined for Rent that cannot be rendred again in as good plight, as it was at the time of the Diſtreſs taken; as Sheaves or Shocks of Corn cannot be diſtreined for Rent, but for Damage Feaſant they may; but Carts with Corn may be diſtreined for Rent, for they may be ſafely reſtored. 5. Beaſts belonging to the Plow, *Averia carucæ*, ſhall not be diſtreined, for no Man ſhall be diſtreined by the Inſtruments of his Trade or Profeſſion, as the Ax of a Carpenter, or the Books of a Scholar, but Goods or *Animalia otioſa* may be diſtreined. If the Diſtreſs be of Utenſils of Houſhold or ſuch like dead Goods, which may take harm by wet or weather, or be ſtollen away, there he muſt impound them in a Houſe or other Pound Covert within three Miles in the ſame County. 6. Furnaces, Cauldrons, or the like, fixed to the Freehold, or the Doors or Windows of a Houſe, or the like, cannot be diſtreined. 7. Beaſts that eſcape may be diſtreined for Rent, though they have not been Levant and Couchant: He that diſtrains any [illegible] that hath Life muſt impound them in a Lawful Pound [illegible] in three Miles in the ſame County. The Common Law [illegible] Men cannot diſtrein for Rent [illegible] Service in the Night as it [illegible] judged in the 12 of E. 3. [illegible] Diſtreſs, but for Damage Feaſant he may diſtrein in the Night for neceſſity of the Cafe for otherwiſe peradventure ſhall not diſtrein *omnino*, for fore the Day they may be or ſtray out of his Land, 7. *Rep.* Caſes upon the Statute and 9. *Rep. Mackallyes Caſe*, *Co. on Lit. l.* 2. *c.* 12.

A grand Diſtreſs is that which made of all the Goods and Chattels which the Party hath in the County, *Britton*, *c.* *fol.* 52.

Diſtreſs in the former ſignification is divided firſt into Finite and Infinite; Finite is that which is limited by Law, how often ſhall be made to bring the Party to Tryal of the Action once or twice, *Old nat.* *fol.* 43. Diſtreſs Infinite is without limitation until the Party come, as againſt a Jury that cauſeth to appear, *ſuper Certificas Aſſiſæ*, the Proceſs is a *Venires*, *habeas corpora*, and Diſtreſs Infinite, *Old nat. brev. fol.* Then it is divided into a Diſtreſs. *Anno* 52 *H.* 3. which *Fitz-Herbert* calleth in Latin, *Magnam diſtrictionem*, *brev. fol.* 126. And an ordinary Diſtreſs, of which ſee before. Diſtreſs, But ſee whether be ſome time not all one [illegible]

Di

…ſtreſs Infinite, *Britton cap.* 26. …80. with whom alſo the Sta… of *Marlbridge* ſeemeth to a…, *Anno* 25 *H.* 3. *cap.* 7. *cap.* …and *cap.* 12. See *Old. nat. brev.* …71. *b.* See grand Diſtreſs …at things be diſtreinable, and …what Cauſes: See the new …ms of Law, *verbo* Diſtreſs.

…*o diſtreſs*, Anguſto, are.

…*o diſtribute*, Diſtribuo, ere.

…*A diſtributing* (*or diſtribution*) …tributio, onis, f.

…*A Diſtrict*, Diſtrictus, us, m. …) Liberties or Precincts of a …, the Territories or Circuit …) Country, within which a …or his Officers may judge, …el, or call in queſtion the …rtants. *Ca. ne Romani. de …in Clem.* And *Caſſan. de …tud. Burgund. p.* 190. *Brit. …p.* 120. And ſo likewiſe is …*ctio* in the *Regiſter Origi…fol.* 6. *b.* And ſo it ſeemeth …e uſed in *Pupilla oculi, parte* …22. *Charta de Foreſta*, ſee …*mpſing* in the Chapter *licet* …. 9. *extra de probationi…Numb.* 5. And *Zaſius* in the Council, *Numb.* 47.

…diſturbance, Diſturbatio, o…, Diſturbantia, æ, f.

…diſturb, Diſturbo, are.

DIT

…*Ditch*, Foſſatum, i, n. *Spel.* …Foſſa, æ, f. Scrobs, obis, …m.

…*ittle Ditch*, Foſſula, æ, f. …ſculus, li, m. Lacuſculus, …*Ditched in*, Infoſſatus, a, um. *I. Mon.* 474.

Made hollow like a Ditch, Lacunatus, a, um.

A Ditcher, Foſſator, oris, m. Foſſarius, ii, m.

To make Ditches, Lacuno, are.

DIU

Divers, Diverſus, a, um. Varius, a, um.

To divide (*or part.*) Divido, ere.

A Dividend, Dividenda, æ, f. *Stat. de Eſcaetor. Ey.* 230. Dividends in the Exchequer ſeemeth to be one part of an Indenture, *Anno* 10 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 11. and *Anno* 28 *Ejuſdem Stat.* 3. *cap.* 2. A Dividend in the Univerſity, is that ſhare that every one of the Fellows do equally and juſtly divide either by an Arithmetical or Geometrical Proportion, of their Annual Stipend.

A Divine (*or Student of Divinity*) Theologus, gi, m.

Divinity, Theologia, æ, f.

Diviſion, Diviſio, onis, f.

To Divorce, Divortio, are.

A Divorce, or Divorcement, Divortium, ii, n. *Lex* 45. Divorce is ſo called either *a diverſitate mentium*, of the diverſity of Minds of thoſe that are married, becauſe ſuch as are divorced, go one a divers way from the other; or from the Verb *diverto*, which ſignifieth to return back, becauſe after the Divorce

between the Husband and the Wife, he returneth her again to her Father or other Friends, or to the Place from whence he had her, *Ridley of the Civil Law, Coke on Lit.*

To divulge, or publish abroad, Divulgo, are.

DO

A Do, or Doe, Dama, æ, f.

DOC

A Dock where Ships stand, are laid up, builded, repaired or made, Navale, is, n.

A Docket, Docketta, æ, f. It is a Brief in Writing, *Anno 2 & 3 Phil. & Mariæ, c. 6.* It is a small piece of Paper or Parchment containing the effect of a large Writing, *West. Symbol. parte 2. Titulo Fines, sect.* 106.

A Doctor, Doctor, oris, m.

Doctorship, Doctura, æ, f. Doctoratus, ûs, m.

A Doctor's commencement or proceeding Doctor in any Art, Promotio Doctorum.

A Doctor of Divinity, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor seu Professor.

A Doctor of Law, Legum Doctor.

A Doctor of Physick, Medicinæ Doctor.

Doctrine, Doctrina, æ, f.

DOE

To doe, Facio, ere.

A using to doe, Factitatio, nis, f.

He that useth to doe, Factitator oris, m.

A doer, Factor, oris, m.

DOG

A Dog, Canis masculus.

A Cur Dog, Canis villaticus domesticus. Canis Rusticus.

A Mastiff Dog, Mastivus, i. *1 Mon.* 405. 173. *Spel.* 245. Iossus, ssi, m.

A Shepherd's Dog, Canis Pecuarius.

A little Dog, Catellus, i.

A Dog's Collar, Collare, is. Millus, li, m.

DOL

A Dole, Dola, æ, f. *Spel. Lex.* 46. Dolea, æ, f. *Ry.* bis. It is a part or share in a Meadow.

A dole (or liberal Gift of Prince) Largitas, atis. Congrium, ii, n.

A dole (or distribution of Flesh or raw Flesh) such as is used at death of rich Men and great Personages, Visceratio, onis, f.

Dole (*Sorrow or Grief*) Dolor, is, m.

DOM

Domeſtical (*or Domeſtick*) Domeſticus, a, um.

Domination, Dominatio, onis, f.

Dome Reparanda, is a Writ that lieth for one againſt his neighbour, by the fall of whoſe houſe he feareth hurt toward his own Houſe, *Regiſt. Orig fol.* 9. for this point the Civilians have the Action, *de damno infecto*.

DON

Don or *Dune* River (in *Yorkſhire*) Danus.

Donation (*a gift, a giving*) Donatio, onis, f.

Donative, Donativum, i, n. a Benefice meerly given, and granted by the Patron to a Man without either Preſentation to the Ordinary, or Inſtitution by the Ordinary, or Induction by Commandment, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 35. *E.* See the Statute, 31 *H.* 8. 2. *cap.* 4.

Donee, Donatus, i, m. 2. *Co.*

Donor, Donator, oris, m. Donarius, ii, m. *Brac.* 11, 13, Sæpe. *Co. Lit.* 123.

Donum, Actum, factum, transactum.

DOO

A Door, Oſtium, n. Foris, is, f. Porta, æ, f. Janua, æ, f.

A two leaved door, or folding doors, Valvæ, arum, f. pl. Sing. careat.

A fore Door, Oſticum anticum.

Back Doors, Oſtia retrorſa, Poſtica, orum, n.

Outward Doors, Oſtia exteriora.

Inward Doors, Oſtia interiora.

A Door with leaves, Fores, ium, f.

A Door that opens without the leaſt noiſe, Taciturniſſimum Oſtium.

A Falſe Door, Pſeudoforum, i, n.

A Garden Door, Macellora, æ, f.

Having a double Door, Biforis, re, Adj.

A little Door (*or Wicket*) Foricula, æ, f. Forula, æ, f.

A little back Door, Poſticula, æ, f. Poſticulum, li, n.

A Door bolted, Oſtium oppeſſulatum.

The Lintel of a Door, Sublimen, inis, n. Hyperthyrum, ri, n.

Standings before a Door, Statiunculæ, arum, f. 2. *Rol.* 814.

Door Caſes, Thecæ Oſtiorum.

Archative Door Caſes, Thecæ Oſtiorum arcuatim.

A door keeper, Oſtii cuſtos, *vid.* Porter.

He that openeth the Door, Apertularius, ii, m.

DOR

Dor River (in *Herefordſhire*) Dorus.

Dorcas (a Woman's name) Dorcas, æ, f.

Dorcheſter City (in *Dorſetſhire*) Dorceſtria, Dorkceſtria, Dorkceſtria, Dornſetta, Dunium, Durnium. Durnovaria or Duruonovaria.

Dorcheſter (in *Oxfordſhire*) Dorcinia Civitas, Durocaſtrum, Hydropolis.

Of *Dorcheſter*) or *Dorſetſhire*) Dorſatenſis, Dorcenſis, Dorſettenſis.

A Dormer, Trgnum, i, n. Culmen domus.

A Dormer (or principal Beam) Columen, inis, n.

Dornford near *Walmſford* (in *Huntingdonſhire*) Durobrivæ, Durobrivas.

Dorſetſhire, Dorſetania, Dorſettia. Duria provincia.

DOS

A Doſe, Doſis, is, f. The quantity of a Potion or Medicine which a Phyſician appoints his Patient to take at once, or the quantity of a Medicine that without danger may be given or taken.

Doſes of Sweating Powder, Doſes Pulveres diaphoretici.

A Doſſer, Doſſerum, i, n. *Pry.* 1c5. Corbis doſſuaria, Caniſtrum, i, n.

DOT

Dote unde nihil habet, is a Writ of Dower, that lieth for the Widow againſt the Tenant, which hath bought Land of her Husband in his Life-time, wherein he was ſeized ſolely in Fee-ſimple, or in Fee-tail, in ſuch ſort as the Iſſue of them both might have inherited it. *Fitz. Herbred. fol.* 147. *Regiſt. fol.* 176.

DOU

Double (or doubled) Duplus, a, um. Duplex, icis, adj.

Double Plea, Duplex Placitum, is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth for himſelf two ſeveral matters, in bar of the Action, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the Plaintiff, and this is not to be admitted in the Common Law. Wherefore it is well to be obſerved when a Plea is double, and when it is not, for if a Man alledge ſeveral matters, the one nothing depending on the other, the Plea is accounted double. If they be mutually depending one of the other, then it is accounted but ſingle. *Kitch. fol.* 223.

To double Duplo, are. Duplico, are.

Doubles, Diploma, atis, n. *Anno* 14 *H.* 6. *cap.* 6. Signifieth as much as Letters Patents, it being

a French word made of the Latin *Diploma*.

Double-tongued, Bilinguis, e, adj.

A doubler, Diplois, idis, f.

A Doubt, Dubium, ii, n. Dubitatio, onis, f.

To doubt, Dubito, are. Ambigo, ere.

Without doubt, Indubio, adv.

Doubtful, Dubius, a, um.

Doubtful speech, Ambilogium, ii, n. Ambiloquium, ii, n.

Doubtfully, Amphibolicè, adv.

He that speaketh doubtfully, Ambiloquus, a, um.

A Dove, Columba, æ, f.

A Dove house, Columbarium, i, n.

He that keepeth a Dove-house Columbarius, ii, m.

A Ring-dove, Palumba, æ, f. Columba torquata.

A Turtle-Dove, Turtur, uris, m.

Dove River (in *Darbyshire*) Dova.

Dough (*or Paste*) Pasta, æ, f. Massa, æ, f. Tuscelum, li, n. Farina mixta & conspersa.

A dough-trough (*or kneading trough*) Mactra, æ, f. Artopta, æ, f. Alveus pistorius.

A dough-scrape, Radula, æ, f.

Dover (*the Family*) De Dovera.

Dover (in *Kent*) Ad Portum Dubris, Dosris, Doris Cantiorum, Dorobrina, Dovoria, Dovorna, Dovetia, Durus.

Down Feathers, Plumula, æ, f. Plumulæ molliores. Plumæ subtiles.

Dowsabel (*a Woman's name*) Doulabella, æ, f.

DOW

A Dowager, Dotissa, æ, f. (*i. e.*) A Widow endowed, or that hath a Joynture; a Title applied to the Widows of Princes and great Personages.

Down, a Bishop's See (in *Ireland*) Dunum.

A Down, (*or Hill*) Dunum, i, n. Duna, æ, f. Colveta, orum, n. Glabretum, i, n.

Dower, Dos, dotis, f. Dower in the Common Law, is taken for that Portion of Lands or Tenements which the Wife hath for Term of her Life of the Lands or Tenements of her Husband after his Decease, for the sustenance of her self, and the Nurture and Education of her Children. Dower is of five sorts or kinds, *viz.*

1. Dower *per legem communem*.
2. Dower *per consuetudinem*.
3. Dower *ex assensu patris*.
4. Dower *ad ostium Ecclesiæ*.
5. Dower *de la plus beale*.

To the Consummation of Dower three things are necessary, *viz.* Marriage, Seisin, and the Death of her Husband, *Coke on Litt. lib.* 1. *cap.* 5. *sect.* 36. *and Bingham's Case*, 2. *Rep. Ubi nullum Matrimonium, nulla dos.* Dos is derived, *ex donatione, & est quasi donarium*, because the Law it self giveth it to her. Of a Castle that is maintained for the necessary defence of the Realm, a Woman shall not be endowed, because

cauſe it ought not to be divided; and the Publick ſhall be preferred before the Private: But of a Caſtle that is only maintained for the private uſe and habitation of the Owner, a Woman ſhall be endowed. A Woman may be endowed of a third part of the profit of a Dove-houſe, of the third part of a Piſcary, viz. *Tertium Piſcem vel Jactum retis tertium.* The ſureſt Endowment of Tythes is of the third Sheaf, for what Land ſhall be ſown is uncertain. If the Wife be paſt the Age of nine years at the death of her Husband, ſhe ſhall be endowed of what age ſoever her Husband be, albeit he were but four years old: for *Conſenſus non concubitus facit matrimonium*, and a Woman cannot conſent before Twelve, nor a Man before Fourteen, yet this inchoate, and imperfect Marriage (from the which either of the Parties at the age of conſent may diſagree) after the death of the Husband ſhall give the Dower to the Wife, and therefore it is accounted in Law after the death of the Husband, *Legitimum matrimonium*, a Lawful Marriage, *quoad dotem*. If a Man taketh a Wife of the Age of 7 years, and after alien his Land, and after alienation the Wife attaineth to the age of nine years, and after the Husband dieth, the Wife ſhall be endowed; for albeit ſhe was not abſolutely dowable at the time of the Marriage, yet ſhe was conditionally dowable, *viz.* if ſhe attained to the Age of nine years before the death of the Husband, for by his death the poſſibility of Dower is conſummate. So if the Husband alien his Land, and then the Wife is attainted of Felony, now ſhe is diſabled; but if ſhe be pardoned before the death of the Husband, ſhe ſhall be endowed. It is commonly ſaid three things are favour'd in Law, Life, Liberty, Dower. With the Civilians Dower may be in Goods, and not in Lands, yet here in *England* it muſt be in Lands, and not in Goods. *Co. on Lit. Fulbeck's preper.* If a Woman go away from her Husband with an Adulterer, and will not be reconciled, ſhe loſeth her Dower by the *Stat. of Weſtminſter* 2. *cap.* 34.

Dowry ſignifieth in the Common Law two things, 1. That which the Wife bringeth to her Husband in Marriage, otherwiſe called *Maritagium*, Marriage good; next and more commonly, that which ſhe hath of her Husband after the Marriage determined, if ſhe outlive him. *Glanvile lib.* 7. *cap.* 2. *Britton lib.* 2. *cap.* 38. *Britton cap.* 101. *in Prin.* And in *Scotland* (Dowry) ſignifieth juſt as much, *Skene de verborum ſign. verbo Dot.* The former is in *French* called *Dot* or *Doſt*, the other *Douayre*, and by them Latined, *Doarium*, *Dotarium*. It is not unreaſonable to call the former a Dowry, and the other a Dower, but I hold them confounded. For example, *Smith de Rep. Angl.* p. 101. calleth the latter a Dowry, and Dower is ſometime uſed for the former, as in *Britton ubi ſupra*. Yet it is not inconvenient to diſtin-

guiſh

ſh them, being ſo divers: The
vilians call the former (*Dotem*)
d the latter (*Donationem propter
ptias*)

DOZ

A Dozen, Duodena, æ, f.
A Dozen of Bread, Duodena pa-
Vet. Inter. 3. Duodena panni,
. 185. Duodena cannabi, 1
. 157. Duo Duodenæ teniæ &
Duodenæ Ligularum, *Co.*
. 125.
A Dozen (or Precinct of a Leet)
ecenna, æ, f.

DRA

A Dragoon, Dirnacha, æ, m.
A Drain, Drana, æ, f.
A Dram (the eighth part of an
) Drachma, æ, f.
A Draper, Draparius, ii, m. *Ry.*
Pannarius, ii, m. Pannicu-
, ii, m.
A Woollen draper, Lanarius, ii, m.
A Linen-Draper, Lintearius,
m.
A Draught (or Model) Idea, æ,
Exemplar, aris, n. Schema, a-
n. Modulus, i, m. Delinea-
onis, f.
He that makes the firſt draught,
neator, oris, m.
To make the firſt draught, Deli-
are.
A draught (or caſt with a Net)
s, ûs, m.
A draught (in drinking) Tra-
, ûs, m. Hauſtus, ûs, m.

Draughts (or the play at draughts) Luſus duodecim ſcru-
porum.
To play at Draughts, Ludere
ſcrupis.
To draw, Traho, ere.
A drawer, Hauſtor, oris, m.
A Drawer (or Tapſter) Pincer-
na, æ, f.
To draw jointly, Protelo dedu-
cere.
A Neſt of Drawers, Arculæ lo-
culatæ.
Drawers, Perizomata, orum, n.
Linen Drawers, Subligacula li-
nea interiora. Braccæ lineæ.
A pair of Drawers, Par Subli-
gaculorum.
A Dray (or ſled) Traha, æ, f.
A ſmall Dray, Trahula, æ, f.
A Dray Man, Traharius, ii, m.
Of a Dray Man, Traharius, a,
um.

DRE

Dregs (or Lees) Fæx, æcis, f.
Small Dregs, Fæcula, æ, f.
Dregs of Wine, Flores.
Full of Dregs, Fæculentus, a,
um.
Dredge (Bollmong) Farrago, i-
nis, f.
A Drench for Horſes or ſick Beaſts,
Salivatum, i, n.
Drenched, Salivatus, a, um.
To drench (or pour a drench) Sa-
livo, are.
The tenure of the Drenges, Dren-
gagium, ii, n.
*A Dreſſer (or Board to put Meat
upon)* Abax, acis, m. Aſſer co-

quinarius. Repoſitorium, ii, n.
Dreſſings, Capitalia lintea.

DRI

To dry, Sicco, are.
To dry in the Sun, Inſolo, are.
To dry in the Smoak, Infumo, are.
A drift of Cattle depaſturing in a Common, Priſa, æ, f. *Ra. Entr.* 578.
To run a-drift, Permittere Carinas turbinibus.
Drink, Poculenta, æ, f. *Ry.* 84. Potus, us, m.
A drink (*or potion*) Potio, onis, f.
Small drink, Potiuncula, æ. f. Cerviſia tenuis.
A drinking together, Compotatio, onis, f.
To drip (*or drop*) Gutto, are.
A Dripping-pan, Patella pinguilaria. Deguttorium, ii, n.
The dripping of Meat, Eliquamen, inis, n.
To drive (*or chaſe*) Pello, ere.
To drive away, Abigo, ere. Depello, ere.
Driven away, Abactus, a, um.
A driving away, Abactus, ûs, m.
A Driver (*a Coach Man*) Agitator, oris, m.
To drive forth again, Rechacio, are.

DRO

Drogheda (in *Ireland*) Pontana.
The Dropſie, Hydrops, opis, m.

DU

That hath the Dropſie, Hydropicus, a, um.
Droſs (*or ſcum of Metal*) Scoria, æ, f.
A Drover (*or driver of Cattle*) Armentarius, ii, m.
To drown, Submergo, ere.

DRU

A Drum, Tympanum, ni, n.
To beat, or play on a Drum, Tympanizo, are. Pulſare Tympanum, complodere Tympana.
A Drummer (*or player on the Drum*) Tympaniſta, æ, m.
A Kettle-Drummer, Æneator, oris, m.

DUB

To dub a Knight, Decurio, [illegible]
Dubbing, Decuriatio, onis, f.
Dublin or *Divilin* (in *Ireland*) Divilina, Dublinia, Dublinium, Eblana.
Dublin County, Dublinienſis Comitatus.

DUC

Duces tecum, is a Writ commanding one to appear at a [illegible] in the Chancery, and to bring with him ſome piece of Evidence or other thing that the Court would view. See the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Duces tecum*.
A Duck, Anas, atis, d. g.

DUE

Due (or owed) Debitus, a, um.
A Duel, Duellum, li, n.

DUG

A Dug (or Udder) Uber, eris. n.
A Dug (or Pap) Mamma, æ, f.

DUK

A Duke, Dux, ucis, m.
A little Duke, Ducillus, li, m.
A Dukedom (or Dutchy) Ducatus, us, m. In ſome Nations at this day, the Sovereigns of the Country are called by this name, as Duke of *Savoy*, Duke of *Saxony*, *&c.* Here in *England* Duke is the next in ſecular Dignity to the Prince of *Wales*; and (as *Cambden* ſaith) heretofore in the *Saxons* time, they were called Dukes without any Additition, being but meer Officers and Leaders of Armies. After the Conqueror came in, there were none of this Title until *Edward* I's days. who made *Edward* his Son Duke of *Aquitain*, and *Edward* III. made his Son Duke of *Cornwall*: After him there were more made, and in ſuch ſort that their Titles deſcended by Inheritance unto their Poſterity. They were Created with Solemnity (*per cincturam gladii, cappæque, & circuli aurei in capite impoſitionem, & traditionem virgæ aureæ*) *Cambd. Britan. Sub. Tit. Ordines Angliæ, pag.* 119.

DUL

A Dulcimer, Sambuca, æ, f.

DUM

Dumb, Mutus, a, um.
Dumfriſe (in *Scotland*) Corda Selgovarum.

DUN

Dunbriton (in *Scotland*) Britannodunum.
Dundee (in *Scotland*) Alectem, Allectum, Deidonum. Taodunum.
Dung, Fimus, i, m. Stercus, oris, n.
To dung (as to dung land) Letamo, are. Stercoro, are.
Dunged, Stercoratus, a, um.
Dunging, Stercoratio, onis, f.
Full of Dung, Stercoroſus, a, um.
A Dunghil (or mixen) Stercorarium, ii, n. Sterquilinium, ii, n. Fimetum, i, n.
A Dunghil Fork, Furcilla, æ, f.
A Dungeon, Hypogeæum, i, n. Barathrum, i, n.
Dunsbey or *Danesby* near *Whitby* (in *Yorkſhire*) Dunum. Dunus ſinus.

Dunsbey or *Duncasbey* (*one of the three Northern Promontories of* Scotland) Viervedrum, Virvedrum.

Dunſtable, (in *Bedfordſhire*) Magnitum, Magionimum, Magovinium, Magiovintum.

Dunſtan (a Man's name) Dunſtanus, i, m.

Dunſtaphage (in *Scotland*) Evonium.

Dunſtavile (*the Family*) Duneſtanvilla.

Of *Dunwich* (in *Eſſex*) Domucenſis.

DUR

Dur River (in *Ireland*) Duri, Duris.

Dureſſe, Duritia, æ, f. It cometh of the *French* word *Dur* (i. e.) *durus*, *vel durete* (i. e.) *duritas*, and is where one is kept in Priſon, or reſtrained from his Liberty, contrary to the Order of the Law: It is alſo an Exception in Pleading to avoid the Deed, which a Man was enforced to ſeal to ranſom himſelf from an unlawful Captivity, *vid. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 81. *Brook* in his Abridgment hath Dureſs and Manaſs together (*i. e.*) *duritiam & minas*, hardneſs and threatning. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Dureſs*, and the new Terms of Law.

Durham City (*in the North*) Dunelmia, Dunelmum, Dunelmus, Dunholmus, Dunolmum.

Durham County, Dunelmenſis Comitatus.

Biſhop of *Durham*, Epiſcopus Dunelmenſis.

DUS

Duſt, Scobs, obis, f. Pulvis, eris, d. g.

Saw-Duſt, Scobis, is, f.

Smith's Duſt (*the Sparks flying from hot Iron*) Strictura, æ, f.

Mill-duſt, Pollen, inis, n.

Duſty, Pulverulentus, a, um.

DUT

A Dutcheſs, Duciſſa, æ, f.

A little Dutcheſs, Ducilla, æ, f.

Dutchy-Court, Curia Ducatus & Comitatus Palatini Domus Regis Lancaſtriæ. It is a Court wherein all matters appertaining to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellour of that Court, and the original of it was in Henry IV's days, who obtaining the Crown, by depoſing *Richard* II. and having the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* by Deſcent in the right of his Mother, he was ſeized thereof as King, and not as Duke. So that all the Liberties, Franchiſes and Juriſdictions of the ſaid Dutchy, paſſed from the King, by his grand Seal, and not by Livery or Attornment, as the poſſeſſion of *Everwick*, and of the Earldom of *March*, and ſuch others did, which had deſcended to the King, by other Anceſtors than Kings. But

the laſt, *Henry* IV. by Authority of Parliament paſſed a Charter whereby the Poſſeſſions, Liberties, *&c.* of the ſaid Dutchy were ſevered from the Crown, yet *Henry* VII. reduced it to its former Nature, as it was in *Henry* V's Days. *Crompton's Juriſd. Fol.* 136. The Officers belonging to this Court, are the Chancellor, the Attorney, Receiver General, Clerk of the Court, the Meſſenger. Beſides theſe, there are certain Aſſiſtants of this Court, as one Attorney in the Exchequer, one Attorney of the Dutchy in the Chancery, four Learned Men in the Law, retained of Counſel with the King in the ſaid Court.

Duty, Debitum, i, n.

Duties, Credita, orum, n.

Dutiful (*or ſerviceable*) Officioſus, a, um.

Dutifully, Officiosè, adv.

D W A

A Dwarf, Nanus, i, m. Puſillus, i, m.

A She dwarf, Nana, æ, f.

D W E

A Dwelling, Manſum, i, n. Mansio, æ, f. *Cow.* 167. *Ra. Ent.* 20. *Reg.* 165. 1 *Mon.* 529, 598. Manſiones, 1 *Mon.* 523, 320. Mansionis, f. Habitaculum, li, n. Domicilium, ii, n.

To dwell, Moror, ari. Habito, are.

A Dweller, Habitator, oris, m.

To go, or dwell in another place, Tranſmigro, are.

D Y E

To dye in Colours, Tingo, ere.

Dyed, Tinctus, a, um.

Double dyed, Dibaphus, a, um.

A Dye-houſe, Tinctorium, ii, n. Officina tinctoria.

A Dyer, Tinctor, oris, m.

A Dyer's Wife, Tinctrix, icis, f.

A Dyer's Vat, Cortina, æ, f. Ahenum Tinctorium.

A Dying, Tinctura, æ, f. Tinctus, ûs, m.

The Art of dying, Baphice, es, f.

Belonging to Dying, Tinctorius, a, um.

E A C

Each and Every, Alteruter & quilibet.

E A G

An Eagle, Aquila, æ, f.

An Eaglet, Aquilæ pullus.

E A R

An Ear-ring, Inauris, is, f.

An Ear, Auris, is, f.

An Ear (*or handle of a Pot*) Diota, æ, f.

An Ear-picker, Specillum, li, n. Auriſcalpium, ii, n.

An Ear of Corn, Spica, æ, f.

To ear (*or ſhoot forth Ears*) Spico, are.

Earings of Corn, Azuræ. Bract.

The beard of the Ear, Ariſta, æ, f.

An Earl, Comes, itis, m. The manner of creating Earls is by Girding them with a Sword *Cam. Brit.* 107. See the ſolemnity thereof deſcribed more at large in *Stow's Annals*, *p.* 1121. The occaſion why theſe Earls in later time have had no ſway over the County, whereof they bear their Name, is not abſurdly ſignified in Sir *Thomas Smith*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 14. where he ſaith that the Sheriff is called *Vicecomes*, as (*Vicarius Comitis*) following all matters of Juſtice, as the Earl ſhould do; and that becauſe the Earl is moſt commonly attendant upon the King in his Wars, or otherwiſe. So that it ſeemeth that Earls by reaſon of their high Imployments, being not able to follow alſo the buſineſs of the County, were delivered of all that Burthen, and only enjoyed the Honour, as now they do. And the Sheriff although he is ſtill called *Vicecomes*, yet all he doth is immediately under the King, and not under the Earl. See *Hotoman de verb. feudal*, *verbo Comes*, and *Caſſan. de Conſuetud. Burg. p.* 12.

Earneſt Money, Arrha, æ, f. Arrhabo, onis, m.

Earth, Terra, æ, f.

Formed of Earth, Plasmatus, a, um.

Earthly, Terrenus, a, um.

An Earth-quake, Terræmotus, ûs, m. Terræ quaſſatio.

Fullers-earth, Creta cimolia.

EAS

To eaſe (*lighten or diſburthen*) Levo, are. Allevo, are.

Eaſement, Aiſiamentum, i, n. *Spel.* 27. *Lex.* 48. *Reg.* 161.

Eaſement is a Service that one Neighbour hath of another by Charter, or Preſcription without Profit, as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, or ſuch like. *Kitchin Fol.* 150. which in the Civil Law is called *ſervitus prædii*.

Eaſie (*or not difficult*) Facilis, le, adj.

The Eaſt where the Sun riſeth, Oriens, entis, m.

Eaſt part, Pars Orientalis.

Eaſter, Paſcha, atis, n.

The day after the Octaves of Eaſter, Clauſum Paſchæ.

Eaſtonneſs (*in Suffolk*) Eminentior Extentio Prom.

Eaſtwick (*in Hertfordſhire*) Vicus Orientalis.

EAT

A great Eater, Edulus, li, m.

Eaton (*in Berkſhire*) Æton.

EAV

Eaves Boards, Suggrundia, ſeres imbricantes.

EBB.

An Ebb, Ebba, æ, f. Ebba & Fluctus, *Bract.* 255, 338. *bis.* Flumen & Ebba. *Fle.* 216. Fluvius & Ebba. *Fle.* 383.

The Ebb (*or ebbing of the Sea*) Refluxus ſeu Receſſus maris. Reflio maris.

EDE

Eden River (in *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*) Ituna.

Edenborough (in *Scotland*) Alauna Caſtra. Alatum Caſtrum. Edenburgus, Edenburgum.

Edenborough Caſtle Caſtrum Puellarum.

Edenborough Frith, Bodotria.

Edrington (in *Suſſex*) Adurni portus.

EDI

An Edict (*or Statute*) Edictum, i, n.

To edifie (*or build*) Ædifico, are.

An Edifice (*or Building*) Ædificium, ii, n.

An Edition (*ſetting forth or impreſſion*) Editio, onis, f.

Edith (*a Woman's Name*) Editha, æ, f.

EDU

To educate, Educo, are.

Education (*Nurture or bringing up*) Educatio, onis, f.

EEL

An Eel, Anguilla, æ, f.

EI

An Eel-ſpear, Fuſcina, æ, f. Stimulus, i, m. Haſta Trunguis.

EFF

Effectual, Effectualis, le, adj. Efficax, acis, adj.

Effectually, Effectualiter, adv.

Efficacy, Efficacia, æ, f.

Effuſion (*or pouring out*) Effuſio, onis, f.

EGG

An Egg, Ovum, i, n.

Poached Eggs, Hapala ova. Ova ſine tegmine cocta.

To peach Eggs, Ova coctillare.

The yolk of an Egg, Vitellus, i, m. Oviluteum, ei, n.

EGB

Egbert (*a Man's Name*) Egbertus, i, m.

EGR

Egreſs (*or going forth*) Egreſſus, ûs, m.

EIE

Ejectione Firmæ, is a Writ which lies where the Leſſee for years is caſt out of Poſſeſſion.

EIG

Eight, Octo, Indecl.

Belonging to eight, Octonarius, a, um.

Eight

Eight times, Octiès, adv.
The eighth, Octavus, a, um.
The eighth time, Octavum, adv.
Of the eighth Year, Octennis, e, adj.
Gathering the eighth part of Goods, Octonarii, orum, m.
The eighth part above the whole, Sesquioctavus, a, um.
Eighthly, Octave, ad.
Eight-fold, Octuplus, a, um.
Multiplied by Eight, Octuplicatus, a, um.
The space of eight Years, Octennium, ii, n.
Eighteen, Octodecim.
The Eighteenth, Decimus octavus.
Eight and twenty times, Duodetricies, adv.
The eight and twentieth, Duodetriceſimus, a, um.
Eighteen times, Duodevicies, adv.
Eight and thirty, Duodequadraginta, Indecl.
The eight and thirtieth, Duodequadrageſimus, a, um.
Eight and forty, Duodequinquaginta.
The eight and fortieth, Duodequinquageſimus, a, um.
Eighty, Octoginta, Indecl.
The Eightieth, Octogeſimus, a, um.
Of Eighty, Octogenarius, a, um.
Eighty times, Octogies.
Eight Hundred, Octingenti.
Of Eight Hundred, Octingenarius, a, um.
Eight hundred times, Octingenties.

EIN

Einsbury in St. *Neots* (in *Huntingdonſhire*) Ernulphi curia.

ELA

To elaborate (*or labour diligently*) Elaboro, are.

ELB

An Elbow, Cubitus, i, m.

ELD

The Elder Siſter's part of Land, Enitia pars. *Co. Lit.* 166. *Ib.* 148.
Elderſhip (*or Birthright*) Einetria, æ, f. Einecia, æ, f.
Elder (*or more ancient*) Senior, oris.
Eldeſt, Maximus natu.

ELE

To elect (*or chooſe*) Eligo, ere.
An Electuary, Electuarium, ii, n. Which is a Confection made two ways, either liquid as in *Diacodion*, *Diamoſma opiatæ*, or whole, as in Lozenges, *&c.*
Elegancy in Speech, Elegantia, æ, f.
An Elegy, Elegia, æ, f.
Elegit, is a Writ judicial, and lieth for him that hath recovered Debt or Damages in the King's Court againſt one not able to pay his Goods to ſatisfie; and directed to the Sheriff, commanding that he make delivery of half the Party's Lands or Tenements and all his Goods, Oxen and Beaſts for the Plough excepted

ld. Old. nat. brev. Fol. 152. *Regiſt. Orig Fol.* 299. & 301. and the Table of the Regiſter Judicial, which expreſſeth divers caſes of this Writ. The Author of the New Terms of Law ſaith, that this Writ ſhould be ſued within the Year, whom read at large for the uſe of the ſame. *Elegit eſt nomen breviis, ſic dictum à hoc verbo (Elegit) in eodem comprehenſo. Cowel. Inſtit.*

Elmborough (*in Cumberland*) Olenacum.

Elin (*a Woman's Name*) Elena, æ, f.

Elmborough, or near it (*in Cumberland*) Volantium.

An Elephant, Elephas, antis, m. Elephantus, i, m.

Eleven, Undecim.

Eleventh, Undecimus, a, um.

ELI

Elias (*a Man's Name*) Elias, æ, m.

Elianora (*a Woman's Name*) Eliana, æ, f.

Elianus (*a Man's Name*) Elianus, i, m.

ELL

An Ell, Ulna, æ, f.

ELM

An Elm-tree, Ulmus, i, f.

A Grove of Elms, Ulmarium, ii, n.

Elmſley (*in Yorkſhire*) Ulmeſum.

Elſin (*a Woman's Name*) Elena, æ, f.

Elſmborough, or near it (*in Cumberland*) Volantium.

Elſe (*or otherwiſe*) Alias, adv. Aliter, adv.

Elſtree or Eaglefree (*in Hertfordſhire*) Nemus Aquilinum.

ELT

Eltham (*in Kent*) Eltesamum.

ELY

Ely Iſle (*in Cambridgſhire*) Anguillaria Inſula.

Ely City (*in Cambridgſhire*) Enguillarianum Monaſterium. Helienſe Cœnobium.

Of Ely, Elienſis.

EMA

Emma (*a Woman's Name*) Emma, æ, f.

Emancipation, Emancipatio, onis, f.

EMB

An Embalming, Pollinctura, æ, f.

An Emblem, Emblema, atis, n.

Emblements (or the profits of Lands ſowed) Emblementa, orum, n.

An Embryon (or Child in the Womb before it is perfect) Embryo, onis, m.

To embroider, Phrygio, are. Acupingo, ere.

An Embroiderer, Phrygio, onis, m. Acupictor, oris, m. Limbator, oris, m.

An Embroidereſs, Limbatrix, icis, f.

An Embroidering (or border of a Garment embroidered) Acupigmentum, i, n. Opus Phrygium, Limbus Veſtimenti.

Embroidering with Eylet-holes, Ocellatura, æ, f.

An embroidering Needle, Acus Babylonica, Aſſyria.

Embroidered, Acupictus, a, um.

EME

An Emendation (or Amendment) Emendatio, onis, f.

An Emerald (or precious Stone) Smaragdus, i, m.

EMI

Eminent, Eminens, entis, adj.

EMO

Emoluments, Emolumenta, orum, n.

EMP

To Empanel, Impanellare, poſ in aſſiſis & juratis, cometh the *French* (*Panne*, i. e. *Pale*) or of (*Pannum*) which ſigneth ſometime as much as with us, as a Pane of Glaſs, of a Window. It ſignifieth writing or entring the Name of a Jury into a Parchment Schedule, or Roll, or Paper the Sheriff, which he hath ſummoned to appear for the perſormance of ſuch publick Service Juries are imployed in.

Emparlance, cometh of the *French* word (*Parler*) and ſignifieth in our Common Law a ſire or Petition in Court, day to pauſe what is beſt to *Cowel's Interp.* The Civilians it (*Petitionem induciarum.*)

An Empirick, Empiricus, i, *i. e.* A young and unskilful ſician, which without re ther of the Cauſe of the Di or of the Conſtitution of the tient, applies thoſe Me whereof either by obſervati other Men's Receipts, or by own Practice he hath had rience in ſome other, wort they will.

An Emplaſter (or Salve) plaſtrum, i, n.

To empoveriſh (or make Depaupero, are.

Empty, Vacuus, a, um.

To empty (or make empty) cuo, are. Evacuo, are.

Half empty, Sematus, a,

Emptineſs, Exinanitio,

EMR

The Emrods (or Piles) Hæmorrhois, idis, f. *t*

Of the Emrods, Hæmorrhoidalis, le, adj.

ENA

To enable (or give Ability) Habilito, are.

Enamel, Encaustum, i, n.

To enamel, Encausto pingere.

ENC

To enchaunt, Incanto, are.

An Enchaunter, Incantator, oris, m.

An Enchauntreſs, Incantatrix, icis, f.

An Enchiridion (or ſmall manuall book that one may claſp in the hand) Enchiridium, ii, n.

To encloſe (compaſs or ſhut in) Concludo, ere. Concludo, ere.

An Encloſure, Clauſura, æ, f.

To encumber, Impedio, ire.

To encounter, Confligo, ere.

To encourage, Animo, are.

An encreaſe (or increaſing) Incrementum, i, n.

An Encroachment (or taking more than is due) Encrochamentum, i, Pourpreſtura, æ, f. (*i. e.*) when one Mens grounds lie together, one preſſeth too far on the other; or when a Landlord hath gotten more Rent or Service of his Tenant, than of right he ought.

END

An End, Finis, is, m. vel f.

To end, Finio, ire.

To endite, Endicto, are.

Endictment, Endictamentum, i, n. Signifieth in Law an Accuſation found by an Enqueſt of twelve or more, upon their Oath, and as the Appeal is always at the Suit of the Party, ſo the Endictment is always at the Suit of the King. *Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol.* 85. It is an Accuſation, becauſe the Jury that inquireth of the Offence, doth not receive it until the Party that offereth the Bill, appear ſo far in it as to ſubſcribe his Name. It differeth from an Accuſation in this, that the preferrer of the Bill is no way tied to the proof thereof upon any Penalty if it be not proved, except there appear Conſpiracy. Wherefore tho' moved by Mr. *Weſt*'s Authority, I call it an Accuſation: Yet I take it to be rather, *Denunciatio*, becauſe it is of Office due by the great Enqueſt, rather than of a free intent to accuſe. Of this you may read, Sir *Thomas Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 19. & *Stamford. pl. cor. lib.* 2. *cap.* 23, 24, 25, 26, &c. *uſque* 34. And Mr. *Lambard*'s *Eirenarch, lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. where you may receive good Satisfaction in this Matter. Endictment (ſaith Mr. *Lambard*) ſignifieth in our Common Law, as much as (*Accuſatio*) in the Civil Law, though it have not in all points the like Effect. *Weſt. part* 2. *Symb.*

2. *Symb. Titulo Inditement*) defineth it thus. An Inditement is a Bill or Declaration made in form of Law (for the Benefit of the Common-wealth) of an Accusation for some Offence, either Criminal or Penal, exhibited unto Jurors, and by their Verdict found and presented to be true, before an Officer, having power to punish the same Offence. To make a good Endictment it is necessary to put in the Day, Year and Place, when and where the Felony is done. It ought to be certain also in the Matter, as appears *p.* 8. *c.* 4. *f.* 3. where a Bailiff was endicted, because he took one for Suspicion of Felony, and after, *eum felonice & voluntariè ad largum ire permisit*, and did not shew in certain for what Suspicion of Felony, so when one is endicted that he made an Hundred Shillings of Alchymy *ad instar pecuniæ domini Regis*, and alledged not what Money it was, Groats or Pences; but in case a Man be slain, and he is mangled in the Visage that one cannot know him, but the Party which killed him is well known, there is no reason he should escape Punishment; therefore although no Appeal lieth against him in this Case, yet an Endictment lies, and he shall be endicted, *Quod interfecit quendam ignotum* The same Law is, if one be endicted that he stole the Goods *cujusdam ignoti*, or *bona cujusdam personæ*; the reason is, because the Indictment is not his which was the Owner of the Goods, but is the Suit of the King, which is to have the Goods, if none claim them.

An Endictment ought to express in certain, as well in what part the Mortal Wound is, as the Profundity and Latitude of it, and therefore it was moved that such an Endictment, *Quod mortalem plagam mortalem dedit, circiter pectus*, was insufficient, because altogether uncertain, but it might be in the Neck or Belly, for it was good Law, saith Sir *Edward Coke in Young's Case, lib.* 4. *Circiter Pectus* is uncertain and insufficient amongst the Cases of Appeals and Endictments, *Brook Abridg.* 4. *Rep.* Cases of Appeals and Endictments.

Endictment of Treason, and of all other things are most seriously and certainly penned, *Coke* 7. *Rep. Calv.* Case.

That Endictment is not good which ought to have an Argument or Implication to make it good; therefore that is not a good Endictment if it be *Quod furatus est unum equum*, and saith not *felonice*, and yet it is implied in this word *furatus est*. So if in Rape the Endictment be, *Rapuit eam carnaliter cognovit*, without saying *Rapuit*, this is not good. If one be endicted *Super mortem corporis*, before the Mayor of London, without adding this word *Coroner*, this is not good, and he which is Mayor of *London* is always Coroner, and therefore it is implyed. If one be endicted, *Quod Felonice abduxit unum equum*, this is not good without saying *cepit & abduxit*; for it may be that it was delivered

to him, and ſo he leadeth him, in which caſe it is not Felony. *Staundford Pleas of Crown.*

In the Endictment it ſhall be ſuppoſed that a Man ſuch a day and place with Force and Arms, that is, with Staves, Swords and Knives; felonioufly ſtole the Horſe, againſt the King's Peace and that Form muſt be kept in every Endictment, though the Felon had neither Sword, nor other Weapon with him, yet this is no untruth in the Jury, for the form of an Endictment is, *Inquiſitio pro Domino Rege, ſi ſuper tali die & anno apud talem locum vi & armis, Gladiis, &c. talem equum talis hominis cepit.* The twelve Men are only charged with the Point of the Bill, that is, whether he be Guilty of the Felony or not, and not with the Form, and when they ſay *Billa vera*, they ſay true, as they take the Effect of the Bill to be; for though there be falſe Latin in the Bill, and the Jury ſaith *Billa vera*, yet their Verdict is true. *Et Arma* muſt be in all Endictments of Treaſon, Murder, Felony, Treſpaſs, elſe it is not good. *Doctor and Student, cap.* 24.

An Endictment of Murder found in this ſort that, *Eliz. fuit ſola quouſque, A. Vic. 5. Praſat. Will. de Pin, Com. S.* Yeoman did wed her, is good; for the Addition Yeoman muſt of neceſſity refer to the Husband, becauſe a Woman cannot be a Yeoman: but an Endictment, *Quouſque Alicia de Pin in Com. S. uxor J.* Spinſter, is not good againſt *Alice S.* for there Spinſter, being an indifferent Addition both for Man and Woman, muſt refer to *J. S.* which is the next Antecedent, and ſo the Woman hath no Addition, *Ad proximum antecedens fiat relatio.*

So if an Endictment againſt *J. S. Serviens J. P. de D. in Com. Mid.* Butcher. This is not good, for Servant is no Addition, and *Butcher* refereth to the Maſter, which is the next Antecedent.

If a Man take a Coat-armour which hangs over a dead Man's Tomb in a Church, the Endictment muſt be *Bona Ecclefiæ* of the dead Man; but if a Graveſtone be taken away, the Indictment muſt be *Bona Ecclefiæ. Lambard Eirenarch.* 494, 495.

To endow, Doto, are.

Endowment, Dotatio, onis, f. Cometh of the *French* (*Dower*) and ſignifieth the beſtowing or aſſuring of a Dower. See Dower. But it is ſometime uſed Metaphorically, for the ſetting forth or ſending of a ſufficient Portion for a Vicar toward his perpetual Maintenance, when the Benefice is appropriated. See the Statute *An.* 15 *R.* 2. *cap.* 6.

To endure, Enduro, are. *Co. Ent.* 205.

ENE

An Enemy, Inimicus, i, m. Hoſtis, is, c. 3.

Energy (*or effectual Operation*) Energia, æ, f.

ENF

An Enforcement (*Constraint or Compulsion*) Coactus, ûs, m. Compulsio, onis, f.

ENG

An Engine, Machina, æ, f. Machinamentum, i, n.

Belonging to Engines, Machinalis, le, adj.

Of Engines, Machinarius, a, um.

An inventer of Engines, Machinator, oris, m.

An Engineer (*or worker of Engines*) Machinarius, ii, m.

To devise an Engine, Machinor, ari.

An Engine to hoise packs in and out of Ships, Marschala, æ, f.

Engines to draw Ships on Land, Remulcopæ, arum, f. pl.

Englestry (or *Englescheyrie*) Engleceria, æ, f. (*i. e.*) One's being an *Englishmen*.

England, Anglia, Britannia, Albion.

An English Man, Anglus, i, m.

English Men, (*or English Saxons*) Angli, Anglo-Saxones.

To engrave, Cælo, are. Sculpo, ere.

Engraven (*or engraved*) Sculptus, a, um. Sculptus, a, um.

An Engraver, Sculptor, oris, m. Cælator, oris, m.

An Engraving-iron, Scalprum, ri, n.

To engrosse (*or ingrest a writing*) Ingrosso, are. Inferre in Tabu

ENH

To enhaunce the price of thing, Augere pretium. Ex lere pretium.

ENI

An Enma (*a dark or hard pi tion*) Ænigma, atis, n.

Enigmatical, Ænigmatic um.

Enisham (*in Oxfordshire*) sula.

ENL

To enlarge, Enlargio, are. plifico, are.

An Enlargement, Enlargi nis, f. Enlargiamentum, i, n. 250, 253. *bis*. 8 Co. 109.

ENO

Enormity, Enormitas, atis, f.

Enough, Satis, adv.

It is enough, Sufficit.

ENQ

Enquest, Inquisitio, onis, f. all one with the *French* word,

all one in signification both with the *French* and *Latin*. It is especially taken for that Inquisition, that neither the *Romans* nor *French* Men ever had use of that I can learn. And that is the Enquest of Jurors, or by Jury, which is the most usual Tryal of all Causes, both Civil and Criminal in our Realm, for in Causes Civil after proof is made of either side, so much as each Jury thinketh for himself, if the same be in Fact, it is referred to the Discretion of twelve indifferent Men, Empanelled by the Sheriff for the Purpose: And when they bring in their Verdict, the Judgment passeth, for the Judge saith, the Jury finds the Fact thus: Then is the Law thus: and so we judge for the Enquest in Causes Criminal. See Jury, and see Sir *Thomas Smith de Republ. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 19. An Enquest is either of Office, or at the Prise of the Party, *Stamf. Prerog. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12.

ENR

To enrage (or make angry) Furio, are.

Enraged, Furiatus, a, um. Furiosus, percitus.

To enrich (or make rich) Locupleto, are.

To enroll, Irrotulo, are.

An Enrolling, Irrotulatio, onis.

An Enrolment, Irrotulamentum, *Cow.* 145. *Spel.* 387.

ENS

An Ensign (or Banner) Insigne, is, n.

An Ensign-bearer, Vexillarius, ii, m.

To enstall, Installo, are.

ENT

To entangle (or ensnare) Intrico, are.

To entail, Tallio, are. *Cow.* 99. 253. *Ki.* 110, 298. *Lex.* 122.

An Entail, Tallium, ii, n. Feudum Tallietum. It cometh of the *French entaille* (i. e.) *insisura* and in our Common Law is a substantive Abstract, signifying Fee-tail, or Fee-intailed. *Littleton* in the second Chapter of his Book draweth Fee-tail from the Verb *Tailler*, which must come from the *Dutch Teiller*, i. e. *scindere, secare*. And the reason is manifest, because Fee-tail in the Law is nothing but Fee-abridged, scanted or curtailed (as I may say) or limited and tied to certain Conditions. *Taille* in *France* is metaphorically taken for a Tribute or Subsidy. Vid. *Lupanum de Magistratibus Franciæ, lib.* 3. *cap. Taille*. Vid. *Fee & Tail.*

Entendment, cometh of the French *Entendement* (i. e.) *intellectus, ingenium*. It signifieth in our Common Law so much as the true meaning or signification of a Word or Sentence. See of this *Kitch. fol.* 224.

To

To enter (or go in) Intro, are.

To enterline, Interlineo, are. Interſcribo, ere.

To enter (or put into) Introduco, ere. Intromitto, ere.

An Enterpriſe, Impriſa, æ, f. *Ry.* 287, 287. Interpriſa, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 467.

To entertain, Excipio, ere. Recipio, ere.

Entertained (or entertaining) Hoſpitus, a, um.

Entertainment of, or Proviſion for the King for one Night, Firma unius noctis.

An Enticer, Abductor, oris, n.

Entire (or whole) Integer, ra, rum.

To entitle, Intitulo, are.

An Entrance, Introitus, ûs, m. Ingreſſus, ûs, m.

To entrap, Intrico, are. Iereto, are. Implico, are.

To entreat (treat of or handle) Tracto, are.

An Entry, Ingreſſus, ûs, m. Cometh of the *French* (*Entree*, i. e. *Introitus*, *ingreſſus*, *aditus*) and properly ſignifieth in our Common Law the taking Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements: See *Plowden Aſſiſe* of freſh Force in *London*, and read *Weſt* alſo, *part* 2. *Symbol. Titulo Recoveries*, *ſect.* 2. & 3. Who there ſheweth for what things it lieth, and for what it lieth not.

Entruſion, Intruſio, onis, f. It is a violent or unlawful entrance into Lands or Tenements, being utterly void of a Poſſeſſour, by him that hath no Right, nor Spark of Right unto them. *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 7. but it is moſt fitly applied to the King's Child.

ENV

To envy, Invideo, ere.

Envious, Invidus, a, um.

To environ (or compaſs about) Circundo, are. Circumcludo, ere.

To enure, Opero, are.

EPI

The Epigaſtrium, or all the outward part of the Belly which covereth the Entrails, from the Bulk down unto the Belly. Epigaſtrium, ii, n.

The Epiglottis, the Cover or Weaſon of the Throat, the Lap or little Tongue, which by cloſing the amplitude of the Larynx, and the way of the rough Artery, ſuffereth no Meat or Drink to ſlip down into the inner Capacity thereof, and ſo to fall into the Lungs. Epiglottis, idis, f.

An Epigram, Epigramma, atis, n.

An Epigrammatiſt, Epigrammatographus, i, m.

The Epilepſie (or falling ſickneſs) Epilepſia, æ, f.

An Epilogue, Epilogus, i, m.

An Epiſtle, Epiſtola, æ, f.

An Epitaph, Epitaphium, ii, n.

An Epitome (or Abridgment) Epitome, es, f.

To epitomize (or abbreviate) Epitomizo, are. Abbrevio, are. verb.

EQU

Equal, Equalis, le, adj.

Equity (Right or Juſtice) Equitas, atis, f.

Equivalent, Æquivalens, ntis, adj.

Equivocal, Æquivocus, a, um.

To equivocate, Æquivoco, are.

ERA

To eradicate (or pluck up by the root) Eradico, are.

Erasmus (a Man's name) Erasmus, i, m.

ERE

To erect (or set up) Elevo, are. Erigo, ere.

ERM

An Ermine (or Erminet) Mus Armenicus.

ERR

To Err, Erro, are.

ERU

Erudition, Eruditio, onis, f.

An eruption (or breaking out) Eruptio, onis, f.

ESC

Escambio, Is a Licence granted by the King, for the making over a Bill of Exchange to a Man over Sea. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 199 *a.*

To eſcape, Eſcapio, are. *Dr. and Student* 16. 1. *Fo.* 30. *Ra. Entr.* 583. *Co. Entr.* 532. Evado, ere.

An Eſcape, Eſcapia, æ, f. Evaſio, onis, f. Eſcape is where one that is arreſted cometh to his Liberty before that he is delivered by award of any Juſtices as by order of Law. If the Arreſt of him that eſcaped were for Felony, then that ſhall be Felony in him that did voluntarily ſuffer the Eſcape, and if for Treaſon, then it ſhall be Treaſon in him, and if for Treſpaſs, then Treſpaſs. If Murder be made in the day, and the Murderer be not taken, then it is an Eſcape, for the which the Town where the Murder was done ſhall be amerced, *Staund. Pl. of the Crown.* If a Man be robbed in the Day, and the Thief eſcape, and be not taken within half a Year after the Robbery, the Town or Hundred ſhall anſwer it to the Party robbed, if he have made Hue and Cry. *Id. Pl. of Cr. lib.* 1. *c.* 33. The Townſhip ſhall be amerced for an Eſcape if it was *tempore diurno*, although the Murder was committed in the Town-field, or in a Lane, but it ſeemeth reaſonable that complaint be made to the Juſtices, *L. Dyer Term. Hill. an.* 4 *Reg. Eliz.* Although the Priſoner which eſcapes be out of the view, yet if freſh ſuit be made, and he repriſed *in recenti inſecutione*, he ſhall be in Execution; for otherwiſe at the turning of a Corner, or by an Entry of an Houſe, or by any other ſuch means the

Priſoner may be out of view, *Coke, Rigeway's Caſe*, 3 *Rep.* If a Sheriff or Bailiff of a Franchiſe aſſent that one which is in Execution, and under their Cuſtody ſhall go out of Gaol for a while, and then return, although that he return in the time, yet this is an Eſcape; for the Sheriff or Bailiff ought to guard him *in ſalva & arcta cuſtodia*, and the Statute of *Weſtm. c.* 11. ſaith, *Quod carceri mancipentur in ferris.* So that the Sheriff may keep them which are in Execution in Irons and Fetters, till they have ſatisfied their Creditors, *Coke, Boyton's Caſe*, 3 *Rep.* Where the Sheriff dieth, and one in Execution breaketh the Gaol, and goeth at large, this is no Eſcape, for when a Sheriff dieth, all the Priſoners are in the Cuſtody of the Law, until a new Sheriff be made, *Leigh. Phil Com. pag.* 90. If a Woman be Warden of the Fleet and a Priſoner in the Fleet marrieth her, this ſhall be judg'd an eſcape in the Woman, and the Law judgeth the Priſoner to be at large. *Plowd. Commen. Plato's Caſe.*

An Eſcheat, Eſcaeta, æ. f. *Pry.* 66. *Cow.* 102. *Spel.* 235. Eſcheats happen two manner of ways, *Aut per defectum ſanguinis*, as if the Tenant dies without Iſſue; *Aut per delictum tenentis*, that is for Felony. *Eſcaeta* is derived of the *French* word *Eſchier, accidere*, for an Eſcheat is a caſual Profit, *Quod accidit Domino ex eventu & ex inſperato*, which happeneth to the Lord by chance, and unlook'd for, in which Caſe we ſay the Fee is eſcheated. Eſcheats [illegible] Civilians are called *Caduca*. [illegible] *on Lit. p.* 13 & 492. Tho[illegible] which are hanged by Marti[illegible] Law, *in Furore Belli*, forfeit [illegible] Lands; for Eſcheat for Felony [illegible] three manner of ways.

1. *Aut quia ſuſpenſus per Col[illegible]*
2. *Aut quia abjuravit Regn[illegible]*
3. *Aut quia utlegatus eſt.*

The Father is ſeized of La[illegible] in Fee holden of *J. S.* The So[illegible] is attainted of High Treaſon, t[illegible] Father dieth, the Land ſhall e[illegible] cheat to *J. S. propter defect[illegible] ſanguinis*, becauſe the Fa[illegible] dieth without Heir; and t[illegible] King cannot have the Land, b[illegible] cauſe the Son never had a[illegible] thing to forfeit, but the K[illegible] ſhall have the Eſcheat of all t[illegible] Lands whereof the Perſon [illegible] tainted of High Treaſon w[illegible] ſeized, of whomſoever they w[illegible] holden. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 1. *ſect.*

An Eſcheator, Eſcaetor, ori[illegible] Eſcheator cometh of Eſcheat; [illegible] is ſo called becauſe his Offic[illegible] to obſerve the Eſcheats of [illegible] King in the County, whereof [illegible] is Eſcheator, and certifieth t[illegible] into the Exchequer. This O[illegible] cer is appointed by the L[illegible] Treaſurer, and by Letters [illegible] tents from him, and contin[illegible] in his Office but one Year, [illegible] ther can any be Eſcheator a[illegible] once in three Years, *Anno* 1[illegible] *cap.* 8. and *Anno* 3 *ejuſdem*, [illegible] 2. See more of this Officer [illegible] his Authority in *Crompton's* [illegible] *of Peace*: See *ep.* 29. *ed.* 1. [illegible] Form of the Eſcheator's Oat[illegible] in *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 301. *Fitzh.* [illegible] leth him an Officer of Re[illegible]

, brev. fol. 100. C. becauſe which he certifieth by ver- of his Office, hath the Cre- of a Record.

Eſcheatorſhip, Officium Eſcae- *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 259. *b.*

Eſcripts, Eſcripta, orum, n. *Ex.* 135. 146.

Eſſuage, Scutagium, ii, n.

ESD

Eſdras (*a Man's name*) Eſdras, m.

ESK

Eſk River (in *Scotland*) Iſca.

ESP

Eſplees (*or the full Profits of*) Expletia, orum, n.

ESQ

Eſquire, Armiger, eri, m.

ESS

Eſſay, Aſſaia, æ, f. (*i. e.*) Examination of Weights Meaſures by the Clerk of Market.

Eſſex, East-Sexena. Eſſexia,

Eſſoin, Eſſonium, ii, n. And ſometimes *Exonium*, and ſometimes without *x*, or *s*, is a word Forenſical, and cometh of an obſolete *French* word *Eſſonier*, or *Exonier*, to excuſe and free from Care, from the word *Soingnier*. It is an Excuſe made for the Tenant or Defendant, who would not appear and be admitted in real Actions, or to Suiters in Court-Barons for five Cauſes, 1. *De malo viæ ſive veniendi*, where the Tenant would not come in reſpect of ſome impoſſibility, or durſt not in regard of ſome eminent danger, and this is called *Eſſonium commune*. 2. *De malo lecti*, where ſome Diſeaſe hindereth, which according to its Nature giveth longer or ſhorter Day. *Glan. cap.* 19. 3. *Trans mare*, which is caſt on the behalf of the Tenant, when he is beyond the Seas, and this is for forty Days at leaſt. *Glanvillus cap.* 25. 4. *Servitium Regis*, when the Tenant is in the King's Service, and then the Plea reſteth without day until he return, *Glanvil. cap.* 27. 5. *De terra ſanctâ*, where the Tenant or Defendant was in Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, or as Volunteer againſt the *Saracens*, and then a Year and a Day at the leaſt was allowed by the Eſſoin. Eſſoin is ſometimes taken for any excuſe of Aſſize, in *Clarendon tempore H.* 2 *Forenden, p.* 549. *Nulli liceat hoſpitari aliquem extraneum ultra unam noctem in domo ſua, niſi hoſpitatus ille eſſonium rationabile habuerit.* See *Coke's* 2. *part of Inſtit. c.* 12. *Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol.* 91, 92.

Eſſonio de malo lecti, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the ſending of four lawful Knights to view one that hath eſſoined himſelf *de malo lecti*. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 8. *b.*

EST

To eſtabliſh, Stabilio, ire.

An Eſtabliſhment, Eſtabliamentum, i, n. *Ry.* 195.

An Eſtate (*or Condition*) Status, ûs, m.

An Eſtate left by one's Father, Patrimonium, ii, n.

When the Fee Simple of an Eſtate is in no Perſon, as whilſt a Perſonage is void, Abegancia, æ, f.

Eſteem (*or Eſtimation*) Eſtimatio, onis, f.

To Eſteem (*or Account*) Æſtimo, are.

Eſteemed, Æſtimatus, a, um.

Eſtley or *Aſtley* (the Family) D' Eſtlega & Eſtlega.

Eſtoppel, ſeemeth to come from the French *Eſtouper*. i. e. *Oppilare, obturare, ſtipare, obſtipare*, to ſtop with a Stopple, and ſignifieth in our Common Law, an Impediment or Bar of an Action growing from his own Fact, that hath or otherwiſe might have had his Action; for Example, A Tenant maketh a Feoffment by Colluſion to one: The Lord accepteth the Services of the Feoffee, by this he debarreth himſelf of the Wardſhip of his Tenant's Heir, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 242. Divers other Examples might be ſhown out of him. Sir *Edward Coke lib.* 2. *Caſu Goddard, fol.* 4. *b.* defineth an *Eſtoppel* to be a Bar or Hindrance unto one to plead the Truth, and reſtraineth it not to the Impediment given to a Man by his own act only, but by another's alſo, *Lib.* 3. *the Caſe of Rut. fol.* 88. *a.* Jurors cannot be eſtopped, becauſe they are ſworn to ſay the Truth.

Eſtoppels are three ways effected.

1. By matter of Record.
2. By bare Writing.
3. By Fact *in Pays*, *Leigh. Plow. Com. fol.* 92, 93.

Eſtovers, Eſtoveria, orum, n. 3 *Inſt.* 229. *Spel.* 202. *Lex.* 51. *Eſtoverium* cometh of the French *Eſtover*, i. e. *fouere*, to foſter, and ſignifieth in our Common Law Nouriſhment or Maintenance. *Bract. lib* 3. *tract.* 2 *cap.* 18. 2. uſeth it for that Suſtenance which a Man taken for Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods for himſelf and his Family during his Impriſonment; and the Statute *Anno* 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 3. uſeth it for an allowance in Meat or Cloth. It is alſo uſed for certain allowance of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Wood; ſo it is uſed *Weſt* 2. *cap.* 25. *Anno* 13 *Ed. Weſt. part* 2. *ſymbol. Tit.* 26. ſaith, that the name of Estovers containeth Houſe-boot, Hedge-boot, and Plow-boot; as if he gave in his Grant theſe general words, *De rationabili eſtoverio boſcis, &c.* he may thereby claim theſe three.

An eſtranging, Abalienatio, nis, f.

To be eſtranged, Abalienor,

An Eſtray, Extrahura, æ, f.

An Eſtreat, Extractum, i, n. Extracta, æ, f. *Cow.* 105. *Ry.* 185. *Lex.* 51. *Pry.* 30. 216. Eſtreats are ſhort Notes or Memorials, extracted or drawn out of the Records by the Clerk of the Peace, and by him indented and delivered ſunderly to the Sheriff, and to the Barons of the Exchequer, bearing this or the like Title, *Extracta finium amerciamentorum forisfacturarum ad generalem ſeſſionem pacis*, &c. *coram*, &c. For the form or making thereof, there is full direction given to the Clerk of Eſtreats by the *Stat.* 14 *E.* 3.

Eſtrepement, Eſtrepamentum, i, n. *Cow.* 104. *Spel.* 243. It cometh of the *French* word *Eſtropier*, i. e. *Mutilare*, *Obtruncare*, which word the *French* Men alſo borrowed of the *Italians*, or rather *Spaniards*, with whom *Eſtropear* ſignifieth to ſet upon the Rack. It ſignifieth in our Common Law Spoil made by the Tenant for term of life upon any Lands or Woods to the prejudice of him in the reverſion; as namely in the Statute, *Anno* 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 13. and it may ſeem to be by the Derivation, that Eſtrepement is properly the unmeaſurable ſoaking or drawing of the heart of the Land by ploughing or Sowing it continually, without manuring or other uſuall uſage as is requiſite in good Husbandry. And yet (*Eſtropier* ſignifying *mutilare*) it may no leſs conveniently applied to thoſe that cut down Trees or lop them farther than the Law will bear. This ſignifieth alſo a Writ, which lieth in two ſorts, the one is, when a Man having an Action depending (as a *Formedon* or *dum fuit infra ætatem*, or Writ of Right, or any ſuch other) wherein the Demandant is not to recover Damages, ſueth to inhibit the Tenant from making Waſte during the Suit. The other ſort is for the Demandant that is adjudged to recover Seiſin of Land in queſtion, and before Execution ſued by the Writ *habere faciat ſaiſinam*, for fear of Waſte to be made before he can get Poſſeſſion, ſueth out this Writ: See more of this in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 60 & 61. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 76. and the *Regiſt. Judicial fol.* 33.

EVA

Evan (*a Man's name*) Evanus, i, m.

EVE

Eve (*a Woman's name*) Eva, æ, f.

The Evening, Veſper, ri, m. Plur. caret. Veſperus, ri, m. Plur. caret.

Evenlode River (in *Oxfordſhire*) Evenlodus.

An Event (*iſſue or ſucceſs*) Eventus, us, m.

Every one, Quiſque.

Every day, Quotidiè, adv.

Every year, Quotannis, adv.

Every where, Ubique.

Everard (*a Man's name*) Everardus, i, m.

Eveſholm

Eveſholm or *Eveſham* (in *Worceſterſhire*) Eoveſum, Eveſtamum. *Of Eveſham*, Heoveſhamenſis.

EVI

Evidence, Evidentia, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 283. *Lex.* 51. Evidence is uſed in our Law, generally for any Proof, be it Teſtimony of Men or Inſtrument. See Sir *Tho. Smith*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 17. 23.

Evident, Evidens, entis, adj. Evidentalis, le, adj.

The King's Evil (*a Diſeaſe*) Scrofula, æ, f. Struma, æ, f.

Evilly, Malevole, adv. *Br.* 1. 24. 254.

EUR

D' *Evreux* (*the Family*) De Ebroicis.

EUS

Euſebius (*a Man's name*) Euſebius, ii, m.

Euſtace (*a Man's name*) Euſtacius, ii, m.

EWE

An Ewe, Ovis matrix uel Fœmina.

An Ewer, Aqualis, is m. Gutturnium ii, n.

EXA

Exact (*perfect or exquiſite*) Exactus, a, um.

To exact (*or extort*) Exigo, ere.

To exaggerate (*or aggravate*) Exaggero, are.

To exalt (*or extol*) Sublimo, are.

To examine, Examino, are.

An examining (*or examination*) Examinatio, onis, f.

An Examiner, Examinator, oris, m. Examiner in the Chancery is an Officer that examineth the Parties to any Suit upon their Oaths, and Witneſſes produced of either Side; in the Chancery are two Examiners.

An example, Exemplum, i, n.

To exanimate (*or aſtoniſh*) Exanimo, are.

To exaſperate (*vex, or make more grievous*) Exaſpero, are.

Ex River (in *Devonſhire*) Ex, Iſaca, Iſca.

EXC

To excel (*or exceed*) Excedo, ere. Præſto, are. Excello, ere.

Excellency, Excellentia, æ, f.

To except, Excepto, are.

Except before excepted, Exceptis præexceptis.

Except and always reſerved [illegible] *Trees*, &c. Exceptis & ſemper reſervatis omnibus arboribus, &c.

Exception, Exceptio, onis, f. It is a ſtop or ſtay to an Action being uſed in the Civil and Common Law both alike, and is both divided into dilatory and peremptory: Of theſe ſee *Bract.* 5. *tract.* 5. *per Totum*, & *Britton*, *cap.* 91, 92.

Exceſſ

Exceſs, Exceſſus, ûs, m.

Exceſter City (in *Devonſhire*) Exonia, Iſca, Iſca Danmoniorum, vel Dunmoniorum, Iſca & Scuſium Nunniorum.

To exchange, Excambio, ire. Cambio, are.

Exchange, Excambium, ii, n. Cambium, ii, n. Exchange hath a peculiar ſignification in our Common Law, and is uſed for that Compenſation, which the Warrantor muſt take to the Warrantee value for value, if the Land warranted be recovered from the Warrantees, *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 16. and *lib.* 1. *cap.* 19. Exchange is where a Man is ſeiſed of certain Land, and another Man is ſeiſed of another Land, if they by a Deed indented or without Deed (the Lands being in one County) exchange their Lands, ſo that each of them ſhall have the other's Lands to him ſo exchanged in Fee, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, that is called an Exchange, and is good without Livery and Seiſin. It behoveth always that this word Exchange be in the Deed, or elſe nothing paſſeth by the Deed, except that he hath Livery and Seiſin. For the word *Excambium* only maketh an Exchange, as the words *Liberum Maritagium* only do make Frank Marriage. Every Exchange ought to be made by this word *Excambium*, or by another word of the ſame effect, as *permutatio*. *Perkins.* Both the things exchanged ought to be *in Eſſe* at the time of the Exchange, and therefore an Exchange of Land for Rent granted *de novo* is not good; but an Exchange betwixt a Rent and a Common which are *in Eſſe* at the time of the Exchange is good, and ſo it is of Land and Rent. If two Parſons of ſeveral Churches change their Benefices, and Reſign them into the Hands of the Ordinary to the ſame intent, and the Patrons make their Preſentations accordingly, and one of the Parſons is admitted, inſtituted and inducted, and the other Parſon is admitted and inſtituted, but dieth before Induction, the other Parſon ſhall not retain the Benefice in which he is inducted, for the Exchange is not perfected, *Vid. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 94, 95.

Exchange ſignifieth generally as much as (*Permutatio*) with the Civilians, as the King's Exchange, *Anno* 1 *H.* 6. *cap.* 1. & 4. and *Anno* 9 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 7. which is nothing elſe but the Place appointed by the King for the exchange of Bullion, be it Gold or Silver, or Plate, &c. with the King's Coin. Theſe places have been divers heretofore, as appears by the ſaid Statutes. But now there is only one, *viz.* The Tower of *London*, conjoined with the Mint, which in time paſt might not be, as appeareth by *Anno* 1 *H* 6. *cap.* 1.

An Exchange (or burſe) Cambium, ii, n.

An Exchanger (of Land) Excambiator, oris, m.

An Exchanging. Cambitas, atis, f.

The Exchequer, Scaccarium, ii, n. It cometh of the French *Eſchiquier*, i. e. *Abacus, tabula luſoria*, a *Cheſs* or *Chequer* Board, and ſignifi-

ſignifieth the Place or Court of all Receipts belonging to the Crown; and is ſo termed (as I take it) by reaſon that in ancient times, the Accomptants in that Office uſed ſuch Tables as Arithmeticians uſe for their Calculations, for that is one ſignification of (*Abacus*) amongſt others, *Polydore Virgil lib. 9. Hiſtor. Angl.* ſaith that the true word in Latin is *ſcaccarium*. It may ſeem to be taken from the *German* word (*Schatz*) ſignifying as much as (*Theſaurus*) Treaſure, or (*Fiſcus*) and from this Fountain, no doubt, ſpringeth the *Italian* word (*Zecchа*) ſignifying a Mint, and *Zecchierii*, alias *Zecchieri*, the Officers thereunto belonging: *Deſcis Genuin*, 134. Mr. *Cambden in his Britan. pag.* 113. ſaith that this Court or Office took the Name a *Tabula ad quam aſſidebant*, proving it out of *Gervaſius Tilburienſis*, whoſe words you may read in him. This Court is taken from the *Normans* as appeareth by the Grand Cuſtomary, *cap* 56. where you may find the Exchequer thus deſcribed. The Exchequer is called an Aſſembly of high Juſticiars, to whom it appertaineth to amend that which the Bailiffs, and other meaner Juſticiars have evil done, and unadviſedly judged; and to do Right to all Men without Delay, as from the Prince's Mouth. *Skene de verbor. ſignificatione, verbo Scaccarium*, hath out of *Paulus Æmilius* theſe words, *Scactarium dicitur quaſi ſtatarium, quod homines ibi in Jure ſiſtuntur, vel quod ſit ſtataria & perennis Curia, nam cæteræ curiæ eſſent indictivæ, nec loco nec tempore ſtatæ*, where he ſaith alſo of himſelf that in *Scotland* the Exchequer was ſtable, but the other Seſſion was *Deambulatory*, before *James* V. *Qui inſtituit ſtatariam Curiam, cum antea eſſet Indictiva*. He addeth farther, Others think that *Scaccarium* is ſo called *a Similitudine ludi ſcaccorum*, that is, the Play of Cheſs, becauſe many perſons meet in the Exchequer, pleading their Cauſes, one againſt the other, as if they were fighting in an arrayed Battel: Others think that it cometh from an old *Saxon* word (*Scaza*) as writeth Sir *Thomas Smith*, which ſignifieth Treaſure, Taxations or Impoſts, whereof Accompt is made in the Exchequer. This Court conſiſteth as it were of two parts; whereof one is converſant, eſpecially in the hearing and deciding of all Cauſes appertaining to the Prince's Coffers, anciently called *Scaccarium compatorum*, as *Ockam* teſtifieth in his *Lucubrations*. The other is called the Receipt of the Exchequer, which is properly imployed in the receiving and payment of Money. *Crompt. in his Juriſdict. Fol.* 105. defineth it to be a Court of Record, wherein all Cauſes touching the Revenues of the Crown are handled. The Officers belonging to both theſe you may find named in *Cam. Britan. cap. Tribunalia Anglia*, to whom I refer you. The King's Exchequer which now is ſettled in *Weſtminſter*, was in divers Counties of *Wales*, *An.* 27 H. 8. *cap.* 5. but eſpecially *cap* 26.

Exch.

Exiſe, Vectigal, alis, *n.*

To exclaim (or cry out) Exclamo, are.

To exclude (or ſhut out) Excludo, ere.

To excogitate (or invent) Excogito, are.

To excommunicate, Excommunico, are. Anathematizo, are.

Excommunicato capiendo, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the apprehenſion of him that lyeth obſtinately excommunicated for forty Days; for ſuch a one not ſeeking Abſolution, hath or may have his Contempt certified or ſignified into the Chancery, whence iſſueth this Writ, for the laying him up without Bail or Mainpriſe, until he conform himſelf, *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 62. and *Anno* 5 *Eliz.* c. 23. and the *Regiſt. Orig. Fol.* 66, 67, and 70.

Excommunicato deliberando, is a Writ to the Under-Sheriff, for the delivery of an excommunicate Perſon out of Priſon, upon Certificate from the Ordinary of his Conformity to the Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical. *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 63. *A.* and the *Regiſt. Fol.* 65 and 67.

Excommunicato recipiendo, is a Writ whereby Perſons excommunicate being for their Obſtinacy committed to Priſon, and unlawfully delivered thence, before they have given Caution to obey the Authority of the Church, are commanded to be taken for and laid up again, *Regiſt. Orig. Fol.* 67. a.

An Excreſcence, Excreſcentia, *f.*

An Excurſion, Excurſio, onis, *f.*

To Excuſe, Excuſo, are.

EXE

To execute (or bring to paſs) Finio, ire. Perficio, ere.

An Execution, Executio, onis, *f.* In the Common Law it ſignifieth the laſt performance of an Act, as of a Fine, or of a Judgment; and the Execution of a Fine is the obtaining of actual Poſſeſſion of the things contained in the ſame by virtue thereof; which is either by Entry into the Lands, or by Writ, whereof ſee *Weſt* at large, *p.* 2. *Sym. Tit. Fines, ſect.* 136, 137, 138. Executing of Judgments and Statutes, and ſuch like, ſee in *Fitz. nat. brev. in Indice* 2. *verbo Execution.* Sir *Edw. Coke Vol.* 6. *caſu Blumfield, Fol.* 87. a. maketh two ſorts of Executions, one final, another with a *Quouſque*, tending to an end. An Execution final is that which maketh Money of the Defendant's Goods, or extendeth his Lands, and delivereth them to the Plaintiff, for this the Party accepteth in Satisfaction; and this is the end of the Suit, and all that the King's Writ commandeth to be done. The other ſort with a *Quouſque*, is tending to an end, and not final, as in the caſe of *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum*, &c. this is not final; but the Body of the Party is to be taken, to the intent and purpoſe to ſatisfie the Demandant; and his Impriſonment is not abſolute, but until the Defendant do ſatisfie. *Idem, ibidem.*

Execution for Debt is fourfold. 1. Of Goods only by *Fieri facias*, or of the Moiety of Lands by *Elegit*, or upon the Reconuſance of a Statute; or of the Body by *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum. Vid. Leigh. Phil. Com.* 95.

An Executioner (*or Hangman*) Carnifex, icis, f.

An Executor, Executor, oris, m. Executor is he that is appointed by any Man in his laſt Will and Teſtament to have the diſpoſing of all his Subſtance, according to the Contents of the ſaid Will. This Executor is either particular or univerſal. Particular, as if this or that thing only be committed to his Charge. Univerſal, if all. And this is in the place of him whom the Civilians call *Hæres deſignatus*, or *Teſtamentarius*, and the Law accounteth one Perſon with the Party whoſe Executor he is, as having all Advantages of Action againſt all Men, that he had, ſo likewiſe being ſubject to every Man's Action, as far as himſelf was. This Executor had his beginning in the Civil Law, by the Conſtitutions of the Emperors, who firſt permitted thoſe, that thought good by their Wills to beſtow any thing upon good and godly Uſes, to appoint whom they pleaſed to ſee the ſame performed: And if they appointed none, then they ordained, that the Biſhop of the place ſhould have Authority of courſe to effect it, *l.* 28. *C. Epiſcopis & Clericis*; And from this Time and Experience have wrought out the uſe of theſe univerſal Executors, as alſo brought the Adminiſtration of their Goods that die without Will unto the Biſhop.

An Executor is after three ſorts.

1. *Executor Teſtamentarius à Teſtatore conſtitutus.*

2. *Executor Legalis*, that is, the Ordinary.

3. *Dativus*, The Adminiſtrator, *Coke* 8. *Rep.* Sir *John Needham's* Caſe. An Executor or Adminiſtrator ought to execute his Office, and adminiſter the Goods of the Dead lawfully, truly, and diligently. 1. Lawfully, in paying all the Debts, Debts and Legacies in ſuch Precedency and Order, as they ought to be paid by the Law. Debts due by Obligation, muſt be paid by Executors before Debts by ſingle Contract, and they before Legacies, *Coke* 9. *Rep. Duchon's Caſe.* 2. Truly, to convert nothing to his own Uſe; for an Executor or Adminiſtrator hath not Goods of the Dead to his own Uſe, but in another's Right, and to others Uſes; and he ought not to practiſe or deviſe any thing to hinder the Creditor of his Debt, but truly to execute his Office, according to the Truſt repoſed in him. 3. Diligently, *Quia negligentia ſemper habet comitem infortunium*, *Coke* 8. *Rep. Tanner's Caſe.*

1. *Neceſſitatis*, *ut funeralia.*

2. *Utilitatis*, that every one ſhall be paid in ſuch Precedency as ought to be.

3. *Voluntatis*, as Legacies. *Coke* 8. *Rep. Needham's Caſe.*

Executor de ſon tort, is he that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intruſion, not being ſo conſtituted by the Teſtator or Deceaſed, nor (for want of ſuch Conſtitution) conſtituted by the Ordinary to adminiſter. How far he ſhall become liable to Creditors, *Vid.* 43 *Eliz. Cap.* 8 *Dyer* 105, 166, 6 *Dyer*, 166, *Bellam.* 30 *Ed* 3 9. 13 & 14 *Eliz. Dyer* 305, 306.

To make an Executor, Conſtituo executorem.

To exemplifie, Exemplifico, are.

An Exemplification (or Copy of a Record under Seal of the Court) Exemplificatio, onis, f.

Exemplificatione, is a Writ granted for the Exemplification of an Original. See *Regiſt Orig. Fol.* 290.

To exempt (or take out, from, or out) Eximo, ere.

Exempt (or Free) Exemptus, a, um.

An Exerciſe, Exercitium, ii, n.

Exercitatio, onis, f.

To exerciſe, Exerceo, ere.

Ex gravi querela, is a Writ that lies for him, unto whom any Lands or Tenements in Fee within a City, Town or Borough being deviſable or deviſed by Will, and the Heir of the Deviſor entreth into them and deſeiseth them from him, *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 244. *Old nat. brev. fol.* 1. See *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 198 *L.*

Biſhop of Exeter, Epiſcopus Exonienſis.

EXH

To exhibit, Exhibeo, ere.

To exhort, Exhortor, ari.

EXI

Exigendary of the common Bank, Exigendarius de Banco communi, is otherwiſe called Exigenter, *An* 10 *H.* 6. *ca.* 4. and is an Officer belonging to that Court, for which ſee Exigenter.

An Exigent, Exigenda, æ, f. is a Writ that lieth where the Defendant in an Action Perſonal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County, whereby to be attached or diſtreined, and is directed unto the Sheriff, to proclaim and call five County days one after another, charging him to appear under the Pain of Outlawry, *Terms of Law.* This Writ lieth alſo in an Indictment of Felony, where the Party indicted cannot be found, *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 19. It ſeemeth to be called an Exigent becauſe that it exacteth the Party, that is, requireth his Appearance or Forth-coming to anſwer the Law; for if he come not at the laſt day's Proclamation, he is ſaid to be *Quinquies exactus*, and then is outlawed, *Crompt. Juriſd. fol.* 188. And this Mr. *Manwood* alſo ſetteth down for the Law of the Foreſt, *part* 1. *of his Foreſt Law, pag.* 71. See the new Book of *Entries*, *verbo Exigent.*

An Exigenter, Exigendarius, ii, m.

Unius Exigendariorum Curiæ, *Anno* 18 *H.* 6. *cap.* 9. is an Officer of the Court of Common

Pleas, of whom there are four in Number; they make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Proceſs of Outlawry doth lie, and Writs of *Superſedeas* as well as the Prothonotaries, upon ſuch Exigents as were made in their Offices.

Exile (or Baniſhment) Exilium, ii, n.

Ex mero motu, are words formerly uſed in any Charter, or Letters Patents of the Prince, whereby he ſignifieth that he doth that which is contained in the Charter of his own Will and Motion, without Petition or Suggeſtion made by any other; and the effect of theſe words are to bar all Exteptions that might be taken unto the Inſtrument wherein they are contained by alledging, that the Prince in paſſing that Charter was abuſed by by any falſe Suggeſtion, *Kitchin Fol.* 151.

EXO

Exorable (or eaſie to be intreated) Exorabilis, le, adj.

Exorbitant (things properly out of Circle, Square or Rule, things irregular, enormous, and, in a manner, abſurd) Exorbitans, antis, adj.

Exorciſm, Exorciſmus, i, m.

An Exorciſt (or Conjurer) Exorciſta, æ, m.

Exotick (foreign or ſtrange) Exoticus, a, um.

EXP

Ex parte talis, is a Writ lieth for a Bailiff or Receiv that having Auditors aſſigned hear his Account, cannot ob of them reaſonable Allow but is caſt into Priſon by t *Regiſt. Fol.* 137. *Fitz. nat. Fol.* 129. The manner in this Ca is to take this Writ out of t Chancery, directed to the Sher to take four Mainpernours bring his Body before the Ba of the Exchequer, at a cer Day, and to warn the Lord appear at that time, *New In of Law, verbo* Accompt.

To expect (or look for) Expect are.

Expedient (fit or convenie Expediens, entis, adj.

Expedition (or diſpatch) E peditio, onis, f.

To expel (or drive away) Exp lo, ere. Exturbo, are.

Expence (or Coſt) Expenſ f. Sumptus, ûs, m.

Experience (or Experiment) perientia, æ, f. Experimen i, n.

Expert (or skilful) Exp a, um.

To expire (or die) Expiro,

An Expiring, Expiratio,

To explain (make plain or feſt) Explano, are.

To explicate (expound or Explico, are.

An Exploit (or valiant Act) pletum, i, n Facinus No

To expose (or set forth) Expono, ere.

To express (or utter) Exprimo, ere.

Express (or manifest) Expreſs-a, um.

To exprobrate (or reproach) Exprobro, are.

An exprobration, Exprobratio, nis, f.

EXQ

Exquisite (exact or elaborate) Exquiſitus, a, um.

EXT

Extant (appearing about, standing) Extans, antis, adj.

To extend (or stretch out) Extendere.

Extend, Extendere, cometh of *tendo* (*oſtendre*) i. e. *dilatare*, *tendere*, *diſtendere*, and ſignifieth in our Common Law to value the Lands, or Tenements of one bound by Statute, *&c.* that hath forfeited his Bond to ſuch or a different rate, as by the yearly extent the Obligor may in time diſcharge his Debt. The Courſe and Circumſtance of this ſee in *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 131. *Brief of Execution* for Statute-Merchant.

Extendi facias, is a Writ ordinarily called a Writ of Extent, whereby the value of Lands, *&c.* is commanded to be made, and uſed in divers Caſes, which ſee in the Table of the *Regiſt. Original.*

Extent, Extenta, æ, f. *Cow.* 107. *Lit.* 150. Extent hath two Significations, ſometimes ſignifying a Writ or Commiſſion to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements, *Regiſter Judicial* in the Table of the Book; ſometimes the act of the Sheriff or other Commiſſioner upon this Writ, *Brook Titulo Extent, Fol.* 3. 13.

To extenuate (or make thin or ſmall) Tenuo, are. Extenuo.

External (or outward) Externus, a, um.

To extinguiſh (or quench) Extinguo, ere.

Extinguiſhment, Extinguimentum, i, n. In our Common Law it ſignifieth an effect of Conſolidation: For Example, if a Man have due unto him a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchaſe the ſame Lands, now both the Property and Rent are conſolidated, or united in one Poſſeſſion, and therefore the Rent is ſaid to be extinguiſhed. In like manner it is, where a Man hath a Leaſe for Years, and afterwards buyeth the Property; this is Conſolidation of the Property and the Fruits, and is an Extinguiſhment of the Leaſe. See the Terms of Law.

Extirpation, Extirpatio, onis, f. Extirpation is a Writ Judicial, that lieth againſt him, who after a Verdict found againſt him for Land, *&c.* doth maliciouſly overthrow any Houſe upon it, *&c.* and it is twofold, one *Ante Judicium*, the other *Poſt Judicium. Regiſt. Judic. Fol.* 13, 35, 36, 58.

To extort (or take away by force a part) Extorqueo, ere.

Extortion, Extortio, onis, f. Extortion is the unlawful taking by any Officer, by colour of his Office, any Money or valuable thing of or from any Man, either that is not due, or more than is due, or before it be due. It is largely taken for any Oppreſſion, by Power, or by Colour or Pretence of Right, from the verb *Extorqueo*, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 13. *ſect.* 701. *Leigh Phil. Com. Fol.* 96. For Example, if any Officer by terrifying any of the King's Subjects in his Office take more than his ordinary Duties, he committeth and is indictable of Extortion. To this (by Mr. *Weſt*'s Judgment) may be referred the Exaction of unlawful Uſury, winning by unlawful Games, and (in one word) all taking of more than is due, by colour or pretence of Right, as exceſſive Toll in Millers, exceſſive prices of Ale, Bread, Victuals, Wares, *&c. Weſt part* 2. *Symb. Titulo, Indictments, ſect.* 65. Mr. *Manwood* ſaith that Extortion is *Colore Officii*. and not *Virtute Officii*, *part* 1 *of his Foreſt Laws*, *pag.* 216. Mr. *Crompton* in his Juſtice of Peace, *Fol.* 8 hath theſe words in Effect, Wrong done by any Man is properly a Treſpaſs: But exceſſive Wrong done by any, is called Extortion, and this is moſt properly in Officers, as Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Eſcheators, and other Officers whatſoever, that by colour of their Office work great Oppreſſion, and exceſſive Wrong unto the King's Subjects, in taking exceſſive Rewards or Recompence for Execution of their Office. For Diverſity of Caſes touching Extortion you may ſee in Crompton's Juſtice of Peace, Fol. 48 and 49 and 50. See the difference between *Colore Officii*, *Virtute vel ratione officii*. Plowden, *Caſe Dyer*, *f.* 64. *A.* This word is uſed in the ſame Signification in *Italy* alſo. For, *Cavalcanus brachio Regio part* 5. *num.* 21. deſcribeth it, *Extortio dicitur quando Judex cogit aliquid ſibi dari quod non eſt debitum, vel quod ultra debitum: Vel ante tempus ſolvit id, quod poſt adminiſtrationem ſtitiam debetur.*

Extorſively, Extorſive, 544.

To extract (or draw out) Extraho, ere.

An Extract (or copy of any thing) Extractum, i, n.

Extracts (in Chymical Preparations) Extracta, orum, n.

Extraordinary, Extraordinarius, a, um.

Extravagant, Extravagans, tis, adj.

Extream (or uttermoſt) Extremus, a, um.

The Extremity (or uttermoſt of any thing) Extremitas, atis, f.

To exulcerate, Ulcero, are. ulcero, are.

EYE

An Eye, Oculus, i, m.

The Eye-ball (or Apple of the Eye) Pupilla, æ, f. Oculi bis.

The Eye-Brow, Supercilium, n.
The Eye-Lids, Palpebræ, arum, f.
The Hair of the Eye-Lids, Cilii, ii, m.
The White of the Eye, Albugo, inis, f. Album oculi.
The Corner of the Eyes, Sinus oculorum.
Blear-eyed, Lippus a, um.
One-eyed (or *hath but one Eye*) Monoculus, i, m. Unoculus, i, m.
Purblind, Luscus, a, um.
Purblind-eyed (or *blinkard*) Paetus, a, um.
The Web in the Eye, Leucoma, atis, n.
The twinkling (or *twinkling of the Eye*) Nictatio, onis, f.
An Eye-Witness, Testis Ocularis.
The Salvet, Collyria, orum, n. pl.
Eylet-holes, Oculi, orum, m.

EYR

Eyre, alias, *Eyrel* (*Iter. Bracton lib.* 3. *c* 11. *in Rubrica*) It comes of the old *French* word *Eire*, i. e. *Iter.* as a grand *Eire*, *Magnis Itineribus.* It signifies (*Britton. cap.* 2.) the Court of Justices Itinerants: And Justices in Eyre are those only which (*Bracton* in many places) calleth *Justitiarios Itinerantes.* Of the which read *Britton, ubi supra*, who describeth the whole course of them. *Bracton lib.* 3. *Tractat.* 2. *cap.* 1. and 2. *Iter Forestæ.* The Eyre also of the Forest is nothing but the Justice-Seat, otherwise so called: Which is or should by ancient Custom be held every three Year by the Justices of the Forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. *Crompton's Jurisdiction, fol.* 156. *Manwood parte prima of his Forest Laws, pag.* 121. See Justice in Eyre. Read *Skene de verborum signif. verbo Iter.* whereby, as by many other places, you may see great Affinity between these two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, in the Administration of Justice and Government.

FAB

Fabia (*a Woman's name*) Fabia, æ, f.
Fabian (*a Man's name*) Fabianus, i, m.
Fabius (*a Man's name*) Fabius, ii, m.
Fabritius (*a Man's name*) Fabritius, ii, m.

FAC

A Face, Facies, ei, f.
Facility (or *easiness*) Facilitas, atis, f.
A Faction (or *Sect*) Factio, onis, f.
Factious (*leading a Party*) Factiosus a, um.
Factiously, Factiosè, adv.

A Factor,

A Factor, Factor, oris, m. Institor, oris, m.

Factorage, Factoragium, ii, n.

A Faculty, Facultas, atis, f.

FAG

A Fagget, Fagettus, i, m. 2 *Mon.* 542. Fascis, is, m.

FAI

To fain (or imagine) Fingo, ere.

Fained, Fictus, a, um.

Faint Pleader, Falsa Placitatio, Cometh of the *French Feint*, a Participle of the Verb *Feindre*, i.e. *Simulare*, *fingere*, and *Pleider*, i. e. *Placitare*. It signifieth with us a false covinous, or collusory manner of Pleading to the deceit of a third Party.

Faint (or weak) Languidus, a, um.

To faint (or languish) Langueo, ere.

A Fair (or Mart) Feria, æ, f. *Spel.* 264.

Fairs, Nundinæ, arum, f. pl.

The place where the Fair is kept, Nundinarium, ii, m.

Money paid in Fairs to the Lord of the Soil for breaking Ground to set up Booths, Piccagium, ii, n.

Fair Foreland (in Ireland) Rhobogdium.

Fairford (in Glocestershire) Pulchrum vadum.

Fair Island, Dumna.

Fair Pleading, Pulchre Placitando. *Beau Pleader*, is made of two *French* words, *Beau*, i. *decorus*, *formosus*, *pulcher*, and *Pleader*, i. e. *disputare* & *agere*. It signifieth in our Common Law a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*, made 52 d. Year of *H.* 3. *c.* 11. whereby it is provided, that neither the Circuit of Justices, nor Counties, Hundreds or Court Baron, any Fines shall be taken of any Man for fair Pleading, that is, for not Pleading falsely or aptly to the purpose. Upon which Statute this Writ was ordained against those that transgress herein: See *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 207. *A. B C.* whose definition is to this effect. The Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge* for not fair Pleading, lieth where the Sheriff or other Bailiff in his Court will take Fine of the Plaintiff or Defendant, for that he pleadeth not fairly.

A Fairing, Penium, ii, n.

Faith, Fides, ei, f.

Faith (a Woman's name) Fides.

Faithful, Fidelis, le, adj.

FAL

A Falchion (or short Sword) Falcatus Ensis.

A Falcon, Falco, onis, m.

A Falconer, Falconarius, ii, m. *Pry.* 71. Accipitrarius, ii, m.

Faldage (or Frankfold) Faldum, ii, n. *Spel.* 248. *Lex.* 53. Faldfoca, æ, f. (*i. e.*) the liberty of setting up Sheep-Folds in the Fields.

mouth (in *Cornwall*) Falenportus. Voluba.

len down, Prolapſus, a, um.

falling (*or ſlipping down*) Prolapſio, onis, f.

fall, Caſus, ûs, m.

Fallacy, Fallacia, æ, f.

low, Warectum, i, n. *Co. Lit. Lex.* 133. Terra jacens & ad warectum.

e of following, Tempus wandi, *Fle.* 162.

ſe (*or untrue*) Falſus, a, um.

falſifie (*or make falſe*) Falſare.

ſe Judicio, is a Writ that to remove a Judgment out Inferiour Court, that is Court of Record.

FAM

me, Fama, æ, f.

mous (*or renowned*) Famoſus, a, um.

Family (*or Houſhold*) Familia, æ.

n of the Family, Manupaſtus, i.

miliar (*or acquainted*) Familiaris, re, adj.

mine, Fames, is, f.

FAN

n (*to cool the Face*) Flabellum, i, n.

n to fan Corn withal, Vannus, i, m. Ventilabrum, i, n.

n Corn, Vanno, are. Ventilare.

Fanned (*winnowed*) Ventilatus, a, um.

A Fanner of Corn, Ventilator, oris, m.

A Fanning (*or winnowing*) Ventilatio, onis, f.

Fantaſie, Phantaſia, æ, f.

Fantaſtick, Phantaſticus, a, um.

FAR

A Fardel (*or farundel*) *of Land*, Farundella terræ. *Plo.* 78. *Lex.* 54. Quadrantata terræ, Fardella, æ, f. *Reg. Ent.* 15 *Fle.* 33. *Lex.* 53. *i. e.* The fourth part of an Acre. *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 220. *Quadrantata terræ* is read in the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 1. *B.* where you have alſo *Denariata* and *Oblata*, *Solidata* and *Librata terræ*, which by probability muſt riſe in proportion of quantity from the Fardingdeal, as an half Penny, Penny, Shilling or Pound riſe in Value and Diſtinction: Then muſt *Obolata* be half an Acre, *Denariata* the Acre, *Solidata* twelve Acres, and *Librata* twelve ſcore Acres, and yet I find *Viginti Libratæ terræ vel redditus*, *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 94. *A.* and *fol.* 248. *B.* whereby it ſeemeth that *Librata terræ* is ſo much as yieldeth twenty Shillings *per Annum*; *ad centum ſolidatas terrarum, tenementorum & reddituum, fol.* 249. *A.* and in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 87. *F.* I find theſe words, *Viginti libratæ terræ vel redditus*, which argueth it to be ſo much Land as will yield twenty Shillings *per annum*: See Furlong.

A Fardle (or pack) Fascículus, i, m.

Fare (or fraught) Nolum, i, n. Portorium, ii, n.

Fare Money, Nautica sors.

A Farm, Firma, æ, f.

To let to farm, Ad firmam tradere, *Spel.* 274.

A Farmer, Firmarius, ii, m.

A dung-Farmer, Rudista vel Ruderista, æ, m.

Far off, Longinquus, a, um.

To Farrow (as Sows do) Fœto, are.

Farther, Ulterius, adv.

A Farthing (the fourth part of a Penny) Ferlingus, i, m. Quadrans, antis, m.

A Farrier, Veterinarius, ii, m. Equitarius, ii, m. Mulomedicus, i, m.

FAS

Fashioned, Effigiatus, a, um.

A fashioning, Effigiatio, onis, f. Formatura, æ, f.

A fashioner, Effigiator, oris, m. Formator, oris, m.

To fashion, Effingo, ere.

Fast (or firm) Firmus, a, um.

To fasten (or join) Oppango, ere.

FAT

Fate (or Destiny) Fatum, i, n.

Fatal, Fatalis, le, adj.

A Father, Pater, ris, m.

A God-father, Pater Initialis.

A Grand-father, Avus, i, m.

A Father in-law (not by nature but by the Law of Marriage) Socer, eri, m. Vitricus, ci, m.

Fatherly, Paternus, a, um.

Fatherhood, Paternitas, atis.

A Fathom, Orgya, æ, f. Hexapeda, æ, f.

Fat, Pinguis, e, adj.

Fat (or fatness) Pinguedo, nis, f.

To make fat, Pinguefacio,

Fatted, Saginatus, a, um.

A Fatting, Saginatio, onis.

Fatting Meat, Sagina, æ, f.

A fatting place, Saginarium, ii, n.

Fatlings, Altilia.

FAU

A Fault, Culpa, æ, f.

Favorine (a Man's name) Favorinus, i, m.

Favourably, Favorabiliter,

FAW.

A Fawcet (or Tap) Epistomium, ii, n.

A Fawn (or Hind-Calf) Hoedinus, i, m.

A Fawn (or young Deer) Hinnulus, li, m.

A fawning (or bringing forth young, as Does do) Faonatio, nis, f.

FEA

Fealty, Fidelitas, atis, f. 267. It cometh of the Fr

, i. e. *Fides*, and ſignifieth
n Common Law, an Oath
at the Admittance of eve-
Tenant, to be true to the Lord
hom he holdeth his Land,
he that holdeth Land by this
Oath of Fealty, holdeth in
freeſt manner that any Man
gland under the King may
; becauſe all with us that
Fee, hold *per fidem & fidu-*
that is, by Fealty at the
Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.
8. Fealty is the moſt gene-
ervice in the Common Law,
it is incident to every Te-
unleſs it be a Tenure in
Almoign. It is alſo the moſt
d, becauſe it is done upon
; and the reaſon wherefore
Tenant is not ſworn, in do-
his Homage to his Lord, is
uſe no Subject is ſworn to a-
er Subject to become his
of Life and Member, but
he King only, and that is
d the Oath of Allegiance,
gium ligeum; and thoſe words
that purpoſe are omitted out
ealty, which is to be done
Oath, *Coke, lib.* 4 *Berit's*
and on *Lit. lib.* 2. *cap.* 2.
91.

e doing of Fealty to a Lord, Af-
io, onis, f.

Tenant by Fealty, Affidatus,
m.

ar or dread, Metus, ûs, m.

fear, (terrifie or make afraid)
refacio, ere.

rful (or afraid) Timidus, a,

Pheaſant-Cock, Phaſianus, i, m.

Pheaſant-Hen, Phaſiana, æ, f.

A Pheaſant-keeper, Phaſianarius, ii, m.

A Feather, Pluma, æ, f.

FEB

February, Februarius, ii, m.

FEE

A Fee, Feodum, i, n. Feudum, i, n. (*i. e.*) a Fee of Inheritance; alſo Money due to Officers for their Reward.

Fee-Farm, Feodi firma, *Spel.* 263. *Lex.* 54. Feofirma, æ, f. Feudi firma.

To feed (graze or paſture as Beaſts do) Paſco, ere.

FEL

Felix (a Man's name) Felix, icis, m.

A Fellmonger, Pellio, onis, m.

To fell (or cut down) Succido, ere.

A Fellon (a ſore in the Body ſo called) Furunculus, i, m.

A Fellon on the Fingers, Reduvia, æ, f.

A Fellow of a College, Socius, ii, m.

A Fellowſhip, Conſocietas, atis f.

Felo de ſe, is he that committeth Felony by murthering himſelf. *Crompt. Juſt. Peace, fol.* 28.

Lamb. Eirenarch. lib. 2 cap. 7. fol. 243. If a Man of *non ſanæ memoriæ* give to himſelf a mortal wound, and before he dieth he become of ſound memory, and after dieth of the ſame wound; in this caſe, although he die of ſound memory, by reaſon of his proper ſtroke, yet becauſe the Original Cauſe was committed, being not of ſound memory, he ſhall not be *Felo de ſe*, becauſe the Death hath relation to the Original Act, *Coke 1 Rep. Shelly's Caſe.* By the Common Law if a Man kill himſelf, he is called *Felo de ſe*, and he doth only forfeit his Goods and Chattels, but not his Lands; neither doth this work Corruption of Blood, nor the Wife loſe her Dower, becauſe it is no Attainder in Deed. He that is *Felo de ſe*, ſhall not have Chriſtian Burial, and all his Goods and Chattels are forfeited to the King, and by his Almoner are to be diſtributed to Pious Uſes (heretofore) *in ſaluum animæ. Ptigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 103, 104.

Felony, Felonia, æ, f. *Spel.* 252. *Lex.* 54. Felony is ſo called either of the Latin word *Fel*, which is in Engliſh *Gall*, or of the ancient Engliſh word *Fell* or *Fierce*, becauſe it is intended to be done with a cruel, bitter, fell, fierce or miſchievous Mind. *Significat quodlibet capitale crimen felleo animo perpetratum*, in which ſenſe Murder is ſaid to be done *per felloniam*, and in ancient times this word (*Felonies*) was of ſo large an extent as it included High Treaſon, and by pardoning of all Felonies, High Treaſon was pardoned, *Coke's 4. Rep.* We account any Offence Felony that is in degree next unto Petty Treaſon, and compriſeth divers Particulars under it, as Murder, Theft, killing a Man's ſelf, Sodomy, Rape, wilful burning of Houſes, and divers ſuch like, which are to be gathered eſpecially out of Statutes, whereby many Offences are daily made Felony that before were not. Felony is diſcovered from higher Offences by this, that the puniſhment thereof is Death. Yet this is not perpetual, for Petit Larceny, which is the ſtealing of any thing under the value of twelve Pence, is Felony, as appeareth by *Brook Tit. Corim. n.* 2. His reaſon is, becauſe the Indictment againſt ſuch a one muſt run with theſe words, *Felonicè cepit*, and yet this is not puniſhed by Death, tho' it be loſs of Goods. A Man may call that Felony which is under Petit Treaſon, and puniſhed by Death; and of this there are two ſorts, one higher, that for the firſt time may be relieved by Clergy, another that may not. The Cognition or knowing them is by Statutes, for Clergy is allowed where it is not expreſly taken away. Of theſe matters read *Staundf. lib.* 1. *pl. Cor. a fine, cap.* 2. *ad uſque* 39. and the *Statutes. Lamb. Juſtice of Peace, cap.* 7. in a Table drawn for the purpoſe, as alſo *lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. *fol.* 404. *Crompt. in his Juſt. of P. fol.* 32, &c. Felony ordinarily worketh Corruption of Blood, tho' not where a Statute ordains

Offence to be Felony, and withal ſaith that it ſhall not Corruption of Blood, as 39 *Eliz. cap.* 17. Felony alſo puniſhed by loſs of Lands entailed, and Goods and Chattels as well real as perſonal, yet by the Statute *Anno* 37 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. a Man may have property of ſome things which are of ſo baſe a nature that no Felony can be committed of them, and no Man ſhall loſe for them Life or Member, as a Blood-hound and a Maſtiff, *Coke Lit. lib.* 3 *p.* 392. *Coke's* 7 *Rep. Caſe of Swans.* To ſteal Fruit that hangeth on a Tree, to cut down and carry away the Tree it ſelf, is not Felony, but theſe things are part of the Free-hold while they are ſevered, and cannot be reputed for any Chattels. But if I gather mine Apples, or cut down a Tree of mine own, then may another become a Felon by taking away either of them. Felony cannot be committed by the taking of Beaſts that be ſavage; if they be ſavage and unreclaimed at the time of taking, nor by the taking of Doves being out of a Dove-coat, nor for taking of Fiſh being at large in a River, for ſuch taking is not *Contrectatio rei alienæ, ſed quæ eſt nullius in bonis*, but the ſtealing of a Doe which is tame and domeſtical is Felony; but as Mr. *Staundford* well noteth, it ſeemeth that he that ſtealeth it ſhould have certain knowledge that it is tame; but if the Doe be killed, and not ſtolen, this is certainly Felony, ſaith he; ſo if one break a Dove-coat and take out the young Pidgeons, which cannot go nor fly, this is Felony; or ſteal Fiſh out of a Pond or Trunk, or young Goſhawks ingendred in my Park which cannot go nor fly. *Staundf. Pl. of Cr. p.* 1. *c.* 1. The Civil Laws do judge open Theft to be ſatisfied by the recompence of fourfold, and private Theft by the recompence of double. But the Laws of *England* ſuffer neither of theſe Offences to be more favourably puniſhed than with the Offender's death, if the value of the thing ſtolen be above Twelve Pence. *Leigh. Phil Com. fol.* 103. If a Man be adjudg'd to be hanged, and the Sheriff be commanded that it be executed, and he behead him, this is Felony in the Sheriff, becauſe the Order of the Law is not obſerved. *Staundf. l.* 1. *Pl. of Cr. c.* 4.

A Felon, Felo, onis, m.

Feloniouſly, Felonicè, adv. *Spel.* 252. *Lex.* 54.

A Felt, Feltrum, i, n. Pannus coactilis.

FEM

A Female, Fœmina, æ, f.

Female (of the Female kind) Fœmineus, a, um.

FEN

A Fence (or Incloſure) Fenſura, æ, f.

A Fencer

A Fencer, (*or Maſter of Fence*) Gladiator, oris, m.

A Fencing, Gladiatura, æ, f.

To Fence, Digladior, aris.

FEO

A Feodary, Feodarius, ii, m. *Spel.* 263. *Lex.* 54. is an Officer authoriſed by the Maſter of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by Letters Patents under the ſeal of that Office. His Function is to be preſent with the Eſcheator at the finding of any Office, and give Evidence for the King, as well concerning the Value as the Tenure, and alſo to ſurvey the Land of the Ward, after the Office found, and to rate it. He is alſo to aſſign the Kings Widows their Dowers, and to receive all the Rents of the Wards Lands, within his Circuit, and to anſwer them to the Receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries. This Officer is mentioned, *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 46.

A Feoffor, Feoffator, oris, m. *i. e.* the Giver.

A Feoffment (*or giving of Lands in Fee*) Feoffamentum, i, n, Donatio feudi.

A Feoffee (*or Receiver*) Feoffatus, i, m. *Spel.* 263. *Lex.* 55. *Co. Ent.* 484.

Joint Feoffees, Cofeoffati, orum, m. *Co. Ent.* 217.

FER

Fern, Filix, icis, f.

Ferdinand (*a Man's name*) Ferdinandus, i, m.

A Ferret, Viverta, æ, f.

Ferrars (*the Family*) De Ferrariis.

A Ferry (*or paſſage by Water*) Feria, æ, f. *Spel.* 264. Trajectûs, m.

A Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis, m.

A Ferry-man, Portitor, oris, m. Trajector, oris, m. Lintrarius, ii, m.

Fertil, Fertilis, le, adj.

FES

A Feſcue, Feſtuca, æ, f.

Feſtus (*a Man's name*) Feſtus, i, m.

FET

Fetters (*or Gyves*) Compedes, um, f. pl.

Fettered, Compeditus, a, um. Connexus, a, um. compedivinctus.

Fettered Horſes, Equi Connexi. *Co. Entr.* 648.

Unfettered Horſes, Equi adagum, *Co. Entr. ibid.*

FEU

A Feud (*or deadly quarrel*) Feida, æ, f. Faida, æ, f.

A Fever (*or Ague*) Febris, is, f.

A Hectick Fever, Hectica, æ, f.

feverish distemper, Febris, æ, f.
verish, Febriculosus, a, um.

F E W

, Paucus, a, um.
ul, Fomes, itis, m.

F I C

fiction (or feigned thing) Fionis, f. Figmentum, i, n.
itious, Fabulosus, a, um.

F I D

Fiddle, Fides, is, f. Vitulia,
Fiddlestick, Plectrum, i, n.
Fidler, Fidicen, inis, n. Citedus, i, m.
dility (or Faithfulness) Fidetis, f.

F I E

Field, Campus, i, m.
open Field without a Wood, æ, f.
Pease-Field, Campus pisaceus.
Wheat-Field, Campus Tritici, Co. Ent. 648.
little Field, Agellus, i, m.
Hedge-Row about a Field, Thetum, ii, n.
ri faciæ, is a Writ Judicial lieth at all times within the Year and Day, for him that hath recovered in an Action of Debt or Damages, to the Sheriff, to command him to levy the Debt or Damages, of his Goods against whom the Recovery was had. This Writ has beginning from *West.* 2. *c.* 18 *Anno* 13 *Ed.* 2. See old *Nat. brev. fol.* 150. See great diversity thereof in the Table of the *Regist. Judicial*, *verbo Fieri facias*.
Fierce (or outragious) Ferus, a, um.

F I F

A Fife, Buccina, æ, f.
A Fifer, Buccinator, oris, m.
The Fifth, Quintus, a, um.
Fifteen, Quindenus, a, um. Quindecim, adj. Indecl.
Fifteen times, Quindecies, adv.
Fifteen Shillings, Quindecim solidi.
Fifteen Pounds, Quindecim libræ.
Of Fifteen, Quindenarius, a, um.
Fifty, Quinquaginta, adj. Indecl.
Fifty Shillings, Quinquaginta solidi.
Fifty Pounds, Quinquaginta libræ.
Fifty Nine, Undesexaginta, pl. Indecl.

F I G

A Fig, Ficus, ci, & ûs, f.
A green Fig, Grossus, si, d. g.
A dry Fig, Carica, æ, f.

A Fig-tree, Ficaria, æ, f.

A Garden of Figs, Ficetum, i, n.

To fight, Pugno, are.

To fight together, Interpugno, are. *Ry.* 156.

To fight hand to hand, Manum cum hoſte conſerere.

A fight, Pugna, æ, f.

A fight between two or more, Affraia, æ, f.

He that fights hand to hand, Conſertor, oris, m.

A fight at Sea, Naumachia, æ, f. Bellum Navale.

A forfeiture for fighting (or breaking the Peace) Fightwita, æ, f.

A figure (or faſhion) Figura, æ, f.

FIL

A Filazer, Filazarius, ii, m. *Spel.* 271. *Lex.* 76. *Filazarius* cometh of the French *Filace*, i. e. *Filum*. Filazer is an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there are 14 in Number. They make out all Original Proceſs, as well real as perſonal, and mixt; and in actions meerly perſonal, where the Defendants are returned or ſummoned, there goeth out the Diſtreſs infinite until appearance. If he be returned *Nihil*, then proceſs of *Capias* infinite, if the Plantiff will, or after the third *Capias*, the Plaintiff may go to the Exigenter of the Shire, where his Original is grounded, and have an Exigent and Proclamation made: And alſo the Filazer maketh forth all Writs in view in Cauſes where the View is placed. He is alſo allowed to enter the Imparlance, or the General Iſſue in Common Actions, where Appearance is made with him, and alſo Judgment by Confeſſion in any of them, before Iſſue be joined: and make out Writs of Execution thereupon. But although they enter the Iſſue, yet the Protonotary muſt enter the Judgment, if it be after Verdict. They alſo make Writs of *Superſedeas* in caſe where the Defendant appeareth in their Offices after the *Capias* awarded.

A Filberd (or Nut) Avellana, æ, f. Corylus, i, m.

File, Filacium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) Thread or Wire whereon Writs or other Exhibits in Courts are filed or faſtned for the more ſafe keeping of them, whence Filazers have their name.

A File, Lima, æ, f.

Filed, Limatus, a, um.

A Filer, Limator, oris, m.

A Filing, Limatio, onis, m.

The Filings, alſo a filing, Limatura, æ, f.

To file, Filo, are. Limo, are.

To fill, Pleo, ere. Impleo.

A Fillet (or Hair-Lace) Crinalis, n. Texa, æ, f. Tænia, æ. Vitta crinalis. Faſcia ligatoria.

To tie with a Fillet, Vitto, are.

FIN

A Fine, Finis, is, m. *Spel.* *Lex.* 56. Gerſoma, vel Gerſuma, æ, f. Fine cometh of the French *Fin*, and Latin *Finis*. This

y hath divers ſignifications in Law, *Quia aliquando ſignificat ſum, aliquando pœnam, aliquan- ſcem.* For 1. The Price or n which is the cauſe of ob- ning a Benefit, is called a Fine, Fine for Alienation, for Ad- ſion to a Copyhold for ob- ning of Leaſes. 2. What the fender gives in Satisfaction of Offence, is called a Fine al- and in this Senſe *dicitur pœ-* The Aſſurance which makes to enjoy their Lands and eritance is called *Finis, Quia litibus imponis.* They are o called becauſe they are the s or cauſes of the ends of all buſineſs. Of Fines taken Copyholders, ſome be certain Cuſtom, and ſome be uncer- But that Fine, tho' it be *in-* yet it muſt be *rationabi-* and that Reaſonableneſs ſhall ſcuſſed by the Juſtices upon true Circumſtances of the appearing unto them, and e Court where the Cauſe de- eth, adjudgeth the Fine ex- unreaſonable, then is not Copyholder compellable to it, *Coke* 8. *Rep. Beecher's Caſe.* *Lit. Lib.* 1. *cap.* 9, *ſect.*

Fine (*or Amerciament*) Gel- i, n.

Fine for not purſuing of a Thief, ſameſſum, i, n.

ne non capiendo pro pulcre pla- is a Writ to inhibit Of- of Courts to take Fines for Pleas.

Finger, Digitus, i, m.

fore-finger, Digitus Index.

middle fingle, Verpus, i, m. tus medius.

The ring-finger, Digitus annularis.

To finiſh (*or end*) Finio, ire.

FIR

Fire, Ignis, is, m.

To ſtrike fire, Fugillo, are.

A ſteel to ſtrike fire, Fugillus, i, m.

A fire-brand, Fax, cis, f. Torris, is, m.

A coal-fire, Anthracia, æ, f.

A fire ſhovel, Batillum, i, n.

A fire fork, Furca ignaria.

Fire buckets, Incendiarii Siphones.

Wild-fire, Incendiarium oleum.

To ſet on fire, Incendo, ere.

Setting on fire, Incendiarius, a, um.

A firkin, Firkinus, i, m. Amphora, æ, f.

Fire-boot, Eſtoverium ardendi, *Co. Lit.* 41. *B.* of Fire and Boot; for the Compoſition look Hayboot. It ſignifieth Allowance or Eſtovers of Wood, to maintain Competent Fire for the uſe of the Tenant.

Firm (*or ſteadfaſt*) Firmus, a, um.

A fir-tree, Abies, ietis, f.

The firſt, Primus, a, um.

Firſt, Primò. adv.

Firſt-fruits, Primitiæ, arum, f. Sing. caret, (*i. e*) the Profits of every Spiritual living for one Year, given in ancient time to the Pope, throughout all Chriſtendom: But by the Statute, *Anno* 26 *H.* 8. *cap.* 3. tranſlated to the Prince, for the ordering

whereof, there was a Court erected *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 45. But this Court was diſſolv'd *Anno* 5 *M. Seſſ.* 2. *cap.* 10. and ſince that time, though thoſe Profits be reduced again to the Crown by the Statute *Anno* 1 *Eliz. cap.* 4. Yet the Court was never reſtored, but all matters therein to be handled were transferred to the Exchequer.

Firſt-born, Primogenitus, a, um.

FIS

A Fiſh, Piſcis, is, m.

A little Fiſh, Piſciculus, i, m.

The Scale of a Fiſh, Squama, æ, f.

The Gills of a Fiſh, Branchiæ, arum, f.

The Fins of a Fiſh, Pinnæ, arum, f.

A Stock Fiſh, Aſellus arefactus, ſalpa, æ. f.

A Fiſh-Market, Piſcaria, æ, f. Forum piſcarium.

A Fiſh-Pond, Piſcina, æ, f.

Holes in a Fiſh-Pond, Cellæ Piſcinales.

A Maſter of Fiſh-Ponds and Pits, Piſcinarius, ii, m.

Full of Fiſh, Piſcoſus, a, um.

A Fiſher Man, Piſcator, oris, m.

A Fiſher Boat, Navia Piſcatoria.

A Fiſher Woman, Piſcatrix, icis, f.

A Fiſhmonger (*or ſeller of Fiſh*) Piſcarius ii, m.

A Fiſhing, Piſcatio, onis, f.

Of a Fiſher Man, Piſcatorius, a, um.

A little fry of Fiſh Piſciculi, orum, m.

A Fiſhing Baſket, Fiſcella, æ,

A Shell-Fiſh, Concha, æ, f.

A Laſt of Barrel-Fiſh, Laſta, p cis barellati.

Salt Fiſh, Salſamenta, orum,

A Fiſh-Hook, Hamus piſca rius.

A Fiſhing Line, Linea piſca ria.

A Fiſhing Net, Rete piſca rium.

A Fiſher's Boat, Lembus, bi,

To Fiſh, Piſcor, ari.

A Fiſhery, Piſcarium, ii, n.

To ſcale Fiſh, Deſquamare Piſc

A Fiſt, Pugnus, i, m.

A Fiſtula (*a kind of running* eaſe) Fiſtula, æ, f.

FIT

Fit, Aptus, a, um.

A Fit, Paroxyſmus, i, m.

Fitz-Alan (*the Family*) Fi Alani.

Fitz-Alured (*the Family*) Fi Aluredi.

Fitz-Amand, (*the Family*) F us Amandi.

Fitz-Andrew (*the Family*) Fi Andrææ.

Fitz-Barnard (*the Family*) Fi Barnardi.

Fitz-Brian (*the Family*) Fi Briani.

Fitz-Count (*the Family*) Fi Comitis.

Fitz-Euſtace (*the Family*) Fi Euſtachii.

Fitz-Fulk (*the Family*) Fi Fulconis.

Fitz-Geofrey (*the Family*) Fi Galfredi.

Fitz-Gu

Fitz-Gerrard (the Family) Filius ...rardi.
Fitz-Gilbert (the Family) Filius ...berti.
Fitz-Harding (the Family) Filius ...dingi.
Fitz-Haimon (the Family) Filius ...imonis.
Fitz-Henry (the Family) Filius ...rici.
Fitz-Herbert (the Family) Filius ...berti.
Fitz-Hugh (the Family) Filius ...gonis.
Fitz-Humphry (the Family) Filius Humphredi.
Fitz-James (the Family) Filius ...bi.
Fitz-John (the Family) Filius ...nnis.
Fitz-Lucas (the Family) Filius ...x.
Fitz-Maurice (the Family) Filius ...ricii.
Fitz-Michael (the Family) Filius ...haelis.
Fitz-Nichols (the Family) Filius ...olai.
Fitz-Oliver (the Family) Filius ...veri.
Fitz-Osburn (the Family) Filius ...rni.
Fitz-Osmond (the Family) Filius ...ondi.
Fitz-Otes (the Family) Filius ...nis.
Fitz-Pain (the Family) Filius ...ni.
Fitz-Patrick (the Family) Filius ...icii.
Fitz-Peter or Fitz-Piers (the ...y) Filius Petri.
Fitz-Ralph (the Family) Filius ...lphi.

Fitz-Reynold) (the Family) Filius Reginaldi.
Fitz-Richard (the Family) Filius Richardi.
Fitz-Robert (the Family) Filius Roberti.
Fitz-Roger (the Family) Filius Rogeri.
Fitz-Symon (the Family) Filius Symeonis.
Fitz-Stephen (the Family) Filius Stephani.
Fitz-Thomas (the Family) Filius Thomaſi.
Fitz-Walter (the Family) Filius Walteri.
Fitz-Warren (the Family) Filius Warreni.
Fitz-William (the Family) Filius Gulielmi.

F I V

Five, Quinque, adj. Indecl.]
Five times, Quinquies, adv.
Five Years old, Quinqnennis, ne, adj.
The ſpace of five Years, Quinquennium, ii, n. Spatium quinque annorum.
Into five parts, Quinquepartitò, adv.
Five Pence, Quinque denarii.
Five Shillings, Quinque ſolidi.
Five Pounds, Quinque libræ.
Five Hundred Pounds, Quingentæ libræ.
Five Thouſand Pounds, Quinque mille librarum.

F L A

A Flag (Banner or Enſign) Vexillum, i, n.

A Flag on the Top of the Maſt, Cheruchus, i, m.

A Flag (or Ornament of a Ship) Aplauſtrum, i, n.

Flags (or Streamers) Fluitantia vela. Vexilla navalia.

Inſtruments drawn by Oxen, to draw up Flags in Meadows, Scirpines, ium, m.

A Flagon, Lagena, æ, f.

A Flail to thraſh with, Tribula, æ, f.

A Flame, Flamma, æ, f.

The Flank, Ilia, um, n. pl.

A Flap to kill or drive away Flies, Muſcarium, ii, n.

The Flap that covereth the weſand of the Throat, Epigloſſis, idis, f.

A Flask to keep Gun powder in, Lagena pulveraria.

A Flasket, Qualus, li, m.

A Flatterer, Fuco, onis, m. Adulator, oris, m.

To flatter, adulo, are.

Flatulent (or windy) Flatulentus, a, um.

Flax, Linum, i, n.

Wrought Flax, Linum factum.

Flax (or Tasks) on the Diſtaff, Penſum, i, n.

Fine Flax, Byſſus, ſi, f.

A brake for Flax or Hemp, Linifrangibula, æ, f.

A Flax-plot, Linarium, ii, n.

He that ſells Flax or Cloath, Linarius, ii, n. Linipola, æ, m.

A Flax-woman, Linifex, cis, f.

Made of fine Flax, Carbaſeus, a, um,

An heap of Flax, Linodium, ii, n.

To flay, Deglubo, ere. Excorio, are.

FLE

A Fleam (or Chirurgeon's Inſtrument) Phlebotomum, i, n. Scalprum Chirurgicum.

A Fleece of Wool, Vellus, eris, n.

Fleſh, Caro, carnis, f.

Unſavory Fleſh, Caro iners.

A Fleſh-fork (or Hook to take up Meat) Fuſcinula, æ, f.

A Fleet (or Navy) Claſſis, is, f.

The Fleet Priſon, Fleta, æ, f. So called of the River upon the ſide whereof it ſtandeth, *Camb. Brit. Fol* 137. The Water out of the *Thames* flows up by it. Unto this none are uſually committed, but for contempt to the King and his Laws, or upon abſolute Commandment of the King, or ſome of his Courts, or laſtly upon Debt, when Men are unable or unwilling to ſatisfie their Creditors.

A Fletcher (Bowyer) Arcuarius, ii, m.

A Fletcher's Shop, Fabrica Sagittaria.

FLI

Flight, Fuga, æ, f.

A putting to flight, Fugatio, onis, f.

Put to flight, Fugatus, a, um.

A Flint-ſtone, Silix, icis, d. g.

A quarry of Flint, Cotonia, æ, f.

Flint (in *Flintſhire*) Flintia.

Flintſhire, Flintenſis Comitatus.

Flixton (in *Suffolk*) Dumwi-, alias, Felicis oppidum.

FLO

A Flock (or multitude of People) tba, æ, f.

A Flock of Cattle, Grex, gre-, m.

A Floodgate belonging to a Mill, oles, is, f.

A floor of a Barn (or threshing or) Area, æ, f.

A Floor or Flooring, Area, pro bulatione.

A boarded Floor, Tabulata A-

A rammed Floor, Fistucata A-

A paved Floor, Tessellata Area.

Flora (a Woman's Name) Flo-, æ, f.

Florence (a Man's Name) Flo-tius, ii, m.

Florence (a Woman's Name) Flo-tia, æ, f.

Flour (or fine Meal of Corn) mila, æ, f.

Fine Flour, Pollen, inis, n.

The finest Flour thrice sifted, Cri-ria, æ, f.

Of fine Flour, Pollinarius, a, um.

A Flower, Flos, ris, m.

Floting, Flotans, antis, adj. *Co.* 536. *Pry.* 85. Flota navium. 118, 121.

FLU

The Flux, (or looseness) Lien-ia, æ, f.

The Bloody-flux, Dysenteria, f.

FOA

A Foal, Pullus, i, m.

FOD

Fodder, Foderum, i, n. *Spel.* 282. *Cow.* 117.

A Foder (or Fother) of Lead, Fodera plumbi.

FOG

Fog (or rank grass not eaten in Summer) Fogagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 283. *Lex.* 57.

FOL

To fold (or pleat) Plico, are.

To fold (or wrap together) Obvolvo, ere.

A Fold, Falda, æ, f. *Spel.* 248. *Lex.* 53.

A Fold or sheep-coat, Ovile, lis, n.

A Fold (or Pleat) Plicatura, æ, f.

A Folding together, Obvolutio, onis, f.

The Folkmote, Folkmota, æ, f. (*i. e.*) the meeting of the People, the County-Court, the Sheriff's Torn.

Folkstone (in *Kent*) Pop. Lapis.

FOM

A Fomentation, Fomentatio, onis, f.

FON

A Font, Baptisterium, ii, n.

FOO

Food, Alimentum, i, n. Nutrimentum, i, n.

Pertain-

Pertaining to Food, Alimentarius, a, um.

A Foot, Pes, dis, m. Pedata, æ, f.

The ſole of the Foot, Planta, æ, f.

A Footman, Pedes, itis, *c.* 2.

A Footman that runs afore, Vantrarius, ii, m.

A Footſtool, Scabellum, i, n.

A Foot-pace, Veſtigium foci.

A Foot-Soldier, Pedes, itis, *c.* g.

FOR

For, Pro, præp. Propter, præp.

Forage, Foragium, ii, n. *Lex.* 57.

To forbid, Veto, are. Prohibeo, ere.

A forbidding, Prohibitio, onis, f.

Forbidden, Prohibitus, a, um.

A forbidder, Prohibitor, oris, m.

Force (*or ſtrength*) Vis, vis, vi, vim.

Force, Forcia, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 73. *Cow.* 117. 2 *Inſt.* 182. *Spel.* 249. Force is a *French* word, ſignifying *Vim, nervoſitatem, fortitudinem, virtutem.* In our Common Law it is moſt uſually applied to the Evil part, and ſignifieth unlawful Violence: *Weſt.* thus defineth it, Force is an Offence, by which Violence is uſed to things or perſons, *P.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Inditements ſect.* 65. Where alſo he divideth it thus. Force is either ſimple or compound; ſimple is that which is ſo committed that it hath no other Crime adjoined unto it, as if one by force do only enter in another Man's Poſſeſſion, without doing any other unlawful a there. Mixt, is that Violen which is committed with ſu a Fact, as of it ſelf only is C minal; as if any by force ent into another Man's Poſſeſſion and kill a Man, or raviſh a W man there.

Force prohibited by the St tutes muſt be either *Manu fo* with force or ſtrong Hand, *Multitudine*, with Multitude People.

The Counſellors and Co mitters of Force are alike p niſhed.

There is a difference in t Common Law betwixt publi and private Force.

Freſh force done within fo Days, Friſca fortia.

Forcible Entry, Ingreſſus m forti factus.

To forecaſt (*or caſt in one's M before hand, to foreſee*) Provide ere.

By Force of an Act of Parliam Vigore.

A Forehead, Frons, tis, f.

Foreign (*or Outlandiſh*) Exter a, um.

Foreign, Forinſecus, a, um. cometh of the *French Forain*, *Exterus, Externus.* It is uſed jectively in our Common L and joineth with divers Subſt tives, as foreign Matter, that Matter triable in another Cou ty, *Pl. Cor. Fol.* 154. or mat done in another County, *Kit Fol.* 126.

Foreign Plea, Forinſecum P citum, is a Refuſal of the Ju as incompetent, becauſe the m ter in hand was not within

Precio

...cinct, *Kitchin Fol.* 75. *& Anno* ...*H.* 8. *cap.* 2. *& Anno* 22 *E-*...*lem, cap.* 2 *&* 14.

Foreign Anſwer, That is, ſuch Anſwer as is not triable in the County where it was made, 16 *H.* 6. *cap.* 5.

Foreign Service, Forinſecum ſervitium, That is, ſuch ſervice whereby a mean Lord holdeth Land of another without the compaſs of his own Fee, *Brook. Tit. Tenures, Fol.* 251. *n.* 12 and 28. *Kitchin. Fol.* 209. or elſe that which the Tenant performeth either to his own Lord, or to the Lord Paramount out of the Fee; of which Services read *Bracton lib.* 2. *cap.* 16. *n.* 7. *Brook Tenures* 28, 29. Foreign Service ſeemeth to be Knights Service, or Eſcuage uncertain, *Perkins reſervat.* 690.

Foreign Attachment, Attachiamentum Forinſecum, is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods found within a Liberty or City, for the Satisfaction of ſome Citizen unto whom the ſaid Foreigner is indebted with Money.

Foreign Apposer, Forinſecarius Apoſitor, is an Officer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, by him to be appoſed of their green Wax, and from thence draweth them a Charge upon the Sheriff and Bailiff to the Clerk of the Pipe.

Forejudger, Forisjudicatio, Forisjudicatio, onis, f. Signifieth in the Common Law a Judgment, whereby a Man is deprived or put by the thing in Queſtion. It ſeemeth to be compounded of *Fors*, i. e. *Prater*, and *Juger*, *i. e. Judicare.* See *Bracton, lib.* 4. *tract.* 3. *cap.* 5. *Kitchin Fol.* 209. *Old nat. brev. Fol.* 44. and 81. *Statute An.* 5 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 9. and *Anno* 21 *R.* 2. *cap.* 12.

To forejudge, Forisjudico, are. Abjudico, are.

For ever, Imperpetuum.

A Forehead-cloth, Frontale, is, n.

Fore-front (*or Outſide*) Frontiſpicium, ii, n.

A Foretop, Caprona, æ, f.

A Foreland, Forlandum, i, n.

To foreſtall, Forſtallo, are.

A Foreſtaller, Forſtallator, oris, m.

Foreſtallment, Forſtallamentum, i, n. *Spel.* 294. 2 *Ro.* 79. *Co. Lit.* 161. *Davis* 38. *Ry.* 26. 29.

A kind of foreſtalling the Market, Abbrocamentum, i, n.

A Foreſtall (*or ſtoppage of the way*) *alſo a foreſtalling of the Market*, Forſtallum, i, n.

A Foreſt, Foreſta, æ, f.

A Foreſter, Foreſtarius, ii, m. *Spel.* 286. *Lex.* 58.

A Cuſtom of Foreſters, &c. *to take Horſe-meat, Man's Meat*, &c. *gratis of Tenants and Inhabitants that lived thereabouts*, Putura, æ, f. Qu. Portura.

A kind of Club of Foreſt Tenants at the Officer of the Foreſters Houſe, Scotalium, ii, n. Scotalla, æ, f.

A Foreſt-Bill, Hatchettum, i, n.

A principal Officer of the Foreſt, Gruarius, ii, m.

Warden of a Foreſt, Gardianus Foreſtæ Domini Regis de Waltham.

To

To turn Ground to Foreſt, Afforeſto, are.

A Duty to be paid to the King's Foreſter, Foreſtagium, ii, n.

To forfeit, Forisfacio, ere.

A Forfeiture, Forisfactura, æ, f. *Spel.* 292. Forfeiture cometh from the *French* word *Forfaict*, i. e. *Scelus*, but ſignifieth in our Language rather the effect of tranſgreſſing a penal Law than the Tranſgreſſion it ſelf, as Forfeiture of Eſcheats, *Anno* 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. *Statute de prodition.* Goods confiſcated, and Goods forfeited differ. *Staundf. Pl. Cor. Fol.* 186. where thoſe ſeem to be forfeited that have a known Owner, having committed any thing, whereby he hath loſt his Goods, and thoſe confiſcated that are diſavowed by an Offender, as not his own, nor claimed by any other; or rather that Forfeiture is more general, and Confiſcation particular to ſuch as forfeit only to the Prince's Exchequer, *Vi. cap.* 24. *lib.* 3. *per totum.*

Full Forfeiture, Plena Forisfactura, Otherwiſe called *Plena vita*, is forfeiture of Life and Member and all elſe that a Man hath, *Manwood*, *p.* 1. *Fol.* 341. The Canon Lawyers uſe alſo this word, *Forisfacta ſunt pecuniariæ Pœnæ delinquentum*, &c. *Cap. Presbyteri. Extr. pœn.*

To forge (*as Smiths do*) Cudo, ere.

A Forge, Forgea, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 115. 1 *Mon.* 184.

A Forge (*or Smith's Forge*) Fabrica ferraria.

To forge the Sheriff's Warrant upon a Writ, Fabricare Warrantum Vicecomitis ſuper aliquod breve.

A forger of falſe Deeds and Writings, Fabricator falſarum Chartarum. It cometh of the *French Forger*, i. e. *Accudere*, *fabricare*, *conflare*, to beat on an Anvil, to faſhion, to bring into ſhape, and ſignifieth in our Common Law either him that fraudulently maketh and publiſheth falſe Writings, to the prejudice of any Man's Right, or elſe the Writ that lieth againſt him that committeth the Offence. *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 96. *B. C.* calleth it a Writ of Deceit: See Terms of Law, *verbo Forger*, and *Weſt Symb. p.* 2. *Indictments*, *ſect.* 66. See the new Book of *Entries*, *verbo forger de faits.* This is a branch of that which the Civilians call *Crimen falſi. vid. Hoſtiens & Azo in ſumm.*

A Fork, Furca, æ, f. Fuſcina, æ, f.

An Iron Fork, Furca ferrea.

A two grained Fork, Bidens is, n.

A Pack-Fork, Ærumna, æ, f.

A Form, Forma, æ, f.

A Form (*or Seat*) Scamnum i, n.

Forma donationis, is a Writ whereby to recover Lands entailed. It is called *Formedon*, because the Writ doth comprehend the Form of the Gift. There are three kinds of Writs of *Formedon*, *viz.* the firſt in the *Deſcender*, to be brought by Iſſue in Tail, which claim by deſcent, *per formam doni.* The ſecond is in the *Reverter*, which lieth for him in the Reverſion, or his Heirs or Aſſigns after the State-Tail is ſpent. The third is the *Remainder*, which

law giveth to him in the Reminder, his Heirs or Aſſigns, after the determination of the ſtate Tail, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 11. *ſect.* 595.

Fornication, Fornicatio, onis, f.

A Fornicator, Fornicator, oris, m.

A Forepriſe, Forpriſa, æ, f.

Forepriſed, (*excepted or reſerved*) Forpriſatus, a, um. *Lex.* 59. Forpriſus, a, um.

A Forrager, Frumentarius, ii, m.

To forrage (*or convey corn into the Camp*) Frumentor, ari.

To forſwear, Perjuro, are.

A Fortlet (*or fortified place*) Fortletum, i, n.

To fortifie (*or fence*) Munio, ire.

Fortified (*imbattelled as a Caſtle*) Kernellatus, a, um.

Fortunate, Fauſtus, a, um.

Fortune (*a Woman's Name*) Fortuna, æ, f.

Forty, Quadraginta, pl. Indecl.

Fortieth, Quadrageſimus, a, um.

Forty Shillings, Quadraginta ſolidi.

Forty Pounds, Quadraginta libræ.

Forward, Antrorſum, adv.

FOS

A Foſter-father, Nutritor, oris, m.

A Foſter-child, Alumnus, i, m.

A Foſter-brother, Homogalactus, i, m.

FOT

A Fother (*or foder*) *of Lead*, Fothera Plumbi, *Pry.* 185.

FOU

To found (*or cauſe to be built*) Fundo, are.

To found (*or melt*) Fundo, ere.

A Founder, Fundator, oris, m.

A Bell founder, Campanarius, ii, m. Fuſor aramentarius.

A Metal Founder, Fuſor, oris, m.

A Foundation, Fundamentum, i, n.

A laying the Foundation, Fundatio, onis, f. The Foundation of a College or Hoſpital is called *Fundatio*, *quaſi fundi datio*, *vel fundamenti locatio. Coke lib.* 3. 10. *Rep.*

A Foundation made in a marſh, or in the Water with piles of Timber, Palatio, onis, f.

A Fountain, Fons, tis, m.

Four, Quatuor.

Four-ſquare, Quadratus, a, um.

Four times, Quater, adv.

Four Shillings, Quatuor ſolidi.

Four Pounds, Quatuor libræ.

Four hundred Pounds, Quadringinta libræ.

Four thouſand Pounds, Quatuor mille librarum.

Of four Years, Quadriennis, ne, adj.

The ſpace of four Years, Quadriennium, ii, n.

Four-cornered, Quadrangulus, a, um.

Made with four Corners, Quadrangulatus, a, um.

Cleft into four parts, Quadrifidus, a, um.

Fourteen Pounds, Quatuordecim libræ.

Fourteen Shillings, Quatuordecim ſolidi.

Fourteen times, Quatuordecies, adv.

Fourſcore Pounds, Octoginta libræ.

Fourſcore and ten Pounds, Nonaginta libræ.

The Fourth, Quartus, a, um.
A Fourm, Forma, æ, f. 1 *Mon.* 951. 2 *Mon.* 729.

FOW

A Fowler, Auceps, cupis, *c.* 2.
A Fowler's Call, (or *Whiſtle*) Fiſtula aucupatoria.
A Fowling piece, Sclopus, i, m.
To go a Fowling, Aucupor, ari.

FOX

A Fox, Vulpes, is, f.

FOY

Foy People (in *Cornwal*) Fawenſes.

FRA

A Fragment (*or piece*) Fragmentum, i, n.
A Fragment (*or ſcrap*) Fruſtum, i, n.
Fragrant, Fragrans, ntis, adj.
A Frail (*as for Figs or Raiſins*) Fiſcella, æ, f. Quaſillus, i, m.
To frame (*or form*) Formo, are.
A Frame, Framea, æ, f. Fabrica, æ, f.
A framing (*or making*) Fabricatio, onis, f.
A Framer, Fabricator, oris, m.
A Franchiſe (*or liberty*) Franchesia, æ, f.
Frances (*a Woman's Name*) Franciſca, æ, f.
Francis (*a Man's Name*) Franciſcus, ci, m.
Frank (*or Free*) Francus, a, um.
Frank Almoin, Libera Eleemoſyna.

Frank bank (*or Free bench*) Francus Bancus, *Brac.* 309.
Frank-chaſe, Libera chaſea.
Frank-fee, Feudum francum ſeu liberum.
Frank-firm, Firma libera.
Frank-law, Libera lex.
Frank-pledge, Franciplegium, ii, n. Francus plegius, Fridburgus, i, m.
View of Frank pledge, Viſus Franci Plegii. *Spel.* 296.
Frankfold, Faldagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 248. *Lex.* 53. Fald-ſoca, æ, f. *i. e.* The ſetting up Sheepfolds in any Fields.
Fraud (*or Deceit*) Fraus, dis, f.
Fraw or Frome River (*at Dorcheſter*) Varia.

FRE

Frederick (*a Man's Name*) Fredericus, i, m.
Free, Francus, a, um. Liber, a, um.
A Free-man, Liber homo, A Man may be a Free-man of *London* three ways, 1. By Service, he who hath ſerved his Apprenticeſhip. 2. By Birth-right, he which is the Son of a Freeman of *London*. 3. By Redemption, that is, allowance of the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen, *Co.* 8. *Rep. Caſe of the City of* London.
Freed, Liberatus, a, um, Franchiſatus, a, um.
Free-bord, Francbordum, i, n. 2 *Mon.* 241. *Lex.* 60. (*i. e.*) the ſpace of two Feet more or leſs beyond one's Fence.
Free-bords, Fenſuræ, 1 Fo. 146.

To free (enfranchiſe or make free) Libero, are. Manumitto, ere.
Free-coſt, Gratuitus, a, um.
Free-chapel, Libera capella.
Free-hold, Liberum Tenemen-um.
Of Free-hold, Liberæ Tenuræ.
To freight, Carco, are. *Ry.* 26, 91, 184.
To unfreight, Diſcarco, are. *Ry.* 26.
Freighted, Carcatus, a, um. *Ry.* 26, 891, 184. *Pry.* 112. Affrectatus, a, um. *Ra. Ent.* 409.
A freightment, Affrectamentum, i, n. *Ra. Ent.* 24. *Pry.* 402.
French, Lingua Franca vel Gallica.
Frequent, Frequens, ntis, adj.
To frequent, Frequento, are.
Freſh, Friſcus, a, um.
Freſhmarſh (the Family) De Friſco Mariſco.
Freſhmarſh, Mariſcus friſcus.
Land lying freſh and fallow, Terra jacens friſca & ad warectum. *Pry.* 300. *Lex.* 60, 163.
Freſh diſſeiſin, Friſca diſſeiſina.
Freſh Suit, Recens Inſecutio, although the Priſoner which eſcapeth be out of View, yet if freſh ſuit be made, and he be taken *in recenti inſecutione*, he ſhall be in Execution; for otherwiſe by the turning of a corner, or by entry into a Houſe, or by other means the Priſoner may be out of View. *Coke* 3. *Rep. Rigeway's Caſe.*
Frevil (the Family) De Frevilla.

FRI

A Friction, Frictio, onis, f.
Frideſwide (a Woman's Name) Frideſwida, æ, f.

A Diſcovery Frigot, Cataſcopium, ii, n.
A Frith (or Hedge) Haia, æ, f. Sepes, is, f. Sepimentum, i, n. *Bract. Engl. Preced.* 24.
A Fritter, Frictilla, æ, f. Laganum, i, n.
Frivolous (or Vain) Frivolus, a, um.
Frize, Phryxium, ii, n.

FRO

From, De, A. Ab. Abs.
From (if from a place) Abinde.
From thence, Exinde.
From thence (if from a time) Ex tunc.
From thence next enſuing, Ex tunc proxime ſequens.
From thenceforth for ever, Ex tunc deinceps (*or* de cætero) Imperpetuum.
From out to out, Ab extra ad extra.
Frome River (at Briſtol) Fromus.
Frome River (in Dorſetſhire) Fromus.
A Front, Frontiſpicium, ii, n.
A Frontlet (or frontail for a Woman's Head) Frontale, is, n.

FRU

Fruit, Fructus, ûs, m.
A Fruit-chamber, Oporotheca, æ, f.
A Fruiterer, Arborator, oris, m.
Fruitful (or Fertile) Fertilis, le, adj.
Frumenty (pottage made of Wheat) Farraceum, ei, n.
To fruſtrate (or deceive) Fruſtro, are.

FRY

A Frying-pan, Frixorium, ii, n. Startago, inis, f.

FUE

Fuel, Focale, lis, n. *Pry.* 217.

FUG

A Fugitive (or Runaway) Fugitivus, a, um.

Fugitives Goods, Bona fugitivorum, be the proper Goods of him that flieth upon Felony, which after the flight lawfully found do belong to the King, *Coke vol. 6. Fol.* 109. *B.*

FUL

Full, Plenus, a, um.

To fulfil (accompliſh or perform) Perficio, ere. Conſummo, are.

To full a piece of Cloath, Fullo, are.

Fulham (in *Middleſex*) Volucrum domus, Volucrum amius.

Fulk (a Man's Name) Fulco, onis, m.

A Fuller (or Tucker) Fullo, onis, m.

A Fulling mill, Fullonia, æ, f.

A Fulling, Fullatio, onis, f.

A Fuller's Shop, Fullonicum, ci, n.

A Fuller's Craft, Ars Fullonica.

Fuller's Earth, Terra fullonum.

Belonging to a Fuller, Fullonicus, a, um.

Fulvius (a Man's Name) Fulvius, ii, m.

FUM

A Fumigation, Fumigatio, onis, f.

FUM

A Function, Functio, onis, f.

The Fundament, Sedes, is, f.

A Funeral, Funus, eris, n. Funerale, is, n

Funeral Ceremonies, Exequiæ, arum, f. pl.

Funeral Rites, Juſta, orum, n. pl.

A Funnel (through which Liquors are poured into Veſſels) Infundibulum, i, n.

FUR

A Furlong, Furlongus, i, m. *Spel.* 302. *Lex.* 61.

A Furnace, Furnus, i, m. Fornax, acis, f.

To make a Furnace, Furno, are.

To take out of the Furnace, Defurno, are.

A ſmall Furnace, Fornacula, æ, f.

To furniſh (or ſupply) Adminiſtro, are.

Furniture, Furnitura, æ, f. *Cowel Ent.* 13.

Travelling Furniture, Equitatura, æ, f. *Reg.* 100. 2 *Ro.* 160.

Furr, Pellicium, ii, n.

Furr, Furrura, æ, f. Comes of the *French Fourer* (i. e.) *Pellicare*, to line with Skins. Of Furr we find ſtrange kinds in the Statute *Anno* 24. *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. as of Sables which is a rich Furr of colour black and brown being the Skin of a Beaſt called a Sable, of quantity between

Po

-Cat, and an Ordinary Cat, of faſhion like a Pole-Cat in *Ruſſia*, but moſt and the in *Tartaria*. 2. *Lucerns*, which he Skin of a Beaſt ſo called g near the bigneſs of a Wolf, Colour between red and wn, ſomewhat mailed like a and mingled with black s, bred in *Muſcovy* and *Ruſſia*, is a very rich Furr. 3. *Ge-*, that is, the Skin of a Beaſt ſo ed, of bigneſs between a Cat i Weſel, mailed like a Cat, of the Nature of a Cat bred ain, whereof there be two k, black and gray, and the k the more precious Furr, ng black ſpots upon it hard- to be ſeen. 4. *Foines*, is a ion like the Sable, bred in for the moſt part, the of the Furr is black, and ground whitiſh. 5. *Martern*, Beaſt very like the Sable, Skin ſomewhat courſer, it th in all Countries, that are too cold, as *England*, *Ire-*, &c. and the beſt are in *Ire-*. 6. *Miniver*, is nothing but Bellies of Squirrels, as ſome ſay, others ſay it is a little rmin like unto a Weſel, milk ite, and cometh from *Muſco-*. 7. *Fitch*, is that which we herwiſe call the Polecat here *England*. 8. *Shankes*, are the n of the Shank or Leg of a d of Kid, which beareth the r that we call Budge. 9. *Ca-*, is a little Beaſt in bigneſs out the quantity of a Squirrel, Colour Gray, and bred eſpe-lly in high *Germany*.

A Furrier, Pellio, onis, m. Pellulator, oris, m.

A furred Gown, Toga pellicula.

Furred Caps, Pilei pellicei.

To furr Gowns, Pelliculo, are.

Of Furr, Pelliceus, a, um.

A Furr (or hairy Skin) Pellis, is, f.

Furious, Furialis, le, adj.

Furiouſly, Furioſè, adv. Furialitèr, adv.

A Furrow, Sulcus, ci, m.

A Water Furrow (to convey Water from the Corn) Lacuna, æ, f. Colliquia, æ, f.

Furrow by Furrow, Sulcatim, adv.

Under furrowed, Subaratus, a, um.

Fury (Madneſs) Furor, oris, m.

Furze (or Gorſe) Jampnum, i, n. *Lex.* 70.

Of Furze, Jampnorum.

Fuſtian, Fuſtanum vel Fuſtagnum, i, n. Xylinum, i, n.

Future (which will be) Futurus, a, um.

GAB

A *Gabardine (a rough* Iriſh *Mantle or Horſe-man's Coat)* Læna, æ, f.

A Gabel (or Cuſtom upon Lands) Gabella, æ, f. Gablum, i, n.

A Gable End of a Houſe, Gabalum, i, n. Faſtigium, ii, n.

Gabriel (a Man's Name) Gabriel, elis, m.

GAG

Gage, Vadium, ii, n. It ſignifieth with us a Pawn or Pledge.

Uſe

Uſe hath turned the G. into a *W.* ſo as it is often written Wage, as to wage deliverance, that is to give Security that a thing ſhall be delivered, for if he that diſtrained, being ſued, have not delivered the Cattle that were diſtrained, then he ſhall not only avow the diſtreſs, but Gager deliverance, *i. e.* put in ſurety that he will deliver the Cattle diſtreined, *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 74. *D.* and 67. *F. G.* Yet in ſome Caſes he ſhall not be tied to make this Security, as if the Cattle died in the Pound, *Kitchin fol.* 145. or if he claim a Property in the Cattle ſued for, *Terms of Law.* To wage Law, what it is, ſee in its place, *verbo* Law, *Vid.* Mortgage.

A Gager, Gaugeator, oris, m. It ſignifieth with us an Officer of the King's, appointed to examine all Tuns, Hogſheads, Pipes, Barrels and Tercians of Wine, Oil, Honey, Butter, and to give them a Mark of Allowance before they are ſold in any place, and becauſe this Mark is a Circle made with an Iron Inſtrument for that purpoſe, it ſeemeth that from thence he taketh his name, of the French *Gaucher*, that is, to wry or turn. Of this Office you may find Statutes, the firſt whereof it *Anno* 27 *Edw.* 3. commonly called the Statute of Proviſion, or Purveyors, *cap.* 8.

A Gag to ſet open the Mouth, Epiſtomium, ii, n. Linguarium, ii, n.

GAL

The Gall, Fell, fellis, n.

A Gall (Gall Nut or Oak Apple) Galla, æ, f.

A Gall, (a chafe or galling) Intertrigo, inis, f.

A Gallery, Galeria, æ, f. Pergula, æ, f. Porticus, ûs, f. Ambulacrum, i, n.

A ſmall Gallery, Porticula, æ, f.

An open Gallery (or Walk) Peridromis, idis, f.

An arched Gallery, Macrena, æ, f.

A round Gallery, Peribolaeum, ii, n.

A Gally, Phaſelus, i, m. & f. Galea, æ, f. *Pry.* 14. 134. n. Actuarium. ii, n. Navis actuaria.

Gallimawfry, Tucetum; i, n.

A Gally-pot, Alveolus, i, m. Calullus, i, m.

A Gallon, Galo, onis, f. Gabona, æ, f. *Spel.* 305. Lagena, æ, f. *Co. En.* 370.

Galloway, (in *Scotland*) Gallwallia, Galweia, Gallovidia.

One that has been condemned to the Gallows, Furcifer, i, m.

A place where a Gallows ſtands (any place of Execution) Gloriawum, i, n.

A Gallows (or Gibbet) Gabulus, i, m.

Galbu (a Man's Name) Galbus, æ, m.

Galen (a Man's Name) Galenus, i, m.

Galfred (a Man's Name) Galfredus, i, m.

Galtres *Foreſt (in Yorkſhire)* Calaterium nemus.

Galway *Bay (in Ireland)* Auſoba, Auſoba.

GAM

Game, Prædæ, æ, f.

A Gam

A Game Keeper, Custos ferarum.
A Gammon of Bacon, Perna, æ, Petaso, onis, m.

G A N

A Gangreen, Gangrena, æ, f.

G A O

A Gaol (or Prison) Gaola, æ, f.
A Gaoler (or keeper of a Gaol) Gaolarius, ii, m. Custos Gaolæ vel Prisonæ.
A Gaoler's Fee, Carcerativum, i, n.

G A P

A Gap, as of a Hedge or Wall, Raptio, onis, f.

G A R

To Garbage (or take out the Entrails of any thing) Exentero, are.
To Gard (or Defend) Stipo, are.
A Gard (or one that gardeth the Person of a Prince) Stipator, oris, m. Regii corporis custodes. Custodia Regis.
Gard, Custodia, æ, f.
A Garden, Gardinum, i, n. Hortus, i, m.
A Kitchin Garden, Olitorium, ii, n.
A Garden of Pot Herbs, Olitorium, ii, n. Herbuletum, i, n.
A Gardiner, Hortulanus, i, m.
The Art of Gardening, Horticultura, æ, f.
Belonging to a Garden, Hortensis, e, n.
A Gardian, Gardianus, i, m. Custos, odis, m. It signifieth generally him that hath the Charge or Custody of any person or thing, but most notoriously him that hath the Education or Protection of such People as are not of sufficient discretion to guide themselves and their own Affairs, as Children and Ideots, being indeed as largely extended as being *Tutor* and *Curator* among the Civilians. For whereas Tutor is he that hath the Government of a Youth, until he come to 14 Years of Age, and Curator is he that hath the disposition and ordering of his Substance afterward, until he attain unto 21 Years, or that hath the charge of a Frantick Person, during his Lunacy, the Common Lawyers use, but only Gardian for both these: And for the better understanding of our Common Law in this thing, you must know that as Tutor is either *Testamentarius* or *a prætore datus ex l. Atilia*, or lastly *Legitimus*; so we have three sorts of Gardians in *England*, one ordained by the Father, in his last Will, another appointed by the Judge afterward, the third cast upon the Minor by the Law and Custom of the Land. Touching the first, a Man having Goods and Chattels never so many, may appoint a Guardian to the Body or Person of his Child, by his last Will and Testament, until he come to the Age of 14 Years, and so the disposing and ordering of his Substance until what time he thinketh meet, and that is most commonly the Age of 21 Years. The same he may do, if he have Lands to never so great a Value, so they hold not

not *in Capite* of the King, nor of any other Lord by Knight's Service; but by a late Statute in *Ch.* Second's time liberty is given to deviſe the Protection of the Child till 21. And in the former Caſe, if the Father appoint no Guardian to his Child, the Ordinary may appoint one to order his Moveables and Chattels until the Age of 14 Years, at which time he may chooſe his Guardian himſelf, accordingly as by the Civil Law he may his Curator. For we hold all one Rule with the Civilians in this Caſe: And that is, *invito Curator non datur*; and for his Lands, if he hold any by Copy of Court-Roll, commonly the Lord of the Fee appointeth him a Guardian, until he come to the Age of 14 Years, and that is one next of Kin to the Minor of that ſide that can hope for leaſt profit by his Death. If he hold by Charter in Socage, then the next of Kin on that ſide by which the Land cometh not, is the Guardian, and hereupon called Guardian in Socage, and that which is ſaid here of Socage ſeemeth to be true likewiſe in *Petit Sergeanty*, *Anno* 28 *Ed.* 1. *Stat.* 1. and the reaſon of this *Forteſcue* giveth in his Book, intituled, a Commendation of the Politick Law of *England*, *c.* 44. *viz.* Becauſe there might be ſuſpicion if the next Kinſman on that ſide by which the Land deſcendeth ſhould have the Cuſtody and Education of the Child, that for deſire of his Land he might be inticed to work him ſome Miſchief, Vid. *Forteſcue in Litera F.* If he hold of a Common Lord, it is either of one alone, or ... If of one only, then is he G... dian of both Perſon and La... if of more, then the Lord ... whom he holdeth by the ... Tenure, is Guardian of the ... ſon, and every one of the reſt ... the Cuſtody of the Land hol... of himſelf. If the Priority of ... Tenure cannot be diſcerned, ... he is Guardian of the Pe... that firſt happeth him, *Terms of Law* and *Staundford*, which ... maketh mention of *Gardee feit*, and *Gardein in Droit*, th... in Deed and in Law.

To gargarize (*or gargle, in the Mouth and Throat*) Gargar... are.

A Gargariſm, Gargariſmus.

A Sanative Gargariſm, G... riſmus ſanativus.

A Garland, Garlanda, æ, f. 67. Coralla, æ, f.

Garlick, Allium, ii, n.

A Bed of Garlick, Alliarum, ...

A Clove of Garlick, Nu... Allii.

A Garment, Veſtis, is, f. ſtitus, ûs, m. Veſtimentum, ...

A Garment made of Hair, G... um, ii, n.

A courſe Garment, Racana, ...

A Garment of Cotton, Ve... Xylinus.

A Garment of Leather, Ve... coriaceus.

A Garment of Linnen, Ve... lneus.

A Garment of Skins, Ve... pelliceus.

A Garment of Silk, Veſtim... ricus.

A Garment of Woollen, Ve... laneus.

Garments all embroider'd with
d, Rigentes auro Veſtes.
A Garment with many Plaits,
ltiplicia, arum, f.
A branched Garment, Stauracina
is.
A Garment buttoned on both ſides,
phibulis, is, f.
An upper Garment, Superula,
f.
A furred Winter Garment, Ma-
ca, æ, f.
A Garment for the Loins, Lum-
e, is, n.
A kind of Garment girt about the
d, Cincticulus, i, m.
A Garment fitted to half the Body
breaſt, Præcinctus, ûs, m.
Old and worn Garments, Scruta,
m, n.
The Hem or Border of a Garment,
iclyſis, is, f.
The Gard (*or Fringe of a Gar-*
t) Lacinea, æ, f.
The Skirts of a Garment, Peni-
mentum, i, n.
A Prieſt's Garment, Alba, æ, f.
27.
Garneſey Iſle, Sarnia.
A Garner, Granarium, ii, n.
penuaria.
Garniſhed with divers Pictures or
rs, Variegatus, a, um.
A Garret in the Top of a Houſe,
aculum, i, n.
A Garriſon, Præſidium, ii, n.
A Garriſon about a City, Taxi-
m, ii, n.
A Garter, Garterium, ii, n.
gio. Genuale, lis, n. Faſci-
æ, f.
A Hoſe Garter, Ligula cruralis.
A Knight of the Garter, Prænо-
ordinis Garterii miles.

GAT

A Gate, Porta, æ, f. Janua, æ, f.

A Gate-houſe, Domus portuaria.

Gates-head (*near* Newcaſtle *upon* Tine) Gabrocentum, Gabrocentum, Capræ Caput.

To gather, Colligo, ere.

To gather together into one, Coaduno, are.

To gather Goods or Treaſure, Theſaurizo, are.

To gather Corn, Frumentor, ari.

To gather Grapes in Harveſt, Vindemio, are.

Gate bote, Eſtovium, Januarium, ii, n.

GAU

Gaunleſs *a* (*Rivulet in the Biſhoprick of* Durham) Vindugleſſus.

A Gauntlet, Manica ferrea vel militaris.

Gauntlets for the Arms, Brachialia ferrea.

Gauntlets for the Shoulders, Humeralia ferrea.

Gauntlets for the Thight, Femoralia ferrea.

Gaunt (*the Family*) De Gandavo, & Gandavenſis.

GAW

Gawin (*a Man's Name*) Gawinus, i, m.

GEL

To geld, Caſtro, are.

A Gelding (*or gelded Horſe*) Canterius ſive Cantherius, ii, m. Spado, onis, m.

A Gelley, Gelatina, æ, f.

GEM

A Gem (*or precious Stone*) Gemma, æ, f.

GEN

A Genealogy, Genealogia, æ, f.

GE

General, Generalis, le, adj.

A General, Prætor caſtrenſis, Dux Primarius.

A Generation (or Procreation) Generatio, onis, f. Genitura, æ, f.

A Gentleman, Generoſus, i, m.

GEO

Geodeſie (or the Art of Meaſuring Land) Geodæſia, æ, f.

A Geodeſian (or Meaſurer of Land) Geodætes.

Geography, Geographia, æ, f.

A Geographer, Geographus, i, m.

Geometry, Geometria, æ, f.

A Geometrician (or Meaſurer of the Earth) Geometra, æ, m.

George (a Man's Name) Georgius, ii, m.

GER

Gerald (a Man's Name) Geraldus, i, m.

Gerard (a Man's Name) Gerardus, i, m.

German (a Man's Name) Germanus, i, m.

Gertrude (a Woman's Name) Gertruda, æ, f.

Gervaſe (a Man's Name) Gervaſius, ii, m.

GIB

A Gibbet, Gabalus, i, m.

Gibbeted (ſtaked) Affurcillatus, a, um.

To hang on a Gibbet, Furcillo, are.

GID

Giddy headed, Vertiginoſus, a, um.

Giddineſs, or Dizzineſs of the Head) Vertigo, inis, f.

Gideon (a Man's Name) Gideon, onis, m.

GI

GIF

A Gift (or preſent) Donum, i,

A New Years Gift, Strena, æ, f.

A voluntary Gift of the Subject to the King, to maintain the charge of the Government, Benevolentia, æ, f.

GIL

To Gild, Auro, are. Inauro, are.

A Gilder, Inaurator, oris, m.

A Gilding, Inauratura, æ, f.

Gilt, Inauratus, a, um.

Gilbert (a Man's Name) Gilbertus, i, m.

Gildable (liable to pay Tax or Tribute) Geldabilis, le, adj.

Giles (a Man's Name) Egidius, ii, m.

A Gill, Hemina, æ, f. Emipotus, 2 *Mon.* 727. 730.

Land held by paying a Gillflower, Gilliflorata terræ.

GIN

Ginger, Gingiber, eris, n. Zingiber, eris, n.

A Gin (or Snare) Laqueus, m. Pedica, æ, f. Aucipula, æ,

GIR

To gird, Cingo, ere.

Girded (or girt) Cinctus, a, um.

A Girdle, Cingulum, i, n. Zona, æ, f.

A Sword Girdle, Baltheus, ei, Zona militaris.

A little Girdle, Cingillum, li, Zonula, æ, f.

A Woman's Girdle, Cinctus, m.

A Girdle about the Loins, Renis, n.

Of a Girdle, Zonarius, a,

A Gir

A Girdler (*or Girdle-maker*) Cinctarius, ii, m. Zonarius, ii, m.
A Girdle (*or Girdling*) Præcinctura, æ, f.
A girding Cinctura, æ. f.
To gird about, Circumcingo, ere.
Girders, Girdaria, orum, n. Cinctoria, orum, n,
A Girl, Puella, æ, f.
A Girth, Cingula, æ, f.

GLA

Glamorganſhire, Glamorgania, Glamorgantia.
Glanvil (*the Family*) de Glanvilla.
Glaſs, Vitrum, i, n.
A Glaſs-Maker, Vitrarius, ii, m. Vitriarius, ii, m.
A Looking-Glaſs, Speculum, i, n.
A Drinking-Glaſs, Cyathus, i, m. Baucalium, ii, n. Baucalium, ii, n.
A proſpective Glaſs, Teleſcopium, ii, n.
A Magnifying Glaſs, Microſcopium, ii, n.
Burning Glaſſes, Specula urentia.
A Glaſs Furnace, Fornex vitria.
A Veſſel of Glaſs, Vitramen, inis, n. Vas vitreum,
Glaſs Bottles, Ampullæ vitreæ.
A Glaſs Caſe, Hyalotheca, æ, f. Theca vitrea.
Quarrels of Glaſs, Rhombi vitri.
A Glaſs-houſe, Officina vitraria.
Of Glaſs, Vitreus, a, um.
A Glaſier, Specularius, ii, m. Vitrarius, ii, m. Hyarlurgus, i, m.
To Glaze with Glaſs, Invitro, are.
Glaſcow City (in *Scotland*) Glaſcua.
Glaſtenbury (in *Somerſetſhire*) Avallonia, Glaſconia, Glaſtonia, Glaſtonia, vitrea Inſula.
Of Glaſtenbury, Glaſtonienſis, Glaſtingenſis.

GLE

To Glean, Spicas colligere, Spicilegium facere.
A Gleaner (*or Leaſer of Corn*) Spicilegus, i, m. Spicarum Collector.
Glen *River* (in *Lincolnſhire*) Glenus.
Glebe, Gleba, æ, f.
Glebe Land, Terra Glebalis, *Rs. Ent.* 671. *Spel.* 318. (*i. e.*) Land belonging to the Church.

GLI

A Gliſter, Clyſter, eris, m. Enema, æ, f.

GLO

Glouceſter *City*, Claudia, Clevum, Claudioceſtria, Glavorna, Glevum, Gloceſtria, Gloveceaſtria, Glovernia.
Glouceſterſhire, Glavornenſis Provincia, Claudiana provincia.
Biſhop of Glouceſter, Epiſcopus Gloceſtrenſis.
A Glove, Chirocheca, æ, f.
The Finger of a Glove, Digitale, is, n.
A pair of Gloves, Par Chirothecarum.
Gloved, Manicatus, a, um.
A Glover, Chirothecarius, ii, m.
A Glover's Trade, Chirothecaria, æ, f.

GLU

Glue, Gluten, inis, n. Gleatus, i, m.
To glue, Conglutino, are.

GOA

A He-goat, Caper, pri, m. Hircus, ci, m.

A She-goat, Capra, æ, f.

A Wild-goat, Rupicapra, æ, f.

A Goat-herd, Caprarius, ii, m. Caprarum Cuſtos vel Paſtor.

A Stable for Goats, Ægon, onis.

A Herd (or Market of Goats) Æpolium, ii, n.

A Goat-houſe, Caprile, is, n.

GOB

A Goblet, Grater, eris, m.

GOD

A God-Daughter, Baptiſta, æ, f. Filia Spiritualis.

A God father, Suſceptor, oris, m. Pater initialis.

A God-mother, Suſceptrix, icis, f. Matrina, æ, f.

A God-ſon, Luſtricus, ci, m. Filius initialis.

Godmancheſter (in *Huntingdonſhire*) Gumicaſtrum, Gumicaſter.

Godmanham (in *Yorkſhire*) Delgovitia.

Godfrey (*a Man's Name*) Godfridus, i, m.

Godſtow (in *Oxfordſhire*) Deilocum.

GOL

Gold, Aurum, i, n.

The making and finiſhing of Gold, Aurificium, ii, n.

A Gold Mine, Aurifodina, æ, f.

Gold Threads, Stamina aurea.

Veſſels of Gold, Vaſa aurea.

A Gold beater, Bracteator, oris, m. Petalurgus, i, m.

A Goldſmith, Aurifaber, bri, m. Aurifex, icis, m.

A Goldſmith's Shop, Aurificina, æ, f.

A Gold-ſtealer, Aurifur, uris, m.

Goldcliff (in *Monmouthſhire*) Rupis aurea.

Golden Vale (in *Herefordſhire*) Aurea vallis.

GOO

Good Abearing (*or good Behaviour*) Bonus geſtus.

Good Country, Bona patria.

Goods, Bona, orum, n.

Goods belonging to the Perſon of the Wife, which ſhe has after the Husband's death beſides her Dower, Paraphernalia, orum, n.

Goodwich *Caſtle* (in *Herefordſhire*) Goderici caſtrum.

Goodwin *Sands* (in *Kent*) Lamea.

A Gooſe, Anſer, eris, m.

A Wild Gooſe, Vulpanſer, eris, m.

Gooſe Giblets, Acrocolia anſeris.

A Gooſe Houſe, Anſerarium, ii, n.

GOR

A Gorget, Armatura pro collo.

A Gorget (*or Neckerchief, or ſome thing worn about the Neck*) Mamillare, is, n. Strophium, ii, n.

Gormancheſter (in *Huntingdonſhire*) Durolipons, Durosipons.

Gorney (*the Family*) De Gorniaco.

GOS

A Goſs-Hawk, Auſter, is, m. Aſturcus, i, m.

GOU

To Govern, Guberno, are.

The Gout, Arthritis, idis, f.

The Gout in the Hands, Chiragra, æ, f.

The Gout in the Hip, Sciatica, f.

The Gout in the Knees, Gonagra, f.

The Gout in the Feet, Podagra, f.

GOW

A Gown, Toga, æ, f. Veſtis picea.

A long ſleeved Gown, Toga manicata.

A looſe Gown, Stola, æ, f,

A Woman's Gown, Palla, æ, f. Toga muliebris.

GRA

Grace, (*a Woman's Name*) Gratia, æ, f,

A Graduate, Graduatus, i, m. (i) A Scholar that has taken Degrees in the Univerſity, & *Ce.*

To graff, Inſero, ere.

To graff Cyons, Inſerere Surculos.

A graff-ſhoot, &c. Inſitum, i, n. Clavulus, li, m. Clavola, æ, f.

Graffed, Inſitus, a, um.

A Graffer, Inſitor, oris, m.

Graffing, Inſitus, ûs, m.

A Grain (*the eighth part of an ounce*) Granum, i, n.

A Grain, Granum, i, n.

A Granary, Granarium, ii, n.

Grains, Braſium madefactum.

Grand Diſtreſs, Magna diſtrictio. (i) a Diſtreſs taken of all the Lands and Goods that a Man hath within the County or Bailiwick, whence he is to be diſtrained. This word is uſed *Anno* 51 *H.* 3. 9.

A grandfather, Avus, i, m.

A great grandfather, Proavus, i, m.

A grandmother, Avia, æ, f.

A great-grandmother, Proavia, æ, f.

A great-grand-daughter, Proneptis, is, f.

Grandiſon *or* Grandiſſon (*the Family*) De Grandiſono & Grandiſſono.

A Grange (*or Farm*) Grangia, æ, f. *Spel.* 322. *Grangia* is a Houſe or Building not only where Corn is laid up, as Barns be, but alſo where there are Stables for Horſes, Stalls for Oxen and other Cattle, Sties for Hogs, and other things neceſſary for Husbandry, *Lindwood.*

A Grant, Grantum, i, n. *Glan.* 64. *Cow* 132. Conceſſio, onis, f.

A Grantor, Conceſſor, oris, m.

A Grantee, Conceſſus, ûs, m.

Grant *River* (in *Cambridgeſhire*) Granta.

Grantzbain (*a crooked Mountain* in *Scotland*) Grampius mons.

Grantcheſter (ſee *Cambridge*)

A Grapple of a Ship, Harpago, inis, f.

A Graſier, Pecorarius, ii, m. (*i. e.*) one that buyeth Cattle and keepeth and fatteth them at Graſs to ſell again.

Graſs, Gramen, inis, n.

A Graſs Plot, Viridarium, ii, n.

A Swath of Graſs, Serticulum, i, n.

To Grate, Frio, are.

A Grater (*to grate Bread*) Radula, æ, f.

Grated on a Grater, Tritus ſuper Radulam.

A Grate (*of Iron and Wood*) Craes. is, f. Clathrus, i, m.

Gratis (*freely, for nothing*) Gratis, adv.

Gratitude, Gratitudo, inis, f.

To Grave, Cælo, are.

Gravel

Graved (*Carved*) Scalptus, a, um. Sculptilis, le, adj. Sculptus, a, um.

A Graver (*or Carver*) Sculptor, oris, m. Sclaptor, oris, m.

A Graving (*or Carving*) Scalptura, æ, f. Sculptura, æ, f.

Gravel (*or courſe Sand*) Glarea, æ, f. Sabulum, i, n.

A Gravel Pit, Sabuletum, i, n.

Graveſend (in *Kent*) Greva, Graveſenda, limes prætorius.

GRE

Greaſe, Adeps, ipis, c. g.

Hog's Greaſe, Axungia, æ, f. Porcinus adeps.

Great, Grandis, e, adj. magnus, a, um.

Great with young, Gravidus, a, um.

Green, Viridis, de, adj.

The Green-Cloth at Court, Viridis pannus Hoſpitii Domini Regis. The Name of a Court of Juſtice continually ſitting in the Compting-houſe within the Court of the King, whereat do ſit theſe Officers following, *viz.* the Lord Steward, the Treaſurer, the Controller and Cofferer of the King's Houſhold with the Maſter of the Houſhold, two Clerks of the Green-cloth, and two Clerks Controllers. Of theſe the three firſt uſually are (and ſometimes the fourth hath been) of the Privy Council, and unto this, being (as ſome hold) the firſt and ancienteſt Court of Juſtice in *England*, is committed the charge and overſight of the King's Court Royal for matter of Juſtice and Government, with the like Authority for maintaining of the Peace within 12 Miles diſtance whereſoever the ſaid Court be; and within the ſaid Houſe the Power of Correction over all the Servants therein with the Oeconomical charge of making Proviſions, Payments and Accounts for all Expences incident to the ſaid Houſe. It is called Green-cloth, of a Green Cloth, at which they always ſit, whereon is embroidered the King's Arms, under which they ſit, and on each ſide thereof the Ams of the Compting-houſe, bearing *verte*, a Key and a Rod, or White Staff *Argent Faulty*, ſignifying their power to Reward and Correct, as Men for their great Wiſdom and Experience, thought fit by his Majeſty, to exerciſe both theſe Functions in his Royal Houſe. The name of the Compting-houſe where the Court of Green Cloth is kept, is *Domus Computi*. Unto this Compting-houſe, for the keeping of the place for this Court of Green-Cloth, are further allowed a Sergeant, Yeoman and Groom, with diet and allowance for keeping the ſame.

Greendon (*the Family*) De Grendona.

Greenvil (*the Family*) De Greenvilla.

Gregory (*a Man's Name*) Gregorius, ii, m.

A Grey-hound, Leporarius, ii, m. Canis Leporarius.

Greenwich (in *Kent*) Grenovicum, Grenovicus, Greenwicum, Viriduſinus.

GRI

A Gridiron, Craticula, æ, f.

Griffith (*a Man's Name*) Griffithus, i, m.

To grind, Molo, ere. Acuo, ere.

A Grinder, Acuarius, ii, m.

A Grinding, Exacuatio, onis, f.
A Grinding-houſe, Molens domus.
A Grindſtone, Molens lapis, Cotícula, æ, f. Allo, onis, m.
Grieſt, Far, rris, n. Molitura, æ, f.
Grizel (*a Woman's Name*) Griſelda, æ, f.

GRO

A Grocer, Aromatarius, ii, m. Aromatopola, æ, m.
A Grocer's Shop, Aromatopolium, ii, n.
Grocery Wares, Aromata, orum, n.
The Groin (*or lower part of the belly*) Hypogaſtrium, ii, n. Inguen, inis, n.
A Groom, Valectus, i, m. Valetus, i, m. *Cow.* 132. Grometus, i, m. 1 *Co.* 29.
Groom of the Stable, Grometus ſtabuli.
The Groom-porter, Aleatorum arbiter.
A Grove, Grova, æ, f. *Plo.* 169. *Co. Ent.* 111. Lucus, i, m. Nemuſtum, i, m.
A little Grove, Grovetta, æ, f.
A Grover of Mines, Metallarius, i, m.
Ground, Fundus, i, m.
Paſture Ground, Fundus paſtualis, paſtura.
Meadow Ground, Fundus pratalis, pratum, i. n.
Wood Ground, Fundus boſcalis.
Heath Ground, Juncaria, orum, n.
To break up Ground, and beſtow the firſt Tilling of it, Præcolo, ere.
A Tiller of the Ground, Ruricola, æ, m.
A Ground-work, Fundamentum, i.
A Ground pinning (*or under pinning*) Subſtructura, æ, f.

Groſmount or Gromount (*the Family*) De Magnomonte.
Groſvenour, corruptly (*or Gravenor, the Family*) Grandis venator.
A Groſs, Groſſa, æ, f. 1 *Mon.* 118. Groſſum, i, n. *Ry.* 408.
Groſs, Groſſus, a, um.
Seiſed, as of any thing in Groſs, Seiſitus ut de uno groſſo.
Groſs or thick trees, Arbores groſſæ, *Ry.* 408.
Selling by the Groſs, Venditio in Groſſo, *Ry.* 400.

GRU

De Grund-beef (*the Family*) De Fronte Bovis.

GUE

A Gueſt, Hoſpes, itis, m.

GUI

A Guide, Ductor, oris, m.
Guidage, Guidagium, ii, n. Guadagium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) Money given to a Guide for conduct in a ſtrange place.
A Guild (*Brotherhood or Company incorporate*) Guilda, æ, f. 8 *Co.* 125. Gilda, æ, Sodalitium, ii, m.
The Guild-hall, Guihalda, æ, f. Guildhalda, æ, f. (*i. e.*) the Common Hall of a City, a Townhouſe.
Guild-hall, Gildæ aula.
The Guild-hall of the High Dutch *or Eaſterly Merchants in* London (*called the* Stilliard) Guildehalla Teutonicorum.
Guildford in Surrey, Geldeforda, Guldeforda, Neomagus, Noiomagus, Noviomagus.

GUL

The Gule of Auguſt (*or firſt day of* Auguſt) Feſtum Sancti Petri ad Vincula, Gula Auguſti.

Gulf

Gulf Iſland, Liſia.

GUM

Gum, Gummi, n. Indecl.

The Gums of the Mouth, Gingiva, æ, f.

GUN

A Gun, Gunna, æ, f. *Spel.* 101. Pace Regis 36. Canna, æ, f. Bombarda, æ, f. Tormentum, i, n.

The Cock of a Gun, Serpentina, æ, f.

A Gunner, Bombardius, i, m. Murifragus, i, m. Sclopetarius, ii, m.

A Gun-ſhot, Murifragium, ii, n.

A kind of Gun, Burcheta, æ, f.

Gun-powder, Pulvis Bombardicus.

GUT

A Gutter, Guttera, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 129. *Reg.* 127, 199, 5 *Co.* 100. Guttura, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 10. *Co.* 141. Canalis, is, m. Colluviarium, ii, n.

A Gutter-tile, Imbrex, icis, d. g.

GUY

Guy (*a Man's Name*) Guido, onis, m.

GYP

A Gypſie, Ægyptianus, i, m.

HAB

A *Habberdaſher of ſmall Wares*, Minutarius, ii, m. Merculanius, ii, m.

A Habberdaſher of Hats and Caps, Pileo, onis, m.

An Habergeon, Habergettum, i, n. *Rp.* 53. Lorica, æ, f.

Habeas Corpus, is a Writ, t... which a Man indited of ſo... Treſpaſs, before Juſtices of Pea... or in a Court of any Franchi... and upon his apprehenſion bei... laid in Priſon for the ſame, m... have out of the King's Benc... thereby to remove himſelf th... ther at his own Coſts, and to a... ſwer the Cauſe there, *&c. Fit. nat. brev. Fol.* 250. *H.* And the o... der in this Cauſe, firſt to procu... a *Certiorari* out of the Chancer... directed to the ſaid Juſtices ſ... the removing of the Indictme... into the King's Bench, and up... that to procure this Writ to t... Sheriff for the cauſing of his B... dy to be brought at a Day, *R... Judic. Fol.* 81. where you m... find divers Caſes wherein t... Writ is uſed.

Habeas Corpora, is a Writ th... lieth for the bringing in of a J... ry, or ſo many of them as refu... to come upon the *Venire faci...* for the Trial of a Cauſe broug... to Iſſue.

A Scholar's Habit (*or Garme...*) Epitogium, ii, n.

An Habitation (*or Dwelli...*) Habitatio, onis, f. Manſio, o... f. Domicilium, ii, n.

Habitable, Habitabilis, e, a...

HAD

A Hade, or hade of Land, Ha... æ, f.

HAF

A Haft (*or Handle*) Manub... um, i, n. Capulum, i. n. A... æ, f.

H A I

The Hair of the Head, Capillus, i, m.

The Hair of the Body, Pilus, i, m.

False Hair, Galericum, ci, n.

A Hair-lace, Vitta, æ, f.

H A K

A Hake, Bombarda, æ, f.

H A L

A Halbert, Framea, æ, f. Bipennis, is, f. Securis Amazonia.

Half, Dimidius, a, um.

A Hall, Aula, æ, f.

A Hall (or Manſion Houſe) Halla, æ, f.

A Common Hall (or Dining Room) Refectorium, ii, n.

A great Porch Hall, Paganica Sylva.

Halifax (in *Yorkſhire*) Olicana, æ, f. Sylva, Sacro Boſco.

Halm or Hulm (the ſtem or ſtalk of Corn from the Root to the Ear) Culmus, i, m.

A Halſter (he which haleth and draweth a ſhip or Barge along the River by a Rope) Helciarius, ii, m.

An Halſer (a rope wherewith Ships or Boats are towed or haled up ſome Channel or River) Helcium, ii, n.

A Halter (or Head-ſtall) Capiſtrum, ſtri, n.

H A M

A Hamlet, Hamlettum, i, n. Hamleta, æ, f. *Spel.* 330.

A Hammer, Malleus, ei, m.

A little Hammer, Malleolus, i, m.

A Copper-ſmith's Hammer, Marculus, i, m.

A Maſon's Hammer, Aſciculum, li, n.

A Hammer (to knock at a Door) Manulus Oſtii, Annulus Oſtii, Aut marculus ferreus quo pulſantur fores.

The Hamper in the Chancery, Hanaperium, ii, n. *Cow.* 135. *Spel.* 331. *Lex.* 30.

A Hamper made of Twigs or Bull-ruſhes, Scirpiculum, i, n.

Hampton-Court, Avona. Avondunum.

H A N

A Hand, Manus, ûs, f.

The right Hand, Dextra, æ, f.

The left Hand, Siniſtra, æ, f.

The palm of the Hand, Palma, æ, f.

The back of the Hand, Metacarpium, ii, n.

The hollow of the Hand, Vola, æ, f.

An Hand's breadth, Palma, æ, f.

A Handful, Palmata, æ, f. *Lex.* 93. Manipulus, li, m. *A Handful is four Inches by the Standard*, Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 5.

A Hand-Gun, Sclopus manualis.

A Handicraft (or Manual Occupation, the Craft or Trade of the Hand) Ars mechanica.

An Handicraft-man, Mechanicus, ci, m.

A Handkerchief, Muccinium, ii, n. Sudarium, ii, n.

One's own Hand-writing, Autographum, i, n.

A Hand-ſaw, Serrula, æ, f. Serra manuaria.

To Handle, Tracto, are.

A Handler, Tractator, oris, m.

A Handling, Tractatio, onis, f.

A Hand-gyve, Chiromanica, æ, f.

To hang, Pendo, ere.

To hang down before, Præpendeo, ere.

A Hanger (*or ſhort Sword*) Enſis falcatus.

A Wood-man's Hanger, Culter venatorius.

A Hang-man (*or Executioner*) Carnifex, icis, m.

Hangings, Piſtromata camerarum, Aulæa, orum, n.

Hanguſtald, *or Hexham*, (*in Northumberland*) Haguſtaldunum. Hanguſtaldunum.

Of Hanguſtald, Haguſtaldenſis.

Hannah (*a Woman's Name*) Hanna, æ, f.

Hans River (in *Staffordſhire*) Hanſus.

Hanton (*the Family*) De Hantona.

Hantſhire, Hantonia.

H A P

To happen, Fortuno, are. *Co. Ent.* 4. 8, 3.

By Hap (*or Chance*) Forte. adv. Fortuito, adv.

H A R

A Harbinger (*one that goeth before and prouideth Lodging*) Manſionarius, ii, m. Prodromus, i, m. He is an Officer of the Prince's Court, that allotteth the Noble Men and thoſe of the Houſhold their Lodgings in the time of Progreſs.

Hard, Durus, a, um.

To harden (*or obdurate*) Duro, are.

To wax hard or brawny, *to be hardned by long Uſe*. Callo, ere.

A hardning, Obfirmatio, onis, f.

A hardner, Obfirmator, oris, m.

A Hare, Lepus, oris, m.

A Hare-pipe, Harepipa, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 45. Leporicipula, æ, f.

A Hare-Warren, Lagotrophium, ii, n.

A Harlot, Pellex, icis, f. Scortum, i, n. Proſeda, æ, f.

A young Harlot, Scortillum, i, n.

To haunt or keep Company with Harlots, Scortor, ari.

Harman (*a Man's Name*) Harmanus, i, m.

Harkley (*the Family*) De Hucla.

Harmleſs, (*Loſſeleſs and Indempnified*) Indempnis, Innocuus, & Indempnificatus.

Harmony, Harmonia, æ, f.

Harneſs, Herneſia æ, f. Herneſia, æ, f. *Fitzherbert's Natura brev.* 94. *Ry.* 302. *Fle.* 78. *Pry.* 21.

An Harneſs-maker, Frænarius, ii, m.

Harold (*a Man's Name*) Haroldus, i, m.

A Harp, Lyra, æ, f.

A Jews-harp, Crembalum, li, n.

A Harper, Lyricen, inis, m. Citharista, æ, m.

A Harrow, Occa, æ, f.

Harrowed, Occatus, a, um.

A Harrower, Occator, oris, m.

A Harrowing, Occatio, onis, f.

To Harrow, Occo, are, Hercire. *Lex.* 68.

Harſlets, Offæ penitæ. Extporcella.

A Hart (*or Stag*) Cervus, i, m.

Hartlepool (*in the Biſhopric of Durham*) Cervi Inſula.

HAS

An Haſp, Haſpa, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 223. *Spel.* 331. *Bract.* 40.

Haſſey (the Family) De Hoſo & Hoſatus.

Haſtings (in Suſſex) Haſtingæ.

HAT

A Hatch of a Door, Anticum, i, n.

To hatch Flax, Carmino, are. Scutino, are.

A Hatchell (the Iron Comb wherewith the Flax is dreſſed) Pecten, inis, m.

The Hatches of a Ship, Fori, orum, m.

A Hatchet, Hatchettus, i, m. *Paſt.* 313. aſciola, æ, f.

Hatred (Ill-will) Hatia, æ, f. Odium, ii, n.

A Hat, Galerus, i, m.

A Beaver Hat, Fibrinus Galerus.

An Hat-band, Spira, æ, f. Reticulum Pilei.

An Hat-block Globus Ligneus.

An Hat and Hat-caſe, Galerus Theca eundem Galerum continens.

A Hatter (or maker or ſeller of Hats) Pileo, onis, m. Pilopæus, i, m.

Hatfield or Hantfield (in Hertfordſhire,) Campus altus.

HAU

To have and to hold (If Inheritance or Freehold, in the Common Pleas) *Habendum & Tenendum.*

To have and to hold (if a Leaſe for Years, in the Common Pleas) *Habendum & occupandum. But in all Caſes in the King's Bench.* Habendum & Tenendum.

A Haven (or Port) Baia, æ, f. Heda, æ, f. Portus, ûs, m.

A little Haven (or Hyth) Hitha, æ, f.

HAW

A Hawk, Accipiter, ris, m.

A reclaimed Hawk, Accipiter Reclamatus.

A Hawk's Hood, Capitium, ii, n.

A Hawk's Bell, Tintinnabulum, i, n.

An Airey of Hawks, Aeria Accipitrum. *Fle.* 92.

Hawking, Aucupium, ii, n.

To hawk, Aucupor, ari.

A Sparrow-hawk, Accipiter humipeta.

A Goſs-hawk, Palumbarius, ii, m.

HAY

Hay (the Family) De Haia.

Hay-bote, Eſtoverium, ii, n. *Co. Lit.* 41. B.

Hay, Fœnum, i, n.

Hay in Swaths or Cocks, Fœnum in Taſſis.

An Hay-cock, Meta Fœni.

An Hay-mow, loft or ſtack, Fœnile, is, n. Strues Fœni.

A bottle of Hay, Faſciculus Fœni. Battellus Fœni.

A truſs of Hay, Truſſum Fœni.

Hay harveſt, Fœniſecium, ii, n.

An Hay (or Net to take Conies) Caſſiculus, i, m. Indago, inis, f. Tendicula, æ, f.

An Hayward, Bedellus, i, m. *Gre.* 347. Cuſtos agri.

HEA

He, Ipſe, a, um. Ille, Illa, Illud, adj. iſte, iſta, iſtud, adj.

HEA

The Head, Caput, itis, n.

The fore part of the Head, Sinciput, itis, n.

The hinder part of the Head, Occiput, itis, n.

The crown of the Head, Vertex, icis, m.

A little Head, Capitulum, li, n. Capitellum, i, n.

The Head-ach, Cephalalgia, æ, f.

An arrow-Head (*or head of a Dart*) Spiculum, i, n. Aculeus Sagittæ.

A broad arrow-Head, Uncinus, i, m.

An Headborough, Capitalis plegius. *Spel.* 333.

Headlong, Præceps, ipis & ipitis.

An Head-piece, Capillum ferreum. *Ry.* 53. Cassis, idis, f. Cassida, æ, f.

A Head-land (*or Hade-land*) Forera, æ, f.

An Headship, Præfectura, æ, f.

The Headstall of a Bridle, Aurea, æ, f.

To heal (*or cure*) Sano, are, Curo, are.

Healed (*or Cured*) Sanatus, a, um. Curatus, a, um.

An Healing, Sanatio, onis, f. Curatio, onis, f.

Health (*or Healthfulness*) Sanitas, atis, f. Salus, utis, f.

Healthy (*or Healthful*) Saluber, a, um.

Healthfully, Salubriter, adv.

To heap up, (*or gather in Heaps*) Cumulo, are. Acervo, are.

An Heap, Cumulus, i, m. Acervus, i, m.

Heaped, Cumulatus, a, um.

A heaping up, Cumulatio, onis

A heard of Cattel, Armentum i, n.

A Heardsman, Armentarius ii, m. Pecotarius, ii, m.

A Cow-heard, Vaccarius, i,

A Neat-heard (*or keeper of Oxen*) Bubulcus, ci, m.

A swine-heard (*or hog-heard*) Porculator, oris, m. Porcarius ii, m.

A Shepheard, Opilio, onis,

To hear, Audio, ire.

Hearing, Auditus, ûs, m.

An Hearse or Monument of the Dead) Cenotaphium, ii, n.

A Hearse-cloath, Brandeum ei, n.

The Heart, Cor, dis, n.

The Heart-strings (*or the fibres of the Heart*) Præcordia, orum n, pl.

An Hearth, Hertha, æ, f. Focus, i, m. Focarium, ii, n.

Of a Hearth, Focarius, a,

To heat, Calefacio, ere.

Heath, Erix, icis, f. Erica,

A Heath, Ericetum, i, n. Brera, æ, f.

An Heath (*or Ground overgrown with Fern*) Filicetum, i, n.

To heave (*or lift up*) Allare.

Heavy (*or weighty*) Ponderosus, a, um.

HEB.

Hebe (*a Woman's Name*) Heba, æ, f.

HEC

A Heckle (*or Brake*) *for Hemp* Linibrium, ii, n. Hamus, i,

Hector (*a Man's Name*) Hector oris, m.

HED

ind Hedge, Sepes, is, f.
quick set-Hedge, Haia, æ, f. 105. *bis. Spel.* 128. Sepes

Hedge or Pale before a Gate, æus, i, m.
hedge, Sepio, ire. *To hedge t round*, Circumsepio, ire.
hedge in or divide by a Hedge, lepio, ire.
hedge up Gaps, Contexere rupta.
dge-boot, Estoverium Claudi.
dge-wood, Busca, æ, f.

HEE

Heel, Calx, cis, m, *and* f.

HEI

Heifer, Juvenca, æ, f.
Heir, Hæres, edis. c. 2. Although the word is borrowed of Latin, yet it hath not altoge- the same Signification with that it hath with the Civili- For whereas they call him *dem, qui ex Testamento succe- universum jus Testatoris*: The mon Lawyers call him Heir succeedeth by right of d in any Man's Lands or ements in Fee; for there is ing passeth with them, *jure ditatis*, but only Fee. Move- or Chattels immoveable, are given by Testament, to whom Testator pleaseth, or else t the Disposition of the Or- ary.

Cassæus in Consuetud. Burg. 909. hath a distinction of s, which in some sort well rdeth with our Common . For he saith, there is *Hæ- sanguinis*, and *hæres hæreditatis*. And a Man may be *hæres sanguinis*, that is, Heir apparent to his Father or other Ancestor, by Blood, and yet may upon displeasure be defeated of his Inheritance, or at the least the greatest part thereof.

Heir in the Legal Understanding of the Common Law, implyeth that he is, justis nuptiis procreatus, *for* hæres legitimus est quem nuptiæ demonstrant, and is he to whom Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, by the Act of God, and right of Blood do descend, of some Estate of Inheritance. *Coke on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 1. Sect. 1. Hæres dicitur ab Hærendo, quia qui hæres est hæres, id est, proximus est sanguine illi cujus est hæres.*

Every Heir is either a Male or Female, or an Hermaphrodite, that is, both Male and Female, and an Hermaphrodite (which is also called *Androgynus*) shall be Heir, either as Male or Female according to that kind of the Sex which doth prevail, *Hermaphrodita, tam masculo quam faminæ comparatur, secundum prævaleſcentiam ſexus incaleſcentis*, and accordingly it ought to be baptized, *Id. Ib. Hæres est quintuplex.*

1. *Jure proprietatis*, so the eldest Son shall inherit only before all his Brethren.

2. *Jure repræsentationis*, as where the Eldest Son dieth, his Issue shall inherit before the Younger Son, he represents the Person of his Father.

3. *Jure propinquitatis*, *as* propinquus excludit remotum, *and* remotus remotiorem. *Coke 3. Rep. Ratcliff's Case.*

4. *Jure*

4. *Jure ſanguinis*, ſo the Daughter of the firſt Venter ſhall inherit before the Son of the ſecond.

5. *Ratione Doni*, ſo the half Blood ſhall inherit, as if a Gift be made to one and the Heirs of his Body, and he hath Iſſue a Son, and a Daughter by one Venter, and a Son by another Venter. The Father dies, and the Eldeſt Son enters and dies, the younger Son ſhall inherit *per formam Doni*, for he claims as Heir of the Body of the Donee, and not generally as Heir of his Brother: otherwiſe where Land cometh by Deſcent, the Rule is, *Poſſeſſio fratris de feodo ſimplici facit ſororem eſſe hæredem*, but the Brother ought to be in actual Poſſeſſion of the Fee and Frank Tenement, either by his own Poſſeſſion, or the Poſſeſſion of another, to make his Siſter Heir; and the reaſon is, becauſe of all Hereditaments in Poſſeſſion, he which claimeth as Heir, ought to make himſelf Heir by him that was laſt actually ſeized. *Id. Ib. Soror eſt hæres factâ*, therefore ſome Act muſt be done to make her Heir, and the younger Brother is *hæres natus*, if no act be done to the contrary. But if the King by his Letters Patent make a Baron to him and his heirs, Poſſeſſion in the elder Brother of this Dignity cannot make his Siſter Heir, but the Brother of the half-Blood ſhall inherit, becauſe no Poſſeſſion can be gained of this Dignity, *per pedis poſitionem*. *Coke ubi ſupra* and on *Lit. lib.* 1. *c.* 1. *ſect.* 8.

In caſe of the Deſcent of the Crown, the half Blood ſhall inherit, ſo after the Deceaſe of King *Edward* the Sixth, the Crown fell to Queen *Mary*, and from her to Queen *Elizabeth*, both which were of the half Blood, and yet inherited not only the Lands which King *Edward* or Queen *Mary* purchaſed, but the ancient Lands, parcel of the Crown alſo. *Coke Rep. Lib.* 7. *Calv. Caſe.* and on *Lit. Lib.* 1. *c.* 1. *ſect.* 8.

Hæres eſt pars anteceſſoris; therefore if Land be given to a Man and his Heirs, all his Heirs are ſo totally in him, as he may give the Lands to whom he will; one cannot be Heir till the death of his Anceſtor; he is called *hæres apparens*, Heir apparent.

Every Heir having Land, is bound by the binding Acts of his Anceſtors, if he be named, *qui ſentit commodum ſentire debet & incommodum ſive Onus*. *Coke on Lit. Lib.* 1. *c.* 1. *ſect.* 1.

A Man by the Common Law cannot be Heir to Goods or Chattels; for *hæres dicitur ab hereditate*. If a Man buy divers Fiſhes, as Carps, Breams, Tenches, and put them into his Pond and dieth; in this caſe the Heir ſhall have them, and not the Executors; but they ſhall go with the Inheritance, becauſe they were at liberty, and could not be gotten without Induſtry, as by Nets and other Engines; and otherways it is if they were in a Trunk. Likewiſe Deer in a Park, Conies in a Warren, and Doves in a Dove-houſe, young and old ſhall go to the Heir. *Coke on Lit. Lib.* 1. *cap.* 1. *Sect.* 1.

Heir-loom, Principalium, Lex. 67. It ſeemeth to be pounded of Heir and Loom, it is, a Frame, namely to lye in. The word by time drawn to a more general ſignification than at the firſt it did ſ, comprehending all Impleents of Houſhold, as namely bles, Preſſes, Cupboards, Bedds, Wainſcots, &c. which by Cuſtom of ſome Countries, ing belonged to a Houſe cer- Deſcents, are never Inven- ed after the deceaſe of the ner, as Chattells, but ac- to the Heir with the Houſe lf.

HEL

Helm (the Rudder of the) Anſa gubernacnli. Pars clavi.

Helmet, Galea, æ, f. Caſſis, f. Calpes, is, f. Sila, æ, f.

Held in Common, not divided, viſus, a, um. Lex. 71.

Helderus (a Man's name) Helrus, i, m.

Helen (a Woman's name) He-, æ, f.

The Creſt of an Helmet, Conus, i.

Help, Auxilium, ii, n.

To help, Juvo, are.

Helped, Auxiliatus, a, um. Adus, a, um.

An helper, Adjutor, oris, m.

An helping, Auxiliatio, onis, f. tio, onis, f.

The Helve of an Ax, Securis ubrium.

HEM

A Hem or Welt of a Garment, bus, i, m. Fimbria, æ, f. ve- extremitas.

To Hem (or Welt) Fimbrio, are.

That hath a Hem, Frimbriatus, a, um.

A Hemming, Prætextura, æ, f.

Hemp, Cannabis, is, f.

A Courſe part of Hemp, Stupa, æ, f.

Of Hemp, Cannabaceus, a, um. Cannabinus, a, um.

A Hempcroft (or Place to lay Hemp in) Linarium, ii, n.

Hemp ſet on a Diſtaff, Stamen, inis, n. Penſum, i, n.

A Hemp Cord, Tomex, icis, f.

HEN

A Hen, Gallina, æ, f.

A Brood-Hen, Ovipara gallina. Gallina incubans.

One that keeps Hens, Gallinarius, ii, m.

A Hen-pen, Chors gallinaria.

Of a Hen, Gallinaceus, a, um.

Hence, Hinc, adv.

Henceforth, Dehinc, abhinc, deinceps.

Hengiſt (a Man's name) Hengiſtus, i, m.

Henly on Thames (in Oxfordſhire) Henlega.

Henley Hundred (in Oxfordſhire) Ancalites.

Henry) (a Man's Name) Henricus, i, m.

HER

Herbage, Herbagium, ii, n. It ſignifieth in our Common Law the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for the Bit or Mouth of the Cattel. But it is moſt commonly uſed for a Liberty which a Man hath to feed his Cattel in another Man's Ground,

as

as in the Foreſt, &c. *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 197.

An Herb, Herba, æ, f.

Fruitful in Herbs, Herbifer, a, um.

Full of Herbs, Herboſus, a, um.

Of Herbs, Herbarius, a, um.

Of (or feeding on) Herbs, Herbilis, e.

All kind of Pot-Herbs, Lachanum, i, n.

The Herb-Market, Lachanopolium, ii, n.

A ſeller of Herbs, Lachanopoles, æ, m.

An Herbal, Herbarium, ii, n.

An Herbaliſt (ſimpler) Herbarius, ii, m. Botanicus, ci, m.

Herbert (a Man's name) Herbertus, i, m.

An Herald, Heroldus, i, m. Spel. 336. with us it ſignifieth an Officer at Arms whoſe Function is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or otherwiſe to be employed by the King in Martial Meſſages or other Buſineſs. They are the Judges and Examiners of Gentlemen's Arms, they marſhal all the Solemnities at the Coronation of Princes, manage Combats and ſuch like. With us three being the chief are called Kings at Arms, and of them *Garter* is the Principal, Inſtituted and Created by *Henry* the Fifth. *Stow's Annals*, page 584. whoſe Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, and to marſhal the Solemnities of the Funerals of all the greater Nobility, as of Princes, Dukes, Marquiſes, Earls, Vicounts, and Barons, and in *Plowden, caſu Reniger & Fogaſſa*, is found, that *Edward* the Fourth granted the Office of the King of Her[a]ld to one call'd Garter, *cum ſ[ala]rio & profeciis ab antiquo*, &c. 12. *ibid.*

The next is Clarentius, ord[ai]ned by *Edward* the Fourth, [up]on attaining the Dukedom of C[la]rence by the Death of G[eo]rge his Brother, whom he put to death for aſpiring to the Crown, made the Herald, which properly belonged to the Duke of Clarence, a King at Arms, and c[al]led him *Clarentius*. His Office is to marſhal and diſpoſe the Funerals of all the leſſer Nobility, as Knights and Eſquires th[ro]rough the Realm of the South Side of *Trent*.

The Third is *Norroy* or *Nor-roy*, whoſe Office is the ſame on the North-ſide of *Trent*, that *Clarentius* hath on this ſide, as may well appear by this Name ſignifying the Northern King or King of the North Parts. Beſides theſe, there are four others properly called Heralds according to their Original, for they were created to attend Dukes, *&c.* in Martial Expeditions, viz. *York*, *Lancaſter*, *Somerſet*, *Richmond*, *Cheſter*, *Windſor*.

Laſtly, There are four others called Marſhals or Purſuivants at Arms, reckon'd after a ſort in the Number of Heralds, and do commonly ſucceed in the places of the Heralds, as they die, and be preferred, and theſe are *Blue Mantle*, *Rouge croſs*, *Rouge-dragon* and *Percullis*.

Hereafter, Ex tunc. Imp[ro]rum.

Hercules (a Man's Name) Hercules, is, m.

reditary, Hæreditarius, a,

reditaments, Hæreditamenrum, n. It ſignifieth all ſuch gs, as a man may have to lf and his Heirs, by way of ritance, or not being otherbequeathed, do naturally of courſe deſcend to him h is our next heir of blood, fall not within the Compaſs Executor or Adminiſtrator, hatels do.

retofore, Præantea, ante, olim, adv.

reunto or thereunto requeſted, de, *or* ad hoc, *or* ad illud iſitus.

reford City, Hereſordia, Hardia.

reſordſhire, Hereſordiæ Cotus.

ſhop of Hereford, Epiſcopus ſordienſis.

rmione (a Woman's name) mione, es, f.

a Hermitage (or ſolitary) Hermitagium, ii, n.

Chapel belonging to a Hermi-, Hermitorium, ii, n.

a Hermite, Eremita, æ, m.

a hereſie, Hæreſis, is, f.

e ring-leader of an hereſie, ſiarcha, æ, *and* chus, i, m.

a heretick, Hæreticus, ci, m.

retical, Hæreticus, a, um.

retically, Hæretice, adv.

herring, Halec, ecis, f. & n.

a heriot, Heriotum, i, n. *Cow.* 8. *Co.* 103. It is the beſt a Tenant has at the time of eath due to the Lord, whe- it be Horſe, Ox, or any like.

a heritage or inheritance, Hæis, atis, f.

Herod (a Man's name) Herodes, is, m.

Hertford, Hertfordia.

Vadum { Rubrum. Corvinum.

Hertfordſhire, Hertfordiæ comitatus.

Herty-point, (in Devonſhire) Herculis promontorium.

H E T.

Hethy Iſle near Scotland (as ſome conjecture) Ocetis.

H E W.

To hew (or hack) Aſcio, are. Dolabro, are.

A hewer of ſtones, Lapicida, æ, m.

A hewing, Dolatio, onis, f.

Hewed, Cæſus, a, um.

H E X.

Hexam, (in Northumberland) Axelodunum.

Of Hexam, Hanguſtaldenſis.

H I D.

Hidage, Hidagium, ii, n. Spel. 352. It is an extraordinary Tax to be paid for every Hide of Land.

An hide of Land, Hida Terræ, Spel. 352. It is a certain meaſure or quantity of Land, by ſome Mens Opinion, that may be Plowed with one Plough in a Year. *Terms of Law.* By other Men it is an hundred Acres. By *Beda* (who calleth it *Familiam*) it is as much as will maintain a Family. *Crompton* ſaith, that it

consisteth of an hundred Acres, and eight hides contain a Knight's Fee.

Hide, or Heth (in Kent) Portus Hintius.

To hide, Abscondo, ere.

A Hide (or Skin) Pellis, is, f. Tergus, oris, n.

A raw hide of a Beast, Scortum, ti, n.

Made of Hides, Pelliceus, a, um. Terginus, a, um.

Hidden, Abditus, a, um.

An hierarchy, Hierarchia, æ, f.

HIL.

Hilary (or Man's name) Hilarius, ii, m.

A hill, Collis, is, m.

A hillock (or little hill) Colliculus, i, m. Grumus, i, m.

An hilt (haft or handle) of a Sword, Capulum, i, n. Manubrium, ii, n.

HIN.

An hind, Cerva, æ, f. Bissa, æ, f. *Spell.* 99.

To hinder, Impedio, ire.

A hinge of a door, Cardo, inis, d. g. Gumphus, i, m.

Hinksey (near Oxford) Hinchesega.

HIP.

The hip, Coxendix, icis, f.

Hippocrates (a Man's name) Hippocrates, is, m.

Hippolyte (a Woman's name) Hippolyta, æ, f.

HIR.

To hire (to take to hire) Conduco, ere.

To let, or set to hire, Eloco, are, abloco, are.

An hireling, Mercenarius, ii, m. Stipendiarius, ii, m.

HIS.

His (or his own) Suus, a, um.

A history, Historia, æ, f.

An Historian (or Historiographer*)* Historiographus, i, m. Historicus, i, m.

A writing of history, Historiographia, æ, f.

Historical, Historicus, a, um.

HIT.

Hitchingham, (in) Vicanium.

Hithe, Hitha, æ, Lex. 70. i. e. *a small Haven to land Wares out of Vessels or Boats. New Book of Entries*, fol. 3. colum. 3.

Hitherto, Hactenus, adv.

HIU.

A Bee-hive, Alveare, is, n.

HOB.

Hobelers, Hobelarii, Spel. 354. i. e. certain Men that by their Tenure are tied to maintain a little light Nag for the certifying of any Invasion made by Enemies, or such like Peril towards the Sea-side, as *Portsmouth*, &c. of these you may read, Anno 18 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 7. & anno 25 ejusdem, Stat. 5. cap. 8.

HOD.

A hodge-podge, Farraginaria, orum, n.

Hodney River (in Buckinghamſhire) Hodneius.

H O G.

A hog, Porcus, i, m.
An hogſhead, Dolium, ii, n.
Hog's fleſh, Caro Suilla.
The belly piece in a hog, Sumen, inis, n.
The briſtle of an hog, Seta, æ, f.
Hog's dung, Succerda, æ, f.
An hog's trough, Aqualiculum, i, n.
An hog-ſty, Porcarium, ii, n. Porcile, is, n. Suile, is, n. Hara, æ, f.

H O L.

Holderneſs (in Yorkſhire) Cavæ ix peninſula.
A hole, Foramen, inis, n.
Holland (a part of Lincolnſhire) Hollandia, Houlandia, Hoylandia.
Hollow, Cavus, a, um.
To make hollow, Tumulo, are.
Firſt holyrood-day (the third of May) Inventionis ſanctæ Crucis.
Second holyrood-day (the fourteenth of September) Exaltatio ſanctæ Crucis.

H O M.

Homage, Homagium, ii, n. Cel. 356. Cow. 138.
Homicide (Manſlaughter) Homicidium, ii, n. *Homine Replegiando*, Is a Writ to Replevy, to deliver a Perſon out of Priſon.
Homer (a Man's name) Homerus, i, m.

H O N.

Honey, Mel, llis, n.

A honey-comb, Favus, i, m.
Honour, Honor, is, m. alſo great Lordſhips, including other Mannors and Lordſhips.

H O O.

A hood, Cuculus, i, m. Capitium, ii, n.
A Graduate's hood of the Univerſity, (or ſuch a hood as thoſe of the Companies do wear) Humerale, is, n.
A French hood, Redimiculum, i, n.
A Travelling hood, Cucullio, onis, f.
A riding hood, Palliolum, i, n.
Hooded, Cucullatus, a, um.
A hoof of a horſe or beaſt, Ungula, æ, f.
A fiſhing hook, Hamus, i, m.
A hook to cut withall, Falx, cis, f.
A Fleſh-hook, Fuſcinula, æ, f.
A hook to pull down houſes on Fire, Hama, æ, f.
Of a hook, Hamatilis, le, adj.
Hooked, Falcatus, a, um. Hamatus, a, um.
A Hooker (Catcher) Hamator, oris, m.
To weed with a hook, Sarculo, are.
A hoop, Circulus, li, m.
Twig hoops, Circuli Viminei.
An Iron hoop, or band, ſuch as Cheſts are bound withall, Stegeſtris, is, f.

H O P.

Hop (or Hops) Lupulus, i, m.
An Hop Merchant, Lupularius, ii, m.

HOR.

Horace (a Man's name) Horatius, ii, m.

A horn, Cornum, i, n.

A Tax within a Foreſt to be paid for horned Beaſts, Horngelda, æ, f.

A Shoe-horn, Cornu calceatorium.

An Ink-horn, Atramentarium, ii, n.

A Horſe, Equus, i, m. Caballus, i, m.

An ambling horſe, Equus Gradarius, aſturco, onis, m.

A little ambling Nag, Mannus, i, m.

A trotting horſe, Succuſſator, oris, m.

A Stone horſe, Burbo, onis, m.

A Pack-horſe, Sarcinarium jumentum, *vel* Clitellarium.

A War-horſe, Equus agminalis.

A Sumpter horſe, Equus Sarcinarius *vel* Clitellarius.

A Wincing-horſe, Calcuro, onis, m.

A Stallion (or horſe kept for breed) Equus Admiſſarius.

A Hackney-horſe, Equus conductitius, Equus tolutarius, Equus meritorius

A broken winded horſe, Equus Suſpirioſus.

A mill-horſe, jumentum molarium

A light horſe, Veredus, i, m.

A Saddle-horſe, Equus vectarius.

A cart horſe, Jumentum plauſtrarium.

A hobbie (or Iriſh horſe) Equus Hybernicus.

A poſt-horſe, Veredus, i, m.

A light horſe man, Veredarius, ii, m.

An hard mouthed reſtiff horſe Equus Refractarius.

The Crupper of an horſe, Subtela, æ, f.

A breed (or ſtore) of horſes Reſtaurus Equorum, Ry. 253.

Of the races or breed of horſes Decimæ de araciis equorum, Mon. 967.

A ſtud or race of horſes, Equitium, ii, n.

A horſe ſtable, Equile, is, n.

A horſe Courſer, Mango equorum.

A horſe-man, Equeſtris, is, m. Eques, itis, c. 2.

A horſe-litter, Vehiculum ceratum, Lectuarium geſtatorium.

A horſe rider, or breaker, Equiſo, onis, m.

A horſe keeper, Equipaſtor oris, m.

Horſe harneſs, Phaleræ Equinæ.

Horſes harneſſed, Funales qui.

An horſe cloath, Dorſuale, n.

A horſe ſhoe, Solea Equina.

Horſe bread, Panis Equinus.

To ſhoe an horſe, Affigere Soleas Equo. Calceo, are.

A Smith's Buttereſs to pare horſe hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A horſes reins, Laximi orum, n.

A horſe load, Summagium ii, n. Rol. 103. Cow. 250. P 184. Ry. 104, 105. Lex. 1 120.

Barnacles for a horſe's N Poſtmodis, dis, f.

troop of horſe, Equeſtre ag-

art of horſemanſhip, ars E-

horſe-race, certamen Eque-

drench for an horſe, Saliva-
i, n.

that gives a drench to a
Salivarius, ii, m.

maſter of the Horſe, Ma-
Equorum Domini Regis.

horſe to ſaw wood on, Can-
ius, ii, m. Equus durateus.

ra-Church, (in Eſſex,) Cornu-
Monaſterium.

rienſia (a Woman's name)
enſia, æ, f.

H O S.

hoſe, Hoſa, æ, f. Caliga, æ, f.

ſca (a man's name,) Hoſe-
m.

Hoſier (one that maketh or
hoſe or ſtockings,) Caligāri-
i, m.

ckle-hoſe, Caligæ talares.

ſe tops, Summitates caliga-

ſe-garters, Faſciæ crurales.

taining to hoſe, Caligarius,
m.

ſed, Caligatus, a, um.

n Hoſpital, Hoſpitalium,

n Hoſpital for Poor Children,
rophium, ii, n.

n Hoſpital for ſick People, Va-
inarium, ii, n.

ſpitality, Hoſpitalitas, a-

n Hoſtage (or Pledge in war)
, idis, c. 2.

n Hoſt, which receiveth Stran-
Hoſpes, itis, m.

An Hoſtler, (or Inn-keeper) Hoſtellarius, ii, m. anno 9 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 11.

An Hoſtler that keepeth a ſtable, Stabularius, ii, m.

H O T.

A Hot-houſe, Vaporarium, ii, n. Sudatorium, ii, n.

H O U.

A Hovel or Shed, wherein Husbandmen ſet their Ploughs and Carts out of the Rain or Sun, Mandra, æ, f. Appendix, icis, f.

A Hound, Venaticus, ci, m.

A Blood-hound, Canis Sagax.

An Houlſter, Theca pro Sclopo.

An hour, Hora, æ, f.

An hour-glaſs, Horarium, ii, n. Clepſydra, æ, f.

Half an hour, Semihora, æ, f.

During an hour, Horarius, a, um.

A houſe, Domus, i, or, ûs, f.

A dwelling-houſe, Domus Manſionalis. Haga, æ, f.

A little houſe, Domuncula, æ, f. Domicilium, ii, n.

A Cow-houſe, Vaccaria, æ, f. Cow. 267. Ry. 341. 1 Mon. 527.

An Ox-houſe, Boveria, æ, f. Lex. 21. 2 Mon. 210.

A Hay-houſe, Fœnile, is, n.

A Gate-houſe, Domus portuaria. Co. Ent. 696.

Front-houſes, Frontana meſſuagia. Domus frontalis.

A Tan-houſe, or Heath-houſe, Barcaria, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 69. 697.

A Wood-houſe, Lignile, is, n.

A Sheep houſe, Ovile, is, n.

A Goat-houſe, Caprile, is, n.
A Lamb-houſe, Agnile, is, n.
A Cart-houſe, Domus Carucaria.
A Cart-hovel (or Wain-houſe,) Domus Plauſtraria.
A Gooſe-houſe, Anſerarium, ii, n.
A Poultry-houſe, Aviarium, ii, n.
A Fatting-houſe, Saginarium, ii, n.
A Coal-houſe, Domus Carbonaria.
A Treaſure-houſe, Ærarium, ii, n.
A Council-houſe, Conciliabulum, i, n.
A Store-houſe, Repoſitorium, ii, n. Reconditorium, ii, n.
A Malt-houſe, Braſitorium, ii, n.
A Brew-houſe, Pandoxatorium, ii, n.
A Work-houſe, Domus operaria.
A Milk-houſe, Domus Lactearia.
A Dairy-houſe, Lactarium, ii, n.
A Bake-houſe, Piſtrinum, ii, n.
A Slaughter-houſe, Laniena, æ, f.
A Waſh-houſe, Lavatrina, æ, f.
A Pent-houſe, Compluvium, ii, n. Imbricamentum, i, n.
Houſe and Land ſufficient to maintain one Family, Caſſatum, i, n.
The freedom of a man's own houſe, Hamſora, æ, f.
A Summer or country-houſe, Suburbanum, i, n.
A Summer-houſe, Sellio, onis, m.
A Sunning houſe, Heliocamanus, i, m.

The Stories of an houſe, Tabulāta, orum, n.
The back-ſide of an houſe, Poſticium, ii, n.
A Thatched houſe Top, Culmen, inis, n.
The jetting out of an houſe where it joyns to another, Protectum, i, n.
The houſe Eaves, Subgrundæ, æ, f.
A making of houſe Eaves, Subgrundatio, onis, f.
Living in the ſame houſe, Homocapnus, a, um.
Pertaining to a houſe, Domeſticus, a, um. Oeconomicus, a, um.
Houſhold-ſtuff, Supellex, ctilis, f. Utenſilia, bona mobilia. Penates, um, *m. pl. Sing. caret.*
A place where houſhold-ſtuff is ſold, Arctorium, ii, n.
Houſhold, Domeſtici, orum, m.
To make a floor of a houſe, Peviclo, are.
Houſe-bote, Eſtoverium Ædificandi. Co. Lit. 41. B. Brac. 407.
It is neceſſary Timber that the Leſſee for Years, or for Life of common right may take upon the Ground, to repair the houſes upon the ſame ground to him Leaſed, although it be not expreſſed in the Leaſe, and although it be a Leaſe paroll, by words without deed. But if he take more than is needful, he may be Puniſhed by an Action of Waſt.

H O W.

Howard (the Family) Howardus, Havertus.

Hewel, (a man's name) Howel, i, m.

H O Y.

Hoyes (Catches, Mongers) Nagiola, æ, f.

H U B.

Hubert (a man's name) Hubertus, i, m.

H U C.

A Huckſter, Propola, æ, m.

H U E.

Hue and Cry, Hutefium & clamor. Spel. 370. Cow. 141. Lex Hue and Cry *is derived of two* Dutch *words,* Huyer *and* Cryer, *ſignifying to Shout or Cryaloud. Legal Underſtanding,* Hue *and* Cry *is all one. See* Cook 3. part Inſtitutes, c. 52.

This Hue and Cry may be made by Horn and by Voice. He that refuſeth not at the Commandment of the Sheriff or Conſtable, upon Hue and Cry, ſhall be grievouſly Fined and Impriſoned. Cook 52. part of his *Inſtitutes.* c. 9. It ſignifies a purſuit of one having committed Felony by the high-way, for if the party robbed, or any in the Company of him murdered or robbed, come to the Conſtable of the next Town, and will him to raiſe Hue and Cry, or to make purſuit after the Offender, deſcribing the Party, and ſhewing what way as he can, which way he is gone: the Conſtable ought forthwith to call upon the Pariſh for aid in ſeeking the Felon, and if he be not found there, then to give the next Conſtable warning, and he the next, untill the Offender be apprehended, or at the leaſt, untill he be thus purſued to the Sea-ſide, of this read *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Smith de Repub. Angl. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 20. and the *Stat. Anno* 13 *Ed.* 1 *Stat. of Winchester cap.* 3. & *anno* 28 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. & *anno* 27. *El. cap.* 13 *Crompt. Juſtice of Peace. fol.* 160. *B.*

H U G.

Hugh (a man's name) Hugo, onis, m.

H U L.

A Hulk (a kind of Ship broad and great) Stlata, æ, f.

Hull River (in Yorkſhire) Hullus.

H U M.

Humane, Humanus, a, um.

Humanity, Humanitas, atis, f.

Humber River (in Yorkſhire,) Abus Æſtuarium, Humber, Humbra, Umber.

Humidity (or moiſtneſs) Humiditas, atis, f.

Humble River (over-againſt the Iſle of Wight,) Homelea.

Humphrey, (a man's name) Humphridus.

H U N.

An hundred (or part of a Shire,) Hundredum, i, n.

An

A Goat-houſe, Caprile, is, n.
A Lamb-houſe, Agnile, is, n.
A Cart-houſe, Domus Carucaria.
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H U N.

An hundred (or part of a Shire,) Hundredum, i, n.

An

An Hundreder, Hundredarius, ii, m. Spel. 364. Reg. 174.

An hundred (in number,) Centena, æ, f.

An hundred of Fish, Centena Piſcium. Pry. 303.

One hundred of hides (or skins) Centena Pellium. Pry. 185.

One hundred weight, Centena, æ, f. Pondus unius Centenæ. Ra. Ent. 3.

A hundred weight of madder, Centena de madder, Kit. 252. Pry. 185.

Hundredeskelde, Centum Fontes.

A hundred, Centum, adj. indecl.

A hundred times, Centies, adv.

A hundred fold, Centŭplex, icis, adj. Centŭplus, a, um.

Two hundred, Ducenti, Ducentus, a, um.

Two hundred fold, Ducentuplus, a, um.

Two hundred times, Ducenties, adv.

Of two hundred, Ducenarius, a, um.

Three hundred, Trecenti.

Three hundred times, Trecenties, adv.

The three hundredth, Trecentenus, a, um.

Of or concerning three hundred, Trecenarius, a, um.

Four hundred, Quadringenti.

Five hundred, Quingenti.

Five hundred, (*in weight, number or age*) Quingenārius, a, um.

The five hundredth, Quingentēſimus, a, um.

Five hundred times ſo much, Quingentŭplus, a, um.

Which weigheth five hundred Pounds, Quingentilibrālis, le, adj.

Six hundred, Sexcenti.

Six hundred times, Sexcenties adv.

The ſix hundredth, Sexcentēſimus, a, um.

Seven hundred, Septingenti.

The number of ſeven hundred, Septingēnārius, a, um.

Of or belonging to ſeven hundred, Septingentārius, a, um.

The ſeventh hundredth, Septingentēſimus, a, um.

Seven hundred times, Septingenties, adv.

Seven hundred fold, Septingentŭplus, a, um.

Eight hundred, Octingenti.

Containing eight hundred, Octingenarius, a, um.

The eight hundredth, Octingenteſimus, a, um.

Eight hundred times, Octingenties, adv.

Eight hundred fold, Octingentuplus, a, um.

Nine hundred, Nongenti.

Of or concerning Nine hundred, Nongenarius, a, um.

The nine hundredth, Nongenteſimus, a, um.

Nine hundred times, Nongenties, adv.

Hunger, Fames, is, f. pl. ca

To hunt, Venor, ari.

To go a hunting, Ire venatum

A Hunter (or Huntſman) V nātor, oris, m.

A Huntreſs, Vēnatrix, icis,

A hunting, Vēnatio, ōnis,

Gotten with hunting, Ven tius, a, um.

Of or belonging to, or ſerving hunting, Venatorius, a, um.

A kind of hunting by taking ſt at ſeveral places, Triſta, æ, f.

A hunting-ſtaff, Venabulum,

A hunting horn (a Bugle,) Cornu venatorium.

Hunting-nets, Plagæ, arum, f.

Hunting, caret.

Huntingdon, Huntingdonia. Venantodunum.

Huntingdonſhire, Huntingdonenſis cõmitatus, vel ager Venantodunenſis.

Hungerford (in Berkſhire) Hungerforda.

Hunſdon (in Hertfordſhire) Hundeſdena. Hunſdona.

H U R.

A Hurdle, Crates Lignea.

Hurds, Lini floccus. Stupa, æ, f.

Hovels or hurdles, Gurguſtia, arum, n,

Made of Reeds, Rods, or Sticks in manner of a hurdle, and daubed with loam or clay, *Cratitius, a, um.*

To cover with hurdles, Cratio, are.

To hurt, Noceo, ere. Lædo, ere.

Hurt, Læſus, a, um.

Hurt (or annoyed), Offenſus, a, um.

Hurt (or marred) Corruptus, a, um.

Hurt (or miſchief) Malum, i, n. Nocumentum, i, n.

Hurt (or Injury,) Maleficium, i, n.

Hurt, (Loſs or damage) Damnum, i, n. Detrimentum, i, n.

A hurt, Læſura, æ, f.

A hurting, Læſio, onis, f.

Hurtfulneſs, Noxietas, atis, f. hence comes the word *Annoyance.*

Hurtful (or that hurteth) Noxius, a, um. Noxius, a, um.

Hurtful (or miſchievous) Pernicioſus, a, um.

Hurtful (or that cauſeth hurt or Loſs,) Diſpendioſus, a, um.

Hurtful (or noiſome) Maleficus, a, um.

Very hurtful, Noxioſus, a, um.

Hurtfully, Nocenter, adv.

Hurtfully (or miſchievouſly,) Pernicioſe, adv. Malitioſe, adv.

Hurtfully (or againſt Profit) Damnoſe, adv. Incommodé, adv.

Hurſt Caſtle (in Hantſhire) Hurſtanum caſtellum.

Hurſteley (in Hantſhire) Hurſtelega.

H U S.

A husband, Mărītus, i, m. Conjux, jugis, c. 2. Vir, viri, m.

A husbandman, Agricola, æ, c. 2. Agricolator, oris, m. Agricultor, oris, m.

In husband-like manner, More Colonico.

Husbandry, Husbandria, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 162. 421. *Dyer.* 35. Agricultura, æ, f. Agricolatio, onis, f.

Implements of husbandry, Implementa husbandriæ.

To practice husbandry, Ruſticor, ari. Villico, are.

The husk, (or hull of Grains,) Folliculus, i, m. Siliqua, æ, f.

Huſtings, Huſtingum, i, n. Spel. 369, (*i. e.*) the chief Court in the City of *London, anno* 11 *H.* 7. *cap.* 21. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 23. *anno* 9 *Ed.* 1. *cap. unico.*

H U T.

A hutch (or Bin) to keep Bread in, Mactra, æ, f. Cardopus, i, m.

H Y P.

Hypſipile, (a Woman's name) Hypſipila, æ, f.

H Y R.

Hyrtha Iſle, Hyrtha.

J A C.

Jacynth (a precious Stone) Hyacynthus, i, m.

A jack, Veruverſorium, ii, n.

A jack, (ancient, or colours hanged out of a Ship,) Apluſtrum, i, n.

A jacket (Coat) Jackettus, i, m. Supertunica, æ, f. Exomis, ĭdis, f. Exuvis, is, f.

A ſhort jacket, Colobium, ii, n.

A little jacket, Tunicula, æ, f. Tunicella, æ, f.

Jacob (a man's name) Jacob, Indecl.

J A G.

A jagg, Lacinea, æ, f. Inciſura, æ, f.

J A K.

A jakes, Cloāca, æ, f. Sentina, æ, f. Forica, æ, f. Latrina, æ, f.

A jakes Farmer (or Gold-finder, Foricarius, ii, m. Coprophorus, i, m.

J A M.

James (a man's name) Jacobus i, m.

Jambes, (Cheeks, or ſide poſts of a door, Antæ, arum, f.

J A N.

January, Januarius, ii, m.

Janus (a man's name) Janus, i, m.

Jane (a Woman's name) Jana, æ, f.

J A R.

A little jarr (or Pot) Seriola, æ, f.

Jarrs of Oyl, Seriæ oleares.

Jarrow (in the Biſhoprick of Durham,) Ingirvum.

Jarſey Iſle, Cæſarea.

J A S.

Jaſon (a man's name) Jaſon, onis, m.

Jaſper (a man's name,) Gaſparus, i, m.

J A U.

A javelin, Haſta, æ, f. Lancea, æ, f. Pilum, i, n.

A little javelin, Haſtula, æ, f.

A javelin, with a barbed head, Tragula, æ, f.

He that beareth a Javelin, Lancearius, ii, m.

The ſhaft and ſteel of a Javelin, Haſtile, is, n.

The Jaundice, Icterus, i, m.

That is ſick of the Jaundice, Ictericus, a, um.

J A W.

The Jaw or Gum wherein the Teeth are ſet, Gingiva, æ, f.

The Jaws, Faucis, is, f.

The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, æ, f. Maxilla, æ, f.

Belonging to the Jaw-bone, Mandibularis, re, adj.

I C B.

Icborrow (in Norfolk,) Iciani Iſianos.

I D E.

Identitate nominis. Is a writ that lyeth for him who is upon a *Capias* or *Exigent*, taken and committed to Priſon for another man of the ſame name, whereof ſee the form and further uſe, in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 267. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 194.

The Ides of every month, Idus, uum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

An Ideot (or fool,) Ideota, æ, m. An Ideot and he that afterward becometh of Inſane memory, differeth in divers caſes. *Cook fol.* 154. *b. lib.* 4.

Ideota Inquirenda vel examinanda. Is a writ that is directed to the Eſcheator or the Sheriff of any County, where the King underſtanding that there is an Ideot, naturally born, ſo weak of underſtanding, that he cannot govern or manage his Inheritance, to call before him the Party ſuſpected of Ideocy, and examine him: And alſo to enquire by the Oaths of twelve men, whether he is ſufficiently witted to diſpoſe of his own lands with diſcretion or not, and to certify accordingly into the Chancery. For the King hath the Protection of his Subjects, and by his Prerogative the Government of their Lands and Subſtance, that are naturally defective in their own diſcretion. *Stat. de Prærogativa Regis editum anno* 17 *Ed.* 2. *cap.* 8. *Stawnford Prærog. cap.* 9. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 231. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 267. The Author of the new Terms of Law, ſaith thus. An Ideot is he that is a fool naturally from his birth, and knoweth not

how to account or number twenty pence, or cannot name his Father or mother, nor of what age himſelf is, or ſuch like eaſie or common matters. But if he have ſo much knowledge that he can read, or learn to read, or can meaſure an Ell of Cloth, or name the days of the week, &c. then (ſaith he) it appeareth ſuch a one is no Ideot.

I D L.

Idle, Otioſus, a, um.

Idleneſs, Otium, ii, n.

Idleton (in—) Segelocum. Segelogum.

J E L.

Jelly, Gelatina, æ, f. Coactum, i, n.

J E N.

Jenkin (a man's name) Jenkinus, i, m.

J E R.

A jerkin (or Jacket) Tunicula, æ, f.

A jerkin of Leather, Colobium Scorteum.

A Frize-jerkin uſed in Winter, Endromis, is, f.

A jerkin with ſleeves, Succinctorium, ii, n.

Jerom (a man's name) Jeronymus, i, m.

J E S.

Jeſſes, (for hawks) Lemniſci, orum, m.

A Jeſter, Jocator, oris, m. Mimus, i, m.

J E T.

A jetting out, Projectus, ûs, m.

A jetty, Projectura, æ, f. Superpendiculum, Plac. 27.

J E W.

A jewel, Jocale, is, n. Gemma, æ, f. Clinodium, ii, n.

Jewels, Jocalia orum, n. Pry. 142. 160. Ra. Entr. 486. Fle. 341.

A Jewel to hang about ones Neck. Monile, is, n. Torquis, is, m, vel f.

A jewel hanging at the Ear, Inauris, is, f. Ellobium, ii, n.

A Jewel for the Arms, Armilla, æ, f.

A jewel for the hands, Annulus purus.

A Jeweller, Clinodarius, ii, m. Gemmarius, ii, m.

I F.

If, Si, conj.

I G N.

Ignoramus, is a word properly uſed by the Grand Inqueſt, Impanelled in the Inquiſition of Cauſes, criminal and publick, and written upon the Bill, whereby any Crime is offer'd to their Conſideration, when as they miſlike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment. The effect of which word ſo written, is, that all farther inquiry upon that Party for that Fault, is thereby ſtopped, and he delivered without farther anſwer.

Ignorance, Ignorantia, æ, f.
Ignorance of art, Inſcitia, æ, f.
Ignorant, Ignarus, a, um.
Ignorantly, Ignarè, adv.

I L A.

Ila Iſle, (*near Cantire in* Scotland,) *or Cantire it ſelf*, Caledonium, Epidia, Epidium.

I L L.

Ill-ſtreet (*in Cheſhire*) Mala Platea.

Ill-will (*hatred*) Atia, æ, f. *Vid. Weſt. de Odio & Atia.*

Illegal, Illicitus, a, um.

Illegitimate, Illegitimus, a, um.

Illiterate, Illiteratus, a, um,

To Illuſtrate, Illuſtro, are.

I M A.

An Image (*form or likeneſs*) Imago, inis, f.

An Image of Metal, Ivory, or Stone, Statua, æ, f.

Images bearing up Poſts or Pillars in Building, Telamones, f. pl.

The Place where Images are ſold, Hermopolium, ii, n.

The Craft of Carving Images, Statuaria, æ, f.

A Carver (*or maker*) *of Images*, Statuarius, ii, m. Hermoglyphus, i, m.

He that maketh Poppets (*or little Images,*) Coroplathus, i, m.

He that maketh Images of Wax, Ceroplaſtes, is, m. Cerarius, ii, m.

He that beareth an Image, Signifer, a, um.

Full of Images, Imaginoſus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Images, Statuarius, a, um.

To imagine, Imagino, are. Imaginor, ari.

aginary, Imaginarius, a, um.
n imagination, Imaginatio, f.
A Crafty and Subtile imagina-, Machina, æ, f.

I M B.

To Imbark (or Embark) Aſcen- ſeu Conſcendere navem, Na- , are.
mbecillity, Imbecillitas, atis, f.
To imbeſil, Imbeſilo, are. Ra. . 186. 446. Plo. 118.
An imbeſiling, Imbeſilatio, o- f.
To imboſs (or cut in Plates) no, are, Cœlo, are.
An imboſs (or imboſſment) De- us, ûs, m.
mboſſed work, in Metal or Stone, with boſſes or bunches, Toreu- , f. Toreumatum, i, n. us cœlatum.
An imboſſer of Plate, Toreu- i, m.

I M M.

mmaculate, Immaculatus, a,
mmediately, Immediatè, adv.
mmedicable, Immedicabilis, dj.
mmemorable (or not worthy to emembred) Immemorabilis, le,
minent (at hand, or hanging , ready to fall) Imminens, tis,
mmoderate, Immoderatus, a,
moderately, Immoderatè, adv.
munity, Immunitas, atis, f.
mutable, Immutabilis, le,

I M P.

To impanel, Impanello, are.
Impārlance, Interloquela, Licentia interloquendi. It is a Petition made in Court, upon the account of the Demandant by the Tenant, or Declaration of the Plaintiff, by the Defendant, whereby he craveth reſpite, or another day to put in his anſwer, that is, a day to parle or ſpeak about his anſwer.
Impatience, Impatientia, æ, f.
To impeach, Impeto, ere.
An impeachment (or hindrance) Impetitio, onis, f. Pry. 34, 35.
Impeachment of Waſt, Impetitio vaſti, (i. e.) A Reſtraint from committing of Waſt upon Lands or Tenements.
An Impediment, Impedimentum, i, n.
Impenetrable, Impenetrabilis, le, adj.
Imperfect, Imperfectus, a, um.
Imperfectly, Semè, adv.
Impertinent, Impertinens, tis, adj.
Impetuous, Impetuoſus, a, um.
To implant, Implanto, are.
To implead, (ſue, to Proſecute) Implacito, are.
Implements within a houſe, Implementa, orum, n.
Implements (or Tools) Inſtrumenta, orum, n.
To imply (or import) Implico, are. Importo, are.
To implore, Imploro, are.
To be implied, Implicandum. 1 Fol. 252.
Importance, Importantia, æ, f. Co. Ent. 204. Momentum, i, n.
Importunate, Importunus, a, um.
Importunity, Importunitas, atis, f.
Importunately, Importunè, adv.

In

In the hands and imployment, In manibus & uſu. 1 Rol. 454.

To impoſe, Impono, ere.

Impoſſible, Impoſſibilis, le, adj.

Impoſt, Vectigal, lis, n. Tributum, i, n.

It ſignifieth with us, the Tax received by the Prince, for ſuch merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations. *anno* 31 *Eliz. cap.* 5. and I think it may in ſome ſort be diſtinguiſhed from Cuſtoms, becauſe Cuſtom is rather that Profit which the Prince maketh of Wares Shipped out of the Land, yet they may be confounded.

An impoſtume (or courſe of evil humours gathered to ſome part of the Body) Apoſtema, atis, n. Abſceſſus, ûs, m.

Opening Impoſtumes, Aperiens abſceſſus.

An impoſtor (or cozener) Impoſtor, oris, m.

Impoſture, Impoſtura, æ, f.

To impound, Imparco, are.

Impoundment (or putting into a Pound) Imparcamentum, i, n. 1 Mon. 119. Spel. 373.

Impreſſion, Impreſſio, onis, f.

Impreſt-money, Auctoramentum, i, n.

To Impriſon, Impriſono, are.

A Impriſonment, Impriſonamentum, i, n.

Hardſhip of Impriſonment, Duritia Impriſonamenti.

Improbable, Improbabilis, le, adj.

Improperly, Impropriè, adv.

Improper, Improprius, a, um.

Impropriation, Impropriatio, onis, f. (i. e.) an annexing an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice to the uſe of a Biſhoprick, &c. *Abbes.* 5.

To improve, Appruo, are.

An improvement, Appruamentum, i, n. Reg. 8. Lex. 8. 2 Mo 255. Appruatio, onis, f.

Improvident, Improvidus, a, um

Imprudence, Imprudentia, æ,

To impugn, Impugno, are.

Impulſion, Impulſio, onis, f.

Impunity (or Pardon) Impunitas, atis, f.

To impute, attribute, or aſcribe Imputo, are.

I N.

In as much, In quantum.

I N A.

Inacceſſible, Inacceſſibilis, adj.

I N C.

An incendiary (or ſetter of bon Fire) Incendiarius, ii, m.

To incenſe, Incendo, ere. S mulo, are. Incito, are.

Inceſſantly (or continually) I deſinenter, adv.

An inch, Pollex, ĭcis, m. Sc de admenſuratione terræ.

Inch-Keith Iſle, near Scotla Victoria.

Incident, Incidens, tis, adj. ſignifieth a thing neceſſarily pending upon another, as m principal: for Example, A Co Baron is ſo incident to a Mann and a Court of Pie-Powder t Fair, that they cannot be ſeve by Grant, for if a Mannor or F be granted, theſe Courts can be ſevered, *Kitchin fol.* 36.

An inciſion, Inciſio, onis, f.

To make an inciſion, Incido,

To incite, Incito, are.

To incline (or bend to) Inclino, are.

To incloſe, Includo, ere.

An incloſure, Inclauſura, æ, f. uſus, ûs, m.

An income (or revenue, Proven- ûs, m. Reventio, onis, f.

An income (or Fine) Landa, æ, Landicinia, æ, f.

Incommodious, Incommodus, a, um.

Incomparable, Incomparabilis, le, adj.

Incompatibility of Benefices, Incompatibilitas Beneficiorum. Is when Benefices cannot ſtand one with another, if they be with cure, and of eight Pound Value in the King's Book, or above. Gibbon's *Reading*, *Pag.* 4.

Incongruity, Incongruentia, æ, f.

Inconvenient, Inconveniens, tis, le, adj.

To incorporate, Incorporo, are.

Incorrigible, Incorrigibilis, le, adj.

Incredible (or not to be believed) Incredibilis, le, adj.

Incredulous (or hard of belief) Incredulus, a, um.

To increaſh, Increchio, are, Spel. 375. Cow. 143.

An increaſhment, Increachamentum, i, n.

To inculcate (or repeat often one thing) Inculco, are.

Inculpable, Inculpabilis, le, adj.

An incumbent, Incumbens, tis, n.

To incumber, Incombro, are.

An incumbrance, Incombrantia, æ, 1 Ro. 536. Incumbramentum, i, n. Brac. 261. 392.

An incurring, Incurramentum, Ry. 204, 205.

IND.

Indeed, In facto.

Indefatigable, Indefatigabilis, le, adj.

Indefinite (undefined, not limited) Indefinitus, a, um.

Indebted, Indebitatus, a, um.

Indefeaſible, Indefecibilis, le, adj. Co. Ent. 64. 83.

To indemnifie, Indempnem conſervare.

An indenture, Indentura, æ, f.

Indicavit. Is a Writ or Prohibition that lieth for a Patron of a Church, whoſe Clerk is defendant in Court-Chriſtian, in an action of Tithes commenced by another Clerk, and extending to the fourth part of the Church, or of the Tithes belonging unto it. For in this caſe the Suit belongeth to the King's Court, by the *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 5. wherefore the Patron of the defendant being like to be prejudiced in his Church and Advowzon, if the Plaintiff obtain in the Court-Chriſtian, hath this means to remove it to the King's Court. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 35. *b. Old Nat. brev. fol.* 31. *The Regiſter fol.* 35. *& Britton Cap.* 109. *fol.* 260. *A.*

To indite, Indicto, are.

An inditement (or charge in Law) Indictamentum, i, n. Spel. 375. Fle. 30. Lex. 49.

Individual, Individuus, a, um.

Individuals (or particulars) Individua, orum, n.

Indiviſum. Is uſed in the Common Law, for that which two hold in Common without partition. *Kitchin fol.* 241. in theſe words, he holdeth *pro Indiviſo*, &c.

To

To indorſe (or write upon the back of any thing) Indorſo, are.

An indorſement (a writing on the backſide) Indor ſamentum, i, n.

Indorſed, Indorſatus, a, um.

To indow, Doto, are.

An induction, Inductio, onis, f. *(i. e.)* the giving a Clerk poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

Inducted, Imperſonatus, a, um. *(i. e.)* put in poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

Induſtry, Induſtria, æ, f.

I N E.

Inequality, Inæqualitas, atis, f.

Ineſtimable (or which cannot be valued) Inæſtimabilis, le, adj.

Inevitable, Inevitabilis, le, adj.

I N F.

Infallible, Infallibilis, le, adj.

Infamy, Infamia, æ, f.

Infamous, (alſo abſurd, unlikely, improbable) Adoxus, a, um.

An infant, (a Perſon under the Age of One and Twenty Years) Infans, tis, m.

Infatigable, Infatigabilis, le, adj.

To infeoffe, Feoffo, are, *(i. e.) grant in Fee.*

Infelicity, Infelicitas, atis, f.

Inferiour, Inferior, ius, adj.

Infertile, Infertilis, le, adj.

Infirmity, Infirmitas, atis, f.

To inflame, Inflammo, are.

Inflammation, Inflammatio, onis, f.

Influence, Influentia, æ, f.

Informatus non ſum. Is a formal Anſwer, or of Courſe made by an Attorney that is commanded by the Court to ſay what he thinketh good in the defence his Client, by which he is deem to leave his Client undefend and ſo Judgment paſſeth for adverſe Party. See the new B of *Entries*, *Titulo*, *non ſum in matus*, and Judgment, 12.

To inform, Informo, are.

An Informer, Informator, o m. He is an Officer belonging the Exchequer, King's Bench, Common Pleas, that complain of thoſe that offend againſt any nal Statute. They are other called Promoters, but the Men bluſh at this Name. Theſe am the *Civilians* are called *Delato*

Infortunate, Infortunatus, a,

To infringe, Infringo, ere.

An infuſion, infuſio, onis, f.

I N G.

To ingage, Suſcipio, ere.

An ingot (a ſmall Maſs or W of Gold) Palacra, æ, f.

Ingratitude, Ingratitudo, i

Ingrailed, Engrallatus, a, 1 Mon. 930.

An ingredient, or going in, ginning (in Phyſick) when a cine is made) one of the Sim put into the Medicine compou Ingrediens, tis, n.

Ingreſs, Egreſs, and Regreſs greſſus, Egreſſus & Regreſſus

To ingroſs, Ingroſſo, are, to buy in great Quantities of viſions and Victuals; alſo to in great hand.

An Ingroſſer, Ingroſſator, or Cow. 145. Spel. 382. Lex. 3 ſignifieth in the Common L one that buyeth Corn growi dead Victual, to ſell again, e Barley for Mault, Oats for

al, or Victuals to retail, bad-
ng by Licence, and buying of
ls, Spices and Victuals, other
an Fish or Salt. *Anno* 5 *Ed.* 6.
. 14. *anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 14. *anno*
Eliz. cap. 25. these are Mr.
Vest's words, part 2. *Symbol. Titu-*
Indictments Sect. 64. yet this
finition rather doth belong to
lawful Ingrossing, than to the
ord in general.

I N H.

To inhabit, Inhabito, are.
Inhabitable, Inhabitabilis, le, adj.
An inhabitant, Habitator, oris,
.
To inherit, Hæredito, are.
An inheritance, Hæreditas, atis, f.
is a perpetuity in Lands or Te-
ements to a Man and his Heirs.
Littleton, cap. 1. *lib.* 1. and it is
be understood, that this word
nheritance) is not only under-
ood where a man hath Inheri-
nce of Lands and Tenements by
scent of heritage, but also every
e simple, or Fee tail, that a
an hath by his purchase, may
called Inheritance, for that his
irs may inherit him.
Several Inheritance, is that which
o or more hold severally; as if
o Men have Land given them,
them and the Heirs of their two
dies, these have Joynt Estate
ring their Lives, but their heirs
re several inheritance. *Kitchin*
155. See the new Terms of
w, *verbo Inheritance.*
A man may have an Inheritance
Title of Nobility and Dignity
ee manner of ways. That is,
by Creation, Secondly by de-
scent, Thirdly by Prescription.

By Creation two manner of ordinary ways. First, by *Writ*, Second, by *Letters Patents*. Creation by writ is the ancienter way; yet that by Letters Patents is the surer, If he be generally called by a Writ to the Parliament, he hath a Fee-Simple in the Barony without words of Inheritance. But if he be created by Letters Patents, the State of Inheritance must be limited by apt words, or else the Grant is void; but a man must not only have the writ delivered to him, but sit in Parliament, to make him noble that way; and thereupon a Baron is called a Peer of Parliament: Therefore a Duke, Earl, &c. of another Kingdom are not to be sued by these names here, for they are not Peers of our Parliament, *Cook on Lit. L.* 1. *c.* 1. *Sect.* 9.

Some have an Inheritance, and have it neither by descent, nor properly by Purchase, but by Creation; as when the King doth Create any Man a Duke, a Marquess, Earl, Viscount or Baron to him and his Heirs, or to the Heirs Males of his Body, he hath an Inheritance therein by Creation, *Id. Ib.*

A demanding of an Inheritance, Petæredium, ii, n.

A Disinheritance, Exhæredatio, onis, f.

To inhibit (or forbid) Inhibeo, ere.

An inhibition (or prohibition) Inhibitio, onis, f.

Inhumane, Inhumanus, a, um.

Inhumanity, Inhumanitas, atis, f.

I N I.

An injection, Injectio, onis, f.

A Reſtringent Injection, Reſtringens injectio.

An injunction, Injunctio, onis, f. It is an Interlocutory Decree out of the Chancery, ſometime to give Poſſeſſion unto the Plaintiff, for want of appearance in the Defendant, ſometime to the King's ordinary Court, and ſometime to the Court Chriſtian, to ſtay proceeding in a Cauſe upon Suggeſtion made, that the rigour of the Law, if it take place, is againſt Equity and Conſcience in that caſe. *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Titulo, Proceeding* in *Chancery, Sect.* 25.

To injure (*or wrong*) Injurior, ari.

Injury, Injuria, æ, f.

Injuſtice, Injuſtitia, æ, f.

I N K.

Ink, Atramentum, i, n.

An ink-horn, Atramentarium, ii, n Cornugraphium, ii, n.

Printers ink, Atramentum Typographicum, vel Fuligineum.

I N L.

Inlagary, Inlagatio, onis, f. as it were to bring one within the Laws as a Subject. It is a Reſtitution of one out-lawed, to the King's Protection, and to the benefit or Eſtate of a Subject. *Bract. Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 14. *num.* 6, 7, 8. *Britton. cap.* 13.

Inlawed, Inlagatus, a, um, *Frac.* 131. 421. *Spel.* 382. (i. e.) one that is in Frankpledge, and lives under the Protection of the Law.

The Inland or Demeſnes of a Lord, as the Outland were the Tenancies, Inlandum, i, n.

An inlargement, Inlargiamentum, i, n. Elargatio, onis, f.

I N N.

An Inn, Diverſorium, ii, n.

An Inn-holder, or inn-keeper, Diverſoriarius, ii, m. Hoſpitator, oris, m.

An innholder his Wife, Hoſpita, æ, f.

Inner, or more within, Interior, us, adj. Interius, adv.

An inner Parlour, Conclave, is, n.

Innerlothy (*in Scotland*) Innerlothea.

Inverneſs (*in Scotland*) Invernesſius.

Innocent (*a man's name*) Innocentius, ii, m.

To innovate, Innovo, are.

Innovation, Innovatio, onis, f.

Innuendo, a word uſed in declarations to aſcertain the Perſon, or Thing that was doubtful before.

Inquirendo, is an authority given to a perſon or perſons, to inquire into ſomething for the King's advantage, which in what caſes it lyeth, *See the Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 72. 85. 124. 265, 266. 179. 267.

An inquiſition, Inquiſitio, onis, f. 8. Co. 108.

An inqueſt, Inqueſtum, i, n.

An inqueſt (*or Jury*) Duodena, æ, f. Jurata.

I N R.

To inroll, Inrotulo, are.

An inrollment, Irrotulatio, onis, Irrotulamentum, i, n. Cow. 45. Spel. 387.

INS.

To insinuate, Insinuo, are.
To insist, Insisto, ere.
In somuch, In tantum.
Inspection, Inspectio, onis, f.
To install, Installo, are.
An instalment, Installagium, i, n. 2 Mon. 26. Ry. 333.
An instance, (*or particular example*) Instantia, æ, f.
An instant (*or present time*) Instans, tis. Articulus temporis.
Instantly, Instanter, adv.
To instigate, Instigo, are.
To instill, Instillo, are.
To institute, Instituo, ere.
Institutes, *Lord* Coke's *Books of Law.*
To instruct, Instruo, ere.
An Instrument to do or make any thing with, Instrumentum, i, n.
A Kitchin Instrument wherewith the Pot is removed, Toryna, æ, f.
Insufficient, Insufficiens, tis, adj.
An insurer, Assecurator, oris, m.
An insurrection, Insurrectio, onis, f.

INT.

An intail, Feodum talliatum.
Intacks, (*or Cattle taken in to be fed*) Animalia introcapta. Spel. 393.
To intercommon, Intercommunicare.
Interchangeably, Alternatim, adv. Mutualiter, adv.
To interdict, Interdico, ere.
An interdiction, Interdictio, onis, f.
Interest of Money, *also an interest in any thing*, Interesse.
An interest in a Term not begun, Interesse Termini.
Interledged, Consertus, a, um.
Intermission, Intermissio, onis, f.
To intermit, Intermitto, ere.
Interposition, Interpositio, onis, f.
An Interpreter, Interpres, ĕtis, c. 2.
To interrogate, Interrogo, are.
An interrogation, Interrogatio, onis, f.
To interrupt, Interrumpo, ere.
Interruption, Interruptio, onis, f.
To intervene, Intervenio, ire.
Intestate, (*or dying without a Will*) Intestatus, a, um.
Intricate, Intricatus, a, um.
Introduction, Introductio, onis, f.
To intrude, Intrudo, ere.
In truth, Revera.

INV.

To invent, Invenio, ire.
An inventory, Inventorium, ii, n. Fle. 159. Inventarium, ii, n. Cow. 146. Ry. 148. Lex. 73. (*i.e.*) An account and value set down in writing of the Goods of a Person deceased.
To invest, Investo, ire, Cow. 146. Spel. 385.
An investiture, Investitura, æ, f. Investatio, onis, f. West. Sect. 565.
Inviolable, Inviolabilis, le, adj.
An inundation (*or deluge*) Inundatio, onis, f.
To involve, Involvo, ere.
To inure, Opero, are. Operor, ari.
An invoice, Nota Onerationis.

JOA.

Joan (*a Woman's name*) Joanna, æ, f.

JOB.

Job (a man's name) Job, indecl.

JOC.

Joceline (a man's name) Jocelinus, i, m.

JOE.

Joel (a man's name) Joel, lis, m.

JOH.

St. *John's day*, Feſtum Sancti Johannis Evangeliſtæ.

JOI.

Joint Tenants, Simul tenentes.

Jointure, Junctura, æ, f. Cow. 147. Lex. 73. It is a Covenant whereby the Husband or ſome other Friend in his behalf, aſſureth unto his Wife, in reſpect of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of her Life, or otherwiſe. See *Weſt part* 2. *Symb. lib.* 2. *Tit. Covenants, Sect.* 128. It is called a Jointure, either becauſe it is granted *ratione juncturæ in Matrimonio*, or becauſe the Land in Frank Marriage is given jointly to the Husband and the Wife, and after to the Heirs of their Bodies, whereby the Husband and the Wife are made Joynt-Tenants, during the Coverture. *Cook Lib.* 3. *Rep. the Marqueſs of Wincheſter's caſe, fol.* 3. *a. b.*

JON.

Jonah (a man's name) Jonas, æ, m.

Jonathan (a man's name) Jonathan, indeclin.

JOR.

Jorval (in Yorkſhire) Urivallis.

JOS.

Joſeph (a man's name) Joſephus, i, m.

Joſhua (a man's name) Joſhua, æ, m.

Joſiah (a man's name) Joſias, æ, m.

JOU.

A Journal (or Day-book) Diarium, ii, n.

A Journey, Iter, itineris, n.

A day's Journey, Dieta, æ, f. Diurnata, æ, f.

To go, or take a Journey, Itineror, ari.

JOY.

Joyce (a *Woman's Name*) Jocoſa, æ, f.

To joyn, Jungo, ere.

To joyn together, Conjungo, ere.

A Joyner, Junctor, oris, m. Adjŭgator, oris, m.

A joynt, Articulus, i, m.

A putting out of joynt, Luxătio, onis, f.

Out of joynt, Luxatus, a, um.

To put out of joynt, Luxo, are. Exarticulo, are.

To ſet Limbs out of joynt, Reponere locis ſuis membra luxata.

Joynts in Timber, Jugamenta, orum, n.

Joyſts, Aſſeres, m. pl.

IPR.

De Ipres (the Family) De Ipra,

I R E.

land, Bernia, Hibernia, Iber-
Jerne, Jernis, Inſula Brita-
Inernia, Iris, Inernis, Juver-
Ogygia, Vernia.
Ireland, Hybernicus, a, um.

I R O.

n, Ferrum, ri, n.
n iron Mine, Ferraria, æ, f.
branding iron, Cauterium,
.
g irons, Suſtentacula ferrea.
mp irons, Anſæ ferreæ.
ſear with a hot iron, Cauterio,
.
ſearing iron, Cauter, ēris, m.
ſcalping iron for a Chirurgeon,
rum, i, n.
marking iron, Tudicula, æ, f.
n-work, Ferramentum, i, n.
g of iron, Catellus ferreus.
n-wire, Filum ferreum, Fer-
netum.
ſſed with iron, Ferratus, a,
.
l iron, Ferramenta detrita,
rupta.
iron, as hard as iron, Fer-
a, um.
n iron (or black) Smith, Fa-
errarius.
n ironmonger, Ferramentari-
i, m.
gular, Irregularis, re, adj.
parable, Irreparabilis, le,
.
vocable, Irrevocabilis, le, adj.

I S L.

n iſland, Inſula, æ, f.
n iſlander, Inſulaneus, ei, m.

I S S.

To iſſue forth, Exeo, ire.
An iſſue, Fluxio, onis, f.
An iſſue in the body, Fontanella, æ, f.

An iſſue, or the end of a matter, Exitus, ûs, m. It hath divers applications in the Common Law, ſometime being uſed for the Children begotten between a man and his Wife, ſometime for Profits growing from an amerciament or Fine, or expences of Suit, ſometime for profits of Lands or Tenements. *Weſt. 2 anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 39. Sometime for that point of matter depending in Sute, whereby the Parties join and put their Cauſe to the Tryal of the Jury, and this is called *Junctio Exitus*. In all theſe it hath but one ſignification, which is an Effect of a Cauſe proceeding, as the Children be the Effect of the Marriage between the Parents, the Profits growing to the King or Lord, from the Puniſhment of any Man's Offence, is the Effect of his Tranſgreſſion, the Point referred to the Tryal of twelve Men, is the Effect of Pleading or Proceſs.

Ithanceſter (*in Eſſex*) Ad anſam, Othona.

I T I.

An itinerary, Itinerarium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) a Commentary concerning things fallen out in Journeys; alſo the Kalendar of Miles, with the diſtances of Places, and the time of abode in every Place, like to the Gueſts of Princes.

JUD.

To Judge (or give Sentence) Judico, are.

Leisurely to consider and judge, Sentito, are.

A Judge, Judex, icis.

Judgment, Jūdĭcium, ii, n.

Strict judgment according to the Letter of the Law, Acribodicæum, æi, n.

A judgment place (or Seat) Tribunal, lis, n.

Judicial (or pertaining to Judgment) Judicialis, le, adj.

Judicious, Judicioſus, a, um.

Judith (a Woman's Name) Judithă, æ, f.

JUG.

A jug to drink in, Cantharus, i, m.

A jugler, Præſtigiator, oris, m. Circulator, oris, m. Pililūdius, ii, m.

JUI.

Juice, Succus, i, m.

Scorbutick Juices, Succi Scorbutici.

JUL.

A julep, Julepus, i, m.

A Cordial julep, Potio corroborans.

Julia (a Woman's name) Julia, æ, f.

Julian (a Woman's name) Juliana, æ, f.

Julianus (a Man's name) Julianus, i, m.

Juliet (a Woman's name) Julieta, æ, f.

Julius (a Man's name) Jul ii, m.

July (Month) Julius, ii, m.

JUN.

June (Month) Junius, ii, m

IVO.

Ivory, Ebur, oris, n.

Made of Ivory, Ebŏreus, a,

Overlaid with Ivory, Ebor a, um.

Set with ſmall pieces of I Eburnēŏlus, a, um.

Covered with Ivory, Ebŏr a, um.

A worker in Ivory, Ebur ii, m.

Of ivory (as white as ivory burneus, *and* nus, a, um.

JUR

A jury, Jurata, æ, f. Cow. Spel. 397. Lex. 73. It ſigni in our Common Law, a Com of men, as 24 or 12 ſworn t liver a truth upon ſuch evi as ſhall be delivered t touching the matter in Que of which Tryal who may, and may not be Empanelled, *Vid Herb. Nat. brev. fol.* 165. *D.*

For better underſtandi this Point, is is to be kn That there are three mann Tryals in *England*; One by *liament*, another by *Battle*, and the third by *Aſſize* or *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. 6, 7. *Vid. Combat. & Parlia* The Tryal by Aſſize or Jur the action Civil or Crimina lick or Private, Perſonal or

ferred for the Fact to a Jury, is they find it, ſo paſſeth the ment.

rata, Juratores, and *Jury*, o called, *à Jurando*, they are d in *legibus antiquis*, *Sacra- des à Sacramento præſtando.* e are divers ſorts of Jurors, ding to the variety of anci- matters, and the nature of Courts, of which there are rts more eſpecially eminent, *Jurata delatoria*, is which es out Offenders againſt and preſents their Names er with their Offences to dge. *Ut in examen vocati ſubeant Sententiam, ſive ad nationem, ſive ad deliera-*, and this is called an In- and is two-fold.

Major, cui totius Comitatus io, ut in aſſiſis, & ſeſſioni- cis, nec non in Curia Regii alis demandatur, and is call- *Grand Jury*, or *Grand In-*

Minor, cui minor juriſdictio, s Hundredi in ſeſſionibus reditur.

rata judiciaria, is that Ju- ch determineth *de ſumma* the matter of Fact in iſſue the Judge, doth *punire de* nd this *Jurata*, or Jury is -fold.

ilis, which takes Cogni- of civil Actions between and Subject.

minalis, which takes Co- of actions Criminal *de membris*, and is always the King and the Sub- monly called the Jury of Death.

This Jury, though it appertain to moſt Courts of the Common Law, yet it is moſt notorious, in the half Year Courts of the *Juſtices Errants*, commonly called the Great Aſſizes, and in the quarter Seſſions, and in them it is moſt ordinarily called a Jury: And that in civil Cauſes, whereas in other Courts it is oftner termed an *Inqueſt*, and in the Court Baron, the *Homage*. Vid. Homage.

In the General aſſize, there are uſually many Juries, becauſe there are ſtore of Cauſes both Civil and Criminal, commonly to be tryed, whereof one is called the *Grand Jury*, and the reſt *Petit Juries*, whereof there ſhould be one for every Hundred. *Lamb. Eirenar. Lib.* 4. *cap.* 3. *pag.* 384.

The Grand Jury conſiſteth ordinarily of twenty four grave and ſubſtantial Gentlemen, or ſome of them Yeomen, choſen indifferently out of the whole Shire by the Sheriff, to conſider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they do either approve by writing upon them theſe words, *Billa vera*, or diſallow by writing *Ignoramus*, ſuch as they do approve, if they touch Life and Death, are further referred to another Jury to be conſidered of, becauſe the Caſe is of ſuch importance; but others of lighter moment, are upon their allowance, without more ado, Fined by the Bench, except the Party Traverſe the Indictment, or Challenge it for inſufficiency, or remove the Cauſe to an higher Court by *Certiorari*, in which two former caſes it is referred to another Jury, and in the latter tranſmitted to the

Higher.

Higher. *Lambert. Eiren. Lib.* 4. *cap.* 7.

And preſently upon the allowance of this Bill by the *Grand-Inqueſt*, a man is ſaid to be indicted. Such as they diſallow, are delivered to the Bench, by whom they are forthwith cancelled or torn.

The Petit Jury conſiſteth of twelve men at the leaſt, and are Empannelled, as well upon Criminal as upon Civil Cauſes as aforeſaid.

The determination of the Jury is called ſometimes *Duodecim virorum judicium*, for that the number of men to make up a Jury are for the moſt part but twelve, which cuſtom for the tryal of matter of Fact is very ancient, and was uſed amongſt the *Saxons. Ut è L. L. Etheldredi in frequenti Senatu apud Panatingum editis cap.* 4. *refert Lambertus. In Singulis* (*inquit*) *Centuriis Comitia ſunto, atque liberæ conditionis viri duodeni ætate ſuperiores una cum præpoſito ſacra tenentes, jurento ſe adeo virum aliquem innocentem haud damnaturos, ſontemve abſoluturos*, The like to which memorial is in *conſulto de Monticulis Walliæ ſub ævo ejuſdem Etheldredi, cap.* 3. *de pignore ablato, viri duodecim jure conſulti* (*ſeu legales*) *Anglis & Wallis jus dicunto, Sc. Angli Sex, Walli totidem*, which we call *mediętas linguæ*, which is a Privilege or Courteſy afforded by the Law to Strangers, Aliens, whoſe King is in League with us, in Suits about things perſonal, namely, that the Jury ſhall conſiſt of ſix *Engliſh*, and ſix of the Alien's own Country-men, if ſo many can be found, if not, Aliens of any other Country, who by Law are capable. The office of the Jury is to find *Veritatem facti*, of the Judge to declare *Veritatem juris*.

It is a Maxim in the L. Quod ibi ſemper fieri debet tr tio, ubi juratores meliorem p ſunt habere notitiam.

Their finding is called Verc ctum, quaſi dictum verita *Cook* 4. Rep. Caſes of App and Indictments.

By the Law of *England*, a J after their Evidence given up the Iſſue, ought to be kept ſome convenient Place, with meat or drink, fire or cand which ſome books call an Im ſonment, and without Spe with any unleſs it be the Bail and with him only if they be greed. *Cook* on *Lit. Lib.* 3. *Sect.* 366.

After they are agreed, t may in Cauſes between Party Party give a Verdict before of the Judges of the Court, then they may eat and dri and the next morning, in o Court they may either affirm alter their privy Verdict, that which is given in Court ſtand.

If the Jury after their Evid given unto them at the Bar, at their own Charges eat drink either before or after t be agreed on their Verdict, it finable, but it ſhall not avoid Verdict; but if before they agreed upon their Verdict, eat or drink at the Charge of Plaintiff, if the Verdict be g for him, it ſhall avoid the dict, but if it be given for

Defend

fendant, it ſhall not avoid it, *ſe è converſo*. But if after they agreed on their Verdict, they and drink at the Charge of m for whom they do paſs, it all not avoid the Verdict.

If *A.* be Appealed or indicted Murder, *viz.* that he of Ma- prepenſed, kills *J. A.* plead- that he is not Guilty, *modo forma*, yet the Jury may find Defendant guilty of Man- ughter without Malice prepen- , becauſe the killing of *J.* is the atter, and malice prepenſed is a circumſtance. *Cook* on *Lit.* . 3. *cap.* 8. *Sect.* 484.

A ſufficient man (or a good man the Jury) Legamannus, i, m.

A Jury-man in an Aſſize, Re- nitor, oris, m.

A Juror (or Perſon ſworn on a ry), Jurator, oris, m.

A ſupply, or addition of men to a ry, Tales. *Tales de circumſtan- s*, A Tales of the By-ſtanders.

Juris utrum, Is a writ that ly- for the Incumbent, whoſe Pre- ceſſor hath alienated the Lands Tenements: the divers uſes of ch writ, *See in Fitz-Herb. Nat. . fol.* 48.

Juriſdiction (or Authority to miſter and execute Laws) Ju- ſdictio, onis, f.

JUS.

Juſt, Juſtus, a, um.

Juſtice (or Equity) Juſtitia, æ, f.

A Juſtice, Juſticiarius, ii, m. .) one that has the King's mmiſſion to do Juſtice. They called Juſtices *per Metonymi- Subjecti*, becauſe they do, or ould do Law and Juſtice. *Cook on Lit.* All the Commiſſions of the Juſtices of the Aſſize, are bounded with this expreſs limitation. *Facturi quod ad juſtitiam pertinet ſecundum legem, & conſuetudinem Angliæ.*

Lord Chief Juſtice of England. Capitalis Juſticiarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipſo Rege tenenda aſſignatus.

His Office eſpecially is to hear and Determine all Pleas of the Crown; that is, ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King, as Treaſons, Felonies, Mayhems, &c. which you may ſee in *Bracton Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *per totum*, and in *Stawnford*'s Pleas of the Crown, from the firſt Chapter to the fifty firſt of the firſt Book. But either it was from the beginning, or by time it is come to paſs, that he with his Aſſiſtants, heareth all Perſonal actions, and real alſo, if they be incident to any Perſonal action depending before them. *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 67, &c. This Court was firſt called the King's Bench, becauſe the King ſat as Judge in it, in his Proper Perſon, and it was moveable with the Court. *Anno* 9 *H.* 3. *cap.* 11. Of the Juriſdiction you may ſee more in *Crompton ubi ſupra.* Vide alſo King's Bench.

A Juſtice of the King's Bench, Unus Juſticiarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipſo Rege tenenda aſſignatus.

Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, Capitalis Juſticiarius Domini Regis de Banco.

He with his aſſiſtants did Originally hear and determine all Cauſes at Common Law, that is,

all Civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as real, for which cauſes it was called the Court of Common-Pleas, in oppoſition to the Pleas of the Crown, or the King's Pleas, which are ſpecial, and pertaining to him only. Of this Court and the Juriſdiction hereof, *Vid. Crompton's Juriſdiction, fol.* 91. This Court was always ſettled in a Place, as appeareth by the Statute *Anno* 9 *H.* 3. *cap.* 11.

Juſtice of the Foreſt. Capitalis Juſticiarius itinerans omnium Foreſtarum & Parcorum Domini Regis circa Trentam. He is alſo a Lord by his Office, and hath the hearing and determining of all Offences within the King's Foreſt, committed againſt Veniſon or Vert. Of theſe there be two, whereof the one hath Juriſdiction over all the Foreſts on this ſide *Trent*, the other of all beyond. The chiefeſt part of their Juriſdiction, conſiſteth upon the Articles of the King's Charter, called *Charta de Foreſta*, made *Anno* 9 *H.* 3. which was by the Barons hardly drawn from him, to the mitigation of over-cruel Ordinances made by his Predeceſſors.

The Court where this Juſtice ſitteth and determineth, is called the Juſtice-Seat of the Foreſt, held every three years once, whereof you may read at large in Mr. *Manwood*'s firſt part of *Foreſt*-Laws, *pag.* 121. & 154. & *pag.* 76. He is ſometimes called Juſtice in Eyre of the Foreſt, ſee the reaſon in Juſtice in Eyre. This is the only Juſtice that may appoint a Deputy, *per Statutum anno* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 35.

Juſtices of Aſſiſe, Juſticiarii capiendas Aſſiſas, are ſuch were wont by ſpecial Commiſſ to be ſent (as occaſion was offer into this or that County to t Aſſiſes: The Ground of wh Policy was the Eaſe of the Su jects. For whereas theſe acti paſs alway by Jury, ſo ma Men might not without gr hindrance be brought to *Lond* and therefore Juſtices for this p poſe were by Commiſſion par cularly authoriſed and ſent do to them. When they come this Dignity, they give over P ctice. *Anno* 8 *Ric.* 2. *cap.* 3. this is alway to be remembr that neither Juſtice of either Be (nor any other) may be Juſtice Aſſiſe in his own Country, *A* 8 *Ric.* 2. *cap.* 2. & *anno* 33 8. *cap.* 24.

Juſtices of Oyer *and* Termin Juſticiarii ad audiendum & t minandum, were Juſtices depu upon ſome eſpecial or extraor nary occaſion, to hear and det mine ſome or more Cauſes. *Fi Herb.* in his *Nat. Brev.* ſaith Commiſſion, *D'Oyer* and *Ter ner*, is directed to certain Per upon any great Aſſembly, Inſ rection, heinous Demeanour, Treſpaſs committed. And beca the occaſion of granting this co miſſion ſhould be maturely weig ed, It is provided by the Statu *anno* 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. that no ſu Commiſſion ought to be grante but that they ſhall be diſpat ed before the Juſtices of the B Bench or other, or Juſtices E rants, except for horrible tr paſſes, and that by the eſpec favour of the King. The for

's Commiſſion, ſee in *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 110.

ſtices in Eyre, Juſticiarii Itinantes. The uſe of theſe in antime, was to ſend them Commiſſion into divers ntries to hear ſuch Cauſes ially, as were termed the of the Crown: and therefore may imagine they were t abroad for the eaſe of the ſts, who muſt elſe have to the King's Bench if the e were too high for the Coun-Court. They differed from the es of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, be-they (as is above ſaid) were ncertainly, upon any uproar her occaſion in the Country, theſe in Eyre, (as Mr. *Gwin* h down in the Preface to eading) were ſent but every Year once. Theſe were In-ed by *Henry* the Second, as *Cambden* in his *Britannia* eſſeth.

ſtices of Goal-delivery, Juſti-ad Gaolas deliberandas, are s are ſent with Commiſſion ar and determine all Cauſes taining to ſuch, as for any ce are caſt into the Gaol, part hoſe authority is, to puniſh as let to mainpriſe thoſe oners that by Law are not ble, by the Statute *de Finibus*, *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 251. I. e by Likelyhood, in ancient were ſent to Countries up-veral occaſions. But after-Juſtices of Aſſiſe were like-authoriſed to this *anno* 4 *cap.* 3.

ſtices of Peace, Juſticiarii ad m. Are they that are ap-ted by the King's Commiſſion, with others, to attend the Peace in the County where they dwell; of whom ſome upon ſpecial reſpect are made of the *Quorum*, becauſe ſome buſineſs of importance may not be dealt in, without the preſence or aſſent of them, or one of them; they are called of the *Quorum*, becauſe the King in their Commiſſions thus chuſeth or chargeth them. *Quorum vos A. B. C. D. E. F, unum eſſe volumus*, for the ſpecial truſt in them repoſed: They were called Guardians of the Peace, until the 36th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. *cap.* 12. where they be called Juſtices. *Lamb. Eirenarcha, Lib.* 4. *cap.* 19. *pag.* 578. Sir *Tho. Smyth de Repub. Angl. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 19.

Juſtices of Peace within Liberties, Juſticiarii ad Pacem infra libertates, be ſuch in Cities and other Corporate Towns, as thoſe others be of any County; and their authority or Power is all one within their ſeveral Precincts, *Anno* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 25.

Juſticies, It is a writ giving the Sheriff authority, to hold Plea, where otherwiſe he could not; it is called a Juſticies, becauſe it is a Commiſſion to the Sheriff, *ad Juſticiandum aliquem*, to do a man right, and requireth no Return of any Certificate of what he hath done. *Bract. Lib.* 4. *tract.* 6. *cap.* 13. *nu.* 2. maketh mention of a Juſticies to the Sheriff of *London*, in a caſe of Dower, ſee the new book of Entries, *Juſticies.*

To Juſtify or make Juſt, Juſtifico, are.

Juſtification, Juſtificatio, onis, f.

Juſtin (a man's name) Juſtinus, i, m.

Juſtinian (a man's name) Juſtinianus, i, m.

J U T.

Jutties of houſes, or other buildings, Jutting or ſtanding out further than the Reſidue, Projecta, orum, n. Prominentiæ, arum, f. Proteſta, orum, n. Columna Meniana.

J U V.

Juvenal (a man's name) Juvenalis, is, m.

K E E.

A *Keel (or bottom of a Ship)* Carina, æ, f.

A Keel, a Veſſel to Cool Wort or new brewed Ale and Beer, Labrum, i, n.

To keep, Servo, are.

A Keeper, Cuſtos, ōdis, m.

Lord keeper, Dominus cuſtos Magni Sigilli Angliæ. He is Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and is of the King's Privy Council, under whoſe hands paſs all Charters, Commiſſions, and Grants of the King, ſtrengthened by the Great or Broad Seal of *England*, without which Seal, all ſuch Inſtruments, by Law, are of no force: For the King is in Interpretation and Intendment of Law, a Corporation, and therefore paſſeth nothing firmly, but under the ſaid Seal. This Lord Keeper, by the Statute *Anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 18. hath the

ſame and the like Place, Authority, Pre-eminence, Juriſdiction, Execution of Laws, and all other cuſtoms, commodities and advantages, as hath the Lord Chancellor of *England* for the time being.

Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Dominus Cuſtos privati Sigilli Domini Regis. Under his hand paſs all Charters Signed by the King, before they come to the broad or Great Seal of *England*. He is alſo one of the King's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

Keeper of the Foreſt, Cuſtos Foreſtæ. He is alſo called Chief Warden of the Foreſt. *Manwood part* 1. of his Foreſt-Laws, pag. 156, &c. and hath the Principal Government of all things belonging thereunto, as alſo the Chief of all Officers belonging to the Foreſt. And the Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre of the Foreſt, when it pleaſeth him to keep his Juſtice-Seat, doth forty days before ſend out his General Summons to him, for the warning of all under Officers, to appear before him at a day aſſigned in the Summons, vid. *Manwood ubi Supra.*

K E G.

A Kegg of Sturgion, Sturionarium, ii, n. Turſionarium, ii, n.

K E L.

Kelnſey (in Yorkſhire) Ocellum Promontorium.

K E N.

...n river (in Scotland) Jena.
...chester (near Hertford) Ari...um.
...dal (in Westmorland) Can...
...dal Barony, Concangium.
...ed River (in Wiltshire) Ke...
...elm (a Man's name) Kenel... i, m.
...elworth Castle (in Warwick...) Chinegliſſi caſtrum.
...ennel for Dogs, Canile, is, n.
...ennel-raker, Lacunarius, ii, Carinarius, ii, m.
...et River (in Wiltshire) Cu...
...t, Cantia, Cantium.
...tiſh Saxons, Cantuaritæ.

K E R.

...Kerchief for Women, Rica, Calantica, æ, f.
...kernel (properly in Nuts) Nu..., ei, m.
...kernel in Grapes, Acinus, i, m.
...kertle (or kirtle) Supparus, ...
...ry County (in Ireland) Ker...is Comitatus.

K E S.

...ſter (a Man's name) Keſte... i, m.
...ſteven, a part of Lincolnſhire, ...yena.

K E T.

...kettle, Caldārium, ii, n. Ca..., i, m. Cŏcŭlum, i, n.

K E W.

Kew (in Surrey) Cheva.

K E Y.

A key, Clavis, is, f.
A little key, Clāvĭcŭla, æ, f.
Of a key, Clāvĭcŭlarius, a, um.
A key (or wharf) Kaia, æ, f.
A duty paid for loading or unloading of Goods, at a Key (or Wharf) Kaiagium, ii, n. Ry. 400. Spel. 419. Lex. 75.

K I D.

A kid (or young goat) Hœdus, i, m.
A young kid, Hœdulus, i, m.
A place where kids are kept, Hœdile, is, n.
Of a kid, Hœdinus, a, um.
A kidnapper (one that ſteals Children) Laucus, i, m.
A kidney, Ren, renis, m.

K I L.

To kill, Occido, ere.
Kildare (in Ireland) Kildaria.
Of Kildare, Kildarienſis.
Kildare Biſhoprick, Darenſis Epiſcopatus.
Killair Caſtle (in Meath in Ireland) Laberus.
Killalo Biſhoprick in Ireland, Ladenſis Epiſcopatus.
Killage, Killagium, ii, n. Ry. 169.
A kilderkin, Semicadus, i, m. Cadiolus, i, m.
A kiln for lime (or lime-kiln) Calcaria fornax.
Killigrew (the Family) Cheligrevus.

K I M.

Kimbolton Caſtle (in Huntingtonſhire) Kinebantum caſtrum.

K I N.

The King's Majeſty, Dominus Rex. Regia Majeſtas, Rex, regis, m. The King hath in the Right of his Crown many Prerogatives above any Perſon whatſoever, be he never ſo Potent or Honourable, whereof you may read in *Stawnford tract.* upon the Statute thereof made, *Anno* 17 *Ed.* 2. what the King's Power is, *Vid. Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 24. *numb.* 1, & 2.

King's County (in Ireland) Regis comitatus.

Death of the King, Dimiſſio Regis.

The King's Evil, Scrofula, æ, f.

A Kingdom, Regnum, i, n.

King's Bench, Bancus Regius. It is the Court or Judgment Seat, where the King of *England* was wont to ſit in his own Perſon, and therefore it was moveable with the Court or King's Houſhold, and call'd *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*; as Mr. *Gwin* reporteth in the Preface to his Readings, and that, in that and the Exchequer, which were the only Courts of the King, until *H.* 3. his days, were handled all matters of Juſtice, as well Civil as Criminal; whereas the Court of Common Pleas might not be ſo by the Statute, anno 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 11. or rather by Mr. *Gwin*'s Opinion, was preſently upon the Grant of the Great Charter ſeverally Erected. This Court of

the King's Bench, was wont ancient Times to be eſpecially e ercifed in all Criminal Matt and Pleas of the Crown, leavi the handling of private Contra to the County-Court. *Glanv.* 1. *cap.* 2, 3, 4. & *l.* 10. *cap.* 1 *Smyth de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *c* 11. and hath Preſident of it, t Lord Chief Juſtice of *Engla* with three or four Juſtices A ſtants, and Officers thereun belonging. The Clerk of t Crown, a Protonotary, and oth ſix inferior Miniſters or Attor neys. *Camd. Britan. pag.* 112. H long this Court was moveable, find not in any Writer, but *Briton*'s time, who wrote in Ki *Edw.* the firſt his days. It appe eth it followed the Court, as M *Gwin* in his ſaid Preface well o ſerveth out of him.

Kingſton upon Hull (in Yorkſhi Regiodunum Hullinum.

Kingſton upon Thames (in Surr Regiodunum Thameſinum.

Kin by blood, Cognatus, i, m

Kin by marriage, Affinis, is, c

A kinſman, Propinquus, i, m

K I R.

Kirby (the Family) Chirche ius.

Kirkby-Stephen (in Weſtmorla Fanum Sancti Stephani.

Kirton (in Devonſhire) See C diton.

K I T.

A kitchin, Culina, æ, f. Coq na, æ, f.

A kitchin boy, Puer culinar

A kitchin maid, Focaria, æ,

the Kitchin, Culinarius, a,

K N E.

knead, Depſo, ere.

kneading Trough, Mactra, æ, f.
us piſtorius.

knee, Genu, n. Indecl.

K N I.

knife, Culter, tri, m.

little knife, Cultellus, i, m.

child's bone knife, Cicilicŭla,

chopping-knife, Culter herba-
Culter panarius.

Butcher's chopping-knife, Clu-
lum, li, n.

ſcraping knife, Radula, æ, f.
us Culter.

paring-knife, Culter ſutorius.

wood knife, Scrama, æ, f.

Shoe-maker's round cutting-
Smilium Sutorium.

Pen-knife, Pennarius cultel-

ade ſharp, like a knife, Cul-
, a, um,

a knife, Cultrarius, a, um.

back of a knife, Ebiculum,

grinder or whetter of knives,
rius, ii, m.

Knight, Miles, itis, m.

Knight of the Garter, Præno-
Ordinis Garterii Miles. It
eth with us, both in divers
ts and otherwiſe, one Eſpe-
arter, being the Enſign of
at and Noble Society of
ts, called Knights of the
. This high Order as ap-
th by Mr. *Camden*, and many
, was firſt inſtituted by that
s King *Edward* the Third,
good Succeſs in a Skirmiſh wherein the King's Garter, (I know not upon what occaſion) was uſed for a token. But I know that *Polydore Virgil* caſteth in another ſuſpicion of the Original, his ground, by his own confeſſion, grew from the vulgar opinion, yet as it is, take it as I have read it. *Edward* the third, King of *England*, after he had obtained many great Victories, King *John* of *France*, King *James* of *Scotland*, being both Priſoners in the Tower of *London* at one time, and King *Henry* of *Caſtile*, the Baſtard expulſed, and Don *Pedro* reſtored by the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Aquitane*, called the black Prince, did upon no weighty occaſion firſt, erect this Order in *anno* 1350. *viz.* he dancing with the Queen, and other Ladies of the Court, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them, whereat ſome of the Lords ſmiling, the King ſaid unto them, that ere it were long, he would make that Garter to be of high Reputation, and ſhortly after Inſtituted this Order of the Blue Garter, which every one of the order is bound daily to wear on the left Leg, being richly deck'd with Gold and Precious Stones, with a buckle of Gold, and having theſe words written or wrought upon it, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*. Which is, ſhame take him that thinketh evil. Mr. *Fearne* in his Glory of Generoſity, agreeth with Mr. *Camden*, and expreſſlier ſetteth down the Victories, whence this order was occaſion'd. Whatſoever beginning in had, it need not ſeem a baſe Original, ſeeing as one ſaith, *Nobilitas ſub amore jacet*, Nobility lies under love.

The

The Order is inferior to none in the world, consisting of twenty six Martial and Heroical Nobles, whereof the King of *England* is the Chief, and the rest be either Nobles of the Realm, or Princes of other Countries, Friends and Confederates with this Realm, the Honour being such, as Emperors and Kings of other Nations have desired and thankfully accepted it. The Ceremonies of the Chapter proceeding to Election of the Investitures, and Robes of his Installation, of his Vow, with all such other Observances. See in Mr. *Segar*'s book intituled Honour Military and Civil, *Lib.* 2. *cap.* 9. *fol.* 65.

There are depending on this Honourable Order twenty six poor Knights that have no other Sustenance or means of Living, but the allowance of this House, which is given them in respect of their daily Prayer to the honour of God, and (according to the course of those times) of St. *George*.

There are also certain officers belonging to this Order, as namely the Prelate of the Garter, which office is inherent to the Bishop of *Winchester* for the time being, the Chancellor of the Garter, the Register who is always Dean of *Windsor*. The Principal King at Arms called Garter, which see in Herald, whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their solemnities at their Yearly Feasts and Installations.

Lastly, the Usher of the Garter, which (as I have heard) belongeth to an Usher of the Prince's Chamber, called *Black Rod*. The Seat of this College, is the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chappel of *George*, Erected by *Edward* Third, and the Chapter-hou the said Castle.

Garter, signifieth also the P cipal King at Arms among *English* Heralds, created by *Henry* the Fifth, *Vid. Stow.* 584.

A Knight Banneret, Banner Which dignity is more tha ordinary Knight, equal with of King *James*, lately erect Baronets, yet inferior to a Ba It was given at the first by Kings of *England* and *France* such Gentlemen that vali carried themselves in two R Battles, or to such as had ten sals, and means to maint Troop of Horse at their Charge. Sir *Thom. Smyth de R Angl. lib.* 1. *c.* 18. Saith that neret is a Knight made in Field, with the Ceremonies o cutting off the Point of his dard, and making it as it w Banner, and they being Batchelor Knights, are no greater degree, allowed to di their Arms in a Banner in King's Army as Barons do. creating a Knight Banneret may read more in Mr. *Segar* his Book.

Mr. *Camden* saith he ca fetch the Antiquity of Knights from further, than *Edward* the third, when *En men* as he there saith, were nowned for Chivalry.

A Knight of the Bath, Balnei. They are the Orde Knights made within the Li the Bath girded with a Swo the Ceremonies of his Crea

T

ese are ſpoken of *Anno* 8 *Ed.*4. 2. But I have heard that ſe Knights, were ſo called of a h, into the which (after they been ſhaved and trimmed by rber) they entred, and thence, Night before they were ghted, being well bathed, e taken again by two E- ires commanded to attend n, dried with fine Linnen ths, and ſo apparelled in a mits gray-weed, with a Hood a Linnen Coif, and booted hal, and led through many nn ceremonies, *viz.* confeſſing r Sins, watching and praying Night in a Church or Chap- as though they would begin r Warfare, in employing their ice for God eſpecially, with y other, to the Order of ghthood the next day.

Knight Marſhal, Mareſcallus itii. Is an Officer in the King's e, having Juriſdiction and izance of any Tranſgreſſion in the King's Houſe, and ge; as alſo, all Contracts e within the ſame, whereunto of the Houſe is party. *Regiſt.* fol. 185. *a. b. u. fol.* 191. *b.* eof you may read there more rge.

Knights of the Shire, Milites itatus; otherwiſe be called hts of the Parliament, and o Knights, or other Gentle- of worth, that are choſen in *comitatu*, by the Free-hold- every County that can di- forty Shillings *per annum*, be Reſident in the Shire, to *H.* 6. *cap.* 2. & *anno* 1 *cap.*. 1. upon the King's to be ſent to the Parliament, and there by their Counſel, to aſſiſt the common proceedings of the whole Realm. Theſe when every man that had a Knight's Fee, were cuſtomarily conſtrained to be a Knight, were of neceſſity to be *Militi gladio cincti*, for ſo runneth the Tenour of the writ at this day. *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 1. But now there being but few Knights in compariſon of former times, and many men of great living in every County. Cuſtom beareth that Eſquires may be choſen to this Office, ſo that they be Reſident within the County, for the obſervation in the choice of theſe Knights, ſee the Statutes, and the new book of Entries, *verbo Parlamentum*. Their Expences, during the Parliament, are born by the County or Shire.

Anno 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11.

Knight-hood, Militaris ordo.

To Knit, Necto, ere.

KNO.

A Knot, Nodus, i. m.

Full of knots, Condylòm.ticus, a, um.

To know, Cognoſco, ere.

To cauſe to know, Scirefacio, ere.

To ſhew cauſe. 2. Inſt. 473. Ry. 52.

KNU.

A Knuckle, Condylus, i, m.

KRE.

Kreckhornwell (*in* — Uxela.

LAB.

Labour, Labor, oris, m.

To Labour, Operor, ari.

To labour with Child (*or to be*

in Labour, or Travail) Parturio, ire.

A Labourer, Laborarius, ii, m. Operarius, ii, m.

L A C.

A Lace (*or riband*) Aſtrigmentum, i. n. Tenia, æ, f.

Lace, Lacinia, æ, f. Inſtita, æ, f.

Bone-lace, Tæniola, æ, f.

A Hair-lace, Fiſcia crinalis.

A Neck-lace, Monile, is, n.

To lace, Conſtringo, ere.

A lackey, Pediſſequus, i, m.

L A D.

A Ladder, Scala, æ, f. Climax, acis, f.

A ſhort Ladder, Eriſma, atis, n.

A Ladder-ſtaff, Interſcalare, is, n.

Ladder-ſtaffs, Scalæ gradus.

A Lady, Domina, æ, f.

A little Lady, Dominula, æ, f.

Our Lady, the bleſſed Virgin, Beata virgo. Virgo Maria.

The Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, commonly called Lady-day, always the 25th of March. Feſtum Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

Lady-day in Harveſt (*or the Aſſumption of our Lady*) Feſtum aſſumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

The conception of our Lady, Feſtum Conceptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

Ladings, Carcationes.

Unladings, Diſcarcationes, Ry. 30.

Laden (*overcharged*) Onĕrātus, a, um.

A ladle, Cucchiara, æ, f. Spatha, æ, f. Capula, æ, f. Futum, i, n.

L A I.

To laie (*as one layeth a foundation*) Loco, are.

To laie a-part, Sepono, ere.

To laie aſide, Repono, ere.

To laie down, Depono, ere.

To laie under, Submitto, ere.

To laie out (*Disburſe or ſpend*) Expono, ere.

Laid-aſide, Poſtpoſitus, a, um.

A Laie-man, Laicus, m.

Lairwite (*or Laberwite*) Lægergildum, i, n. (*i. e.*) a kind of Fine for Fornication or Adultery, 4 Inſt. 206.

L A K.

A Lake or Pool, Lacus, ûs, m.

A little Lake, Lacunculus, i, m.

L A M.

A lamb, Agnus, i, m.

A lamb newly yeaned, Avilla, æ, f.

A little Lamb, Agnellus, i, m.

A lean lamb, Curioſus agnus.

Lamb, Caro agnina.

Lambard (*the Family*) Lambardus.

Lambert, (*a man's name*) Lambertus, i, m.

Lambeth (*in Surrey*) Lamitha, Lomithis.

Lammas day (*the Gule or firſt day of Auguſt*) Feſtum Sancti Petri ad Vincula. Gula Auguſti.

A lamp, Lampas, ădis, f.

L A N.

Lancaſter Town, Alion, Alione, Alone, Lancaſtria, Loncaſtria, Longovicum.

Lancaſhire, Lancaſtrienſis comitatus.

Of

of Lancaſter, Mediolanenſis.

A lance, Lancea, æ, f.

A lancier, (one that ſerves on horſe-back with a lance) Lanceatus, ii, m. Doryphorus, i, m.

A Chirurgeons lance or fleam, (an inſtrument uſed in letting Blood) Culprum, i, n.

To lance, cut, or open a ſore, Scarifico, are.

To be lanced, Scarificor, ari.

A lancing or opening of a Sore, Scarificatio, onis, f.

Land, Fundus, i, m.

Fallow-land, Vervactium, i, n.

New-broken land, Novale, is, n.

Arable land, Arvum, i, n. Terra Arabilis.

Land covered with Water, Terra aqua cooperta.

A rood of land, Rodata, æ, f.

A ridge of land, Selio terræ.

A neck of land, Iſthmus, i, m.

A hide of land, (100 *acres*) Hida terræ. Swolinga, æ, f.

A Teem of Land, Quadrugata terræ.

A Yard-land (40 *acres*) Virgata terræ.

Twelve acres of land, Solidata terræ.

As much Land as one Plough can till in a year, Sulinga, & Solinga, f.

A ſmall piece of land, Fruſtum terræ.

Land that may be tilled or ploughed, Excultabilis terra.

Freſh land that hath not been yet Ploughed, Terra friſca.

A field or land to be manured, Arenum, i, n.

The crop or profits of land, Veſtitura terræ, Veſtitura Boſci. 1 Mon.

Going forth, and Iſſuing out of land, Egrediens, & Exeuns è Terris.

To levy (or raiſe money) on lands, Levo, are.

Landaffe, Landava.

Biſhop of Landaffe, Epiſcopus Landavenſis.

A quarter of a yard land, Ferlingata terræ, Lex. 55. Ferdellum terræ. Spel. 250.

A lane, Venella, æ, f.

Langdon (the Family) De Langdona, & Landa.

A Lantern, Laterna, æ, f.

A dark lantern (or thieves lantern) Laterna Secreta.

The lantern of a Ship or Gally, alſo a great lantern on the top of a Tower to light and guide Ships into a Harbour, Pharus, i, m.

A lantern-maker, Cornificus, i, m.

Lanvethlin (in Montgomeryſhire) Mediolanum.

Lands end Cape, Antiveſteum, Belerium, Bolerium, Helenum Prom.

L A O.

Laon, See Killalo.

L A P.

A lapidary (or Jeweller) Lapidarius, ii, m.

Lapſe, Lapſus, ûs, m. It is a ſlip or departure of a Right of Preſenting to avoid a Benefice from the Original Patron, neglecting to preſent within ſix Months unto the Ordinary. For we ſay, that Benefice is in Lapſe, or Lapſed, whereunto he that ought to preſent, hath omitted or ſlipped his Opportunity. *Anno* 13. *Eliz. cap.* 12. This Lapſe groweth as well,

well, the Patron being Ignorant of the avoidance, as privy, except only upon the Reſignation of the former Incumbent, or the deprivation upon any Cauſe comprehended in the Statute. *Anno* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 12. in which caſes the Biſhop ought to give Notice to the Patron.

L A R.

Larcenie, Laricinium, Latrocinium, ii, n. In reſpect of things ſtollen, it is either great or ſmall. Great Larcenie, is wherein the things ſtollen, though ſeverally, exceed the value of twelve pence. And Petit Larcenie, is when the Goods ſtollen, exceed not the value of twelve pence, then it is not felony. *Vid. Stawnford.*

Lard, Lardum, i, n.

A lardery (*or larder*) Lardarium, ii, n. Carnarium, ii, n. Promptuarium, ii, n.

Large (*or broad*) Largus, a, um.

To go at large (*to be ſet at Liberty, or to make an Eſcape*) Ire ad Largum.

A hanging larum with Minutes, Horologium pendens cum momentis.

L A S.

A laſt of Fiſh, Laſta vel Halecium Piſcis. Ra. Entr. 161. Spel. 426. Lex. 78. Pry. 25. A Laſt of Herring containeth ten Thouſand, *Anno* 31 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 2. A Laſt of Pitch and Tar, or of Aſhes, containeth fourteen Barrels, *anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 14. A Laſt of Hides, *anno* 1 *Jac. cap.* 33. containeth twelve Dozen of Hides or Skins.

A laſt for Shooe makers, Calx, i, m. Muſtricula, æ, f.

Laſtage, Laſtagium ii, n. (*i.e.*) a Cuſtom in Fairs and Markets, paid for carrying of things, or for wares ſold by the Laſt, alſo the Balaſt of a Ship.

L A T.

A latch of a door, Cloſtrum, i, n.

The latchet of a ſhooe, Corrigia, æ, f.

Late, Tardus, a, um.

Lately, Nuper.

A lath (*or little board*) Aſſula, æ, f. Aſſerculus, i, m.

A lath (*or ſhingle*) Scindula, æ, f.

A lath (*or great part of a County*) Læſtrum, i, n.

A lath (*or part of a County, containing three or more hundreds*) Leda, æ, f.

The Latin tongue, Lingua Latina.

Latitat, is the name of a writ, whereby all men in Perſonal actions are called Originally to the King's Bench, and it hath the name from this, becauſe in reſpect of their better Expedition, a man is ſuppoſed *Latitare*, (*i. e.*) to Lurk and lie hidden; therefore being ſerved with this writ, he muſt put in ſecurity for his appearance at the day; therefore the form of this writ is after the Return. *Non eſt Inventus in Balliva, &c. Ut in curia noſtra coram nobis ſufficienter teſtatum eſt quod prædict. &c. latitat & diſcurrit in comitatu tuo. Id circo tibi præcipimus quod capias prædict. T. Si inventus fuerit in Balliva tua, & eum ſalvum cuſtodias, ita quod habeas*

…ejus coram nobis apud Weſtm. …. ad reſpond. &c.

…lattice (or a window with …)Tranſenna, æ, f. Clathrus, …

L A U.

…Lavacre (or waſhing place) La…um, i, n. Lavatorium, ii, n.

…uden, or Lothien (in Scotland) …enia, Laudonia.

…Laviſh, Abſumo, ere.

…Laundreſs, Lotrix, icis, f. …idatrix, icis, f.

L A W.

…Law, Laga, æ, f. Lex, legis, f.

…By-law, Ordinatio, plebiſci…

…thwart the laws, Obligo, …

…Doctor of law, Legiſdoctor, …m. Legum Doctor.

…law-giver, Legiſer, eri, m. …lator, oris, m.

…ful, Legitimus, a, um. Le…e, adj.

…of arms, Jus militare. Is …that giveth precepts, and …how rightly to Proclaim …to make and obſerve Leagues …Truce, to ſet upon the Ene…to retire, to puniſh Offenders …Camp, to appoint Soldiers …Pay, to give every one dig…to his deſert, to divide Spoils …portion, &c. *Vide Martial …ſub voce Martial.*

…-day, Dies Juridicus.

…civil Law, Jus civile.

…ing of Dogs, Expeditatio …

…liffs muſt be lawed every …year, Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.

A Lawyer, Juriſconſultus, i, m.

A civil lawyer, Civiliſta, æ, m. Dyer 267.

Lawful money of England, Legalis moneta Angliæ.

It ſhall and may be lawful, Liberet & licitum ſoret, *or* Liceret *alone*, *or* licitum ſoret *only*.

A lawleſs perſon, Exlex, legis, c. 2. Illex, legis, c. 2.

A lawnd (*or open field*) Landa, æ, f. Lex. 77. Fle. 90. Ry. 636. Landa, æ, f. 2 Mon. 969.

Lawn (*or fine linnen cloth*) Syndon, ŏnis, f.

Lawrence, (*a man's name*) Laurentius, ii, m.

L A Y.

An underlaying, Fulcimentum, i, n.

L A Z.

Lazarus (*a man's name*) Lazarus, i, m.

L E A.

Lead, Plumbum, i, n.

Black lead, Plumbum nigrum.

Red Lead, Minium, ii, n. Plumbum rubrum.

White lead, Ceruſſa, æ, f. Plumbum album.

Of lead, Plumbeus, a, um.

Full of lead (*or mixt with lead*) Plumboſus, a, um.

Lead oar, Plumbago, inis, f. Molybdena, æ, f.

Leading, Plumbatio, onis, f.

Soddering with lead, Plumbatura, æ, f.

Sodder of lead, Ferrumen, inis, n.

A pipe of lead, Pipa Plumbea.

A roof covered with lead, Tectum plumbo obductum.

A Sow of lead, Plumbi lamina.

A pellet of lead, Plumbata, æ, f. Glans, plumbea.

To lead (cover with lead, or ſodder together) Plumbo, are. Plumbo conglutinare.

A ſheet of lead, Charta Plumbea.

Leah (a woman's name) Læa, æ, f.

A leaf fallen, Folium, ii, n.

The green leaf of a tree, Frons, dis, f.

A leaf of paper, Folium chartæ.

A league (ordinarily two miles, in ſome Countries more) Leuca, æ, f. 2 Mon. 853.

A league (or agreement) Fœdus, eris, n.

Leakey, Futilis, le, adj.

A leaking, Futilitas, atis, f.

Lean, Macilentus, a, um.

Leanneſs, Macies, ei, f.

A leaning-ſtock, (as a rail, ſtay, or reſt to lean on) Fulcimentum, i, n.

Learned, Doctus, a, um.

Learning, Doctrina, æ, f.

A Leaſe, Leſſa, æ, f. Dimiſſio, onis, f.

Leaſed, Traditus, a, um. Dimiſſus, a, um.

A leaſh (or line to hold a Dog in) Lorum caninum.

A leaſowe, Leſura, æ, f. 1 Fo. 144.

At leaſt, Ad minus, Ad minimum.

Leather, Corium, ii, n.

Of leather, Coriaceus, a, um.

A thong of leather, Lorum, i, n.

Of Buff leather, Bubulinus, a, um.

Made of leather, Scorteus, a, um. Coriaceus, a, um.

Covered with leather, Pelli[tus], a, um.

Utenſils of leather, Corium [tra]natum.

A leather dreſſer, Allutari[us], ii, m.

A leather ſeller, Pellio, onis, [m.]

A leather ſeller's trade, Pelli[pe]ria, æ, f.

To tan leather, Tanno, are.

To dreſs leather, Concinnare Coria.

Upper-leather, Obſtragulum, i, [n.]

To leave, Relinquo, ere.

Leave (or permiſſion) Permiſſio, onis, f.

Leaven, Fermentum, i, n.

To leaven, Fermento, are.

Unleavened, Infermentatus, a, um.

A leaver (or bar to liſt, or bear up Timber) Palanga, æ, f.

Uſing a leaver, Vecticularius, a, um.

He that turns a wine-preſs with a leaver, Vectiarius, ii, m.

To level at, (or aim at) Collimo, are.

To level (or make plain) Plano, are: Complano, are.

A lewn or levy, Levina, æ, Aſſeſsmentum, i, n.

L E C.

Lechlade (in Glouceſterſhire) Lechenlada, Lechelada, Lathelada.

L E D.

Ledah (a woman's name) Leda, æ, f.

L E E.

Leeds (in Kent) Ledanum. Ceſtrum Lodanum.

Lees, (or Dregs) of Wine, Floces.

Lees (or Dregs) of oyl, Fraces, f. f.

A leet Court, Leta, æ, f. Reg. Spel. 431. Viſus francus plegii.

L E F.

Left, Relictus, a, um.

L E G.

Legaceſter (in—) Legionum civitas. *See* Iſca.

A legacy, Legatum, i, n.

Legal, Legalis, le, adj.

A legate (or ambaſſador) Legatus, i, m.

The Leg, Crus, cruris, n.

The calf of the leg, Sura, æ, f.

Legible (or to be read) Legibilis, le, adj.

Legitimate, Legitimus, a, um.

L E I.

Leiceſter town, Legaceſtria, Leiceſtria, Leiceaſtria, Liceſtria, Leogoria, Ratæ.

Leiceſter, or Leſter, (the Family) Leiceſtria.

Leighlin in Caterlough (in Ireland) Lechlinia.

Leith Town (in Scotland) Letha.

Leiton, in Eſſex (or near it) Dunum.

L E M.

Lemſter (in Herefordſhire) Leominſter & Leovenſe Cœnobium, Leominaſterium, Leonenſe cœnobium.

L E N.

Leinſter province (in Ireland) Lagenia.

Leneham (in Kent) Durolenum, Durolevum.

Lenitives, Mitigatoria.

Lent (or lent ſeaſon) Quadrageſima.

L E O.

Leonard (a man's name) Leonardus, i, m.

Leominſter (in—) Fanum Leonis. Vide *Lempſter*.

Leopold (a man's name) Leopoldus, i, m.

L E P.

The leproſie, Lepra, æ, f.

L E S.

Leskard (in Cornwall) Sebaſta altera Legio.

A leſſee, Firmarius, ii, m. Terminarius, ii, m. Captor, oris, m. Conductor, oris, m. (*i. e.*) he to whom the Leaſe is made for term of years, for Life or at will.

A leſſor, (or landlord) Locator, oris, m. Leſſor, oris, m. (*i. e.*) he that leaſeth or letteth Lands, &c.

L E T.

The lethargy (a ſleepy diſeaſe) Lethargia, æ, f.

A letter without a ſeal, Indiculus, i, m.

A letter of Attorney, Litera attornati. It is a writing authorizing an Attorney, that is a man appointed to do a lawful act in our Steads. *Weſt. part.* 1. *Symb. lib.* 2. *Sect.* 559. It is called in the Civil Law, *Mandatum* or *Procuratorium*. There ſeemeth to be ſome difference between a Letter of

of Attorney, and a Warrant of Attorney, for whereas a Letter of Attorney is ſufficient if it be ſealed and delivered before ſufficient Witneſs, a Warrant of Attorney muſt be acknowledged and certified before ſuch Perſons, as Fines be acknowledged in the Country, or at leaſt before ſome Juſtice or Serjeant. *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. recoveries. Sect.* 1. *F.* See the Statute, Anno 7 R. 2. *cap.* 14.

Letters of Exchange, Literæ Cambitoriæ, *vel* Literæ Cambii.

Letters Patents, Literæ Patentes, Be Writings Sealed with the Broad Seal of *England*, whereby a Man is authorized to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwiſe of himſelf he could not. *Anno* 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 7. and they are ſo termed of their form becauſe they are Patents, (*i. e.*) open with the ſeal hanging, ready to be ſhewed for the confirmation of the authority given by them. If any will ſay, that Letters patents may be granted by common Perſons, you may find to that effect in *Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol.* 35. E. Howbeit they be rather called Patents in our common ſpeech, than Letters Patents.

Letters of recommendation, Literæ Recommendatitiæ.

Lettered (or well learned) Literatus, a, um.

Lettley (the Family) De Lxto Loco.

L E V.

Levant and Couchant, Levans & cubans, (*i. e.*) when Beaſts or Cattle of a ſtranger, are come into another man's ground, and there have remained a good ſpa have Layen and Riſen.

Levari facias, Is a writ direc to the Sheriff, for the levying a ſum of money upon Lands Tenements, of him that hath feited a Recognizance, &c. *Reg Orig. fol.* 298. *b.* & 300. *b.*

Levari facias damnade diſſeiſ ribus. Is a writ directed to Sheriff for the Levying of dam ges, wherein the Diſſeiſor h formerly been condemned to diſſeiſed. *Regiſt. fol.* 214. *b.*

Levari facias reſidium debit a writ directed to the Sheriff, the Levying of a remnant of debt upon Lands and Tenemen or Chattels of the Debtor, t hath in part ſatisfied before. *giſt. Orig fol* 299.

Levari facias quando vice-co returnavit quod non habuit un res. Is a writ commanding Sheriff to ſell the Goods of Debtor, which he hath alrea taken, and returned that he co not ſell them, and as much m of the Debtors goods, as will tisfy the whole Debt. *Regiſt. rig. fol.* 300. *a.*

A level, Levella, æ, f. Co. E 293.

A level, Plumb-line, Perpe culum, i, n.

By line and level, Ad perp diculum.

A meaſurer by a level, Perp diculator, oris, m.

Leviable, Leviabilis, le, adj. Ent. 513.

Leveney (in Brecknockſhire near it) Loventium.

Levin river (in Scotland) lanonius, Levinus.

Levie, Levare. It is uſed in Co

ommon Law, for to ſet up any ing, as to levy a mill, *Kitchin* l. 180. or to caſt up, as to Levy Ditch. *Old. Nat. brev. fol.* 110. to gather and exact, as to Levy ney, *Vide Levari facias.*

L E W.

Lewis Iſland, the largeſt of the ebrides. Ebuda, vel Hebuda Se-da, Hebuda occidentalior. Le-ſia.

Lewis (a man's name) Ludovi-, i, m.

Lewellin (a man's name) Leo-lus, i, m.

Lewkin (the Family) Leuche-rius.

L E X.

Lexington (the Family) De Lex-na.

L E Y.

A ley, Terra Subceſſiva.

L H E.

Lheyne Promontory (in Caernar-ſhire) Canganum, Canganon-, Ganganorum, Ganganum, ganum Prom.

L I A.

Liable (chargeable) Onerabilis, adj. Reſponſibilis, le, adj.

L I B.

A libel, Libellus, i, m. Lex 80. literally ſignifieth a little book, by uſe it is the Original De-ation of any action in the Ci-Law, *Anno* 2 *H.* 5. *cap.* 3. & *anno* 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 13. It ſignifieth alſo a criminous or ſcandalous Report of any man caſt abroad, or otherwiſe unlawfully Publiſhed in writing, but then for difference ſake, it is called an Infamous Libel, *famoſus Libellus.*

Libera Chaſea habenda, Is a Writ Judicial granted to a man for a free chaſe belonging to his Mannor, after he hath by a Jury proved it to belong unto him, *Regiſt. Judic. fol.* 36, & 37.

Liberal, Liberalis, le, adj.

Liberate, Is a warrant Iſſuing out of the Chancery to the Treaſurer, Chamberlains and Barons of the Exchequer or Clerk of the Hamper, &c. for the Payments of any annual Penſion, or other ſums granted under the Broad Seal. *Vid. Brook Tit Taye D' Exchequer, num.* 4. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 193. a.b. or ſometime to the Sheriff, &c. *Nat. brev. fol.* 132. for the delivery of any Lands or Goods taken upon forfeit of a Recognizance. It is alſo to a Goaler from the Juſtices for the delivery of a Priſoner, that hath put in Bail for his appearance. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 3. *cap.* 2.

Libertas, Is a privilege held by Grant or Preſcription, whereby men enjoy ſome benefit or favour beyond the ordinary ſubject. Liberties Royal what they be, ſee in *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Brook hoc Titulo.*

Libertatibus allocandis, Is a writ that lyeth for a Citizen or Burgeſs of any City, that contrarily to the Liberties of the City or Town whereof he is, is Impleaded before the King's Juſtices, or Juſtices Errants, or Juſtice of the

Foreſt, &c. that refuſeth or deferreth to allow his Privilege. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 262. *Fitz. Herb. Nat. brev. fol.* 229.

Liberty, Libertas, atis, f.

To ſet one at liberty, Libero, are.

A liberty (or Franchiſe) Socna, æ, f.

A library, Bibliotheca, æ, f.

A library-keeper, Librarius, ii, m. Bibliothecarius, ii, m.

Librata terræ, containeth four Ox-gangs, and every Ox-gang thirteen acres. *Skene de verb. Signif. verbo Bovata terræ*, See *Farding Deal* of Land.

L I C.

Lichfield (in Staffordſhire) Lichfeldia, Lycheſeldia.

Of Lichfield, Leceſeldenſis, Licetſeldenſis.

Licentia tranſfretandi, Is a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Port at Dover, &c. willing them to let ſome paſs quietly over Sea, that hath formerly obtained the King's licence thereunto. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 193. 6.

Licentious, Licentioſus, a, um.

A licking medicine, Linctus, i, m.

L I D.

Lidford (in Devonſhire) Lideforda.

L I E.

Lie, made of aſhes, Lixivium, ii, n.

A liege-man Ligeus, ei. m. Spel. 448. Lex 8. Co. poſtnati. 2.

In lieu, In loco, compenſatione.

Lieutenant, Locum tenens. It ſignifieth with us ſometimes, hi that occupieth the King's Place, representeth his Perſon, and th he is called the King's Lieutenan *anno* 4 *H.* 5. *cap.* 6. So it is uſe *anno* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 2. when that Officer ſeemeth to take h beginning, you may read alſo Mr. *Manwood*'s firſt part of Fore Laws, pag. 113. that the Lor Chief Juſtice in Eyre of the F reſt, and the Chief-warden al have their Lieutenants in th Foreſt.

A lieutenant of a ſhire, Pr fectus limitaneus, Cuſtos limiti

L I F.

Life, Vita, æ, f.

Liffy river (in Ireland) Libniu

To lift up, Levo, are.

L I G.

A ligature of any thing to tie wit Ligamentum, i, n.

Ligeance, Ligeantia, æ, f. It ſom time ſignifieth the Dominions o Territory of the Liege Lord, *anno* 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2.

Light horſe men, Equites levi armaturæ.

A lighter-boat, Epholcium, ii,

A lighter, Ratiaria, æ, f. Remu lus, i, m. Pontonium, ii, n.

The lights or lungs, Pulmo, onis,

Ligon Iſle on the Coaſts of Franc Liga.

L I M.

A limbeck, Alembicus, ci, m.

Bird-lime, Viſcum, ci, n.

Lime Twigs, Calamus aucupatorius, virga viſcata, Feſtuca viſcata.

Lim

Lime to make mortar, Calx, cis, f.
A lime Kiln, Calcifurnium, ii, n.
d. 116.
Lime-pits, Foveæ calcariæ.
A lime-burner (or lime-maker) karius, ii, m.
Limitation of aſſize, Limitatio
ſiz. It is a certain time ſet
n by Statute, within the
ich a man muſt alledge himſelf
his Anceſtor to have been ſei-
of Lands, ſued for by a writ of
ne, *vid.* the Statute of *Merton*,
8. *anno* 20 *H.* 3. and *Weſt.* 1.
38. and *anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2.
nno 1 *M. p.* 1. *c.* 5.
A limit or bound, Limes, itis, m.
To limit (or ſet bounds) Limito,
.
Lime, or Limen (in Kent) Ad
tum Lemanis, Lemanis portus,
ovus portus.
Lime houſe near London, Limo
nus.
Lime-hill. See Lime.
Limerick County (in Ireland)
miricenſis comitatus.
To limn, (or paint with colours)
niculor, ari.
A limner, Miniculator, oris,
Miniator, oris, m.
A limning, Miniatura, æ, f.
A limon, Malum limonicum
mones, num, m.
Limſie (the Family) De Limeſi.

L I N.

Lin river (in Nottinghamſhire)
inus.
A lineage (or ſtock) Proſapia,
f.
Lineal (as lineal deſcent ſucceſ-
ſe) Linealis, le, adj.
A linck is the tenth part of a Pole,
ngitudo & latitudo acræ terræ.

Dyer 303. 1. Mon. 313. Stat. de Terris menſurand.

Lincoln City, Caerlincoit, Lincolnia, Lindecolina, Lindecollina civitas, Lindecollinum, Lindocolina, Lindocollinum, Lindon, Lindum.

Biſhop of Lincoln, Epiſcopus Lincolnienſis.

Lindſey (part of Lincolnſhire) Lindeſia, Lindiſi, Lindiſgia.

A line (which Maſons or Carpenters uſe) Linea, æ, f.

A line with a plummet, Perpendiculum, li, n.

A ſlope line, Hypothenuſa, æ, f.

A plumb line (or level) Amuſſis, is, f.

To line, draw, or ſquare out by line or level, Lævigo, are.

To draw a line about, Circumſcribo, ere.

A line (as in writing) Linea, æ, f.

Line (or flax) Linum, i, n.

To line a Garment, Duplico, are. Adduplico, are.

The lining of a garment, Pannus ſubductitius. Suffultura, æ, f.

To link, Cateno, are. Concateno, are.

A link or Torch, Funale, lis, n. Fax, acis, f.

Linen, Linteum, i, n.

Fine linen, Linteum tenue, Sindon, onis, f.

Linen wore next the Skin, Interula, æ, f.

Cloathed with linen, Linteatus, a, um.

Wearing linen, Liniger, a, um.

A linen wearer, Linteo, onis, m.

A linen work, Linificium, ii, n.

Of linen, Linteus, a, um.

To make linen, Linifico, are.

A linen draper, Lintearius, ii, m.

Linne (the Family) De Linna.
Linne (in Norfolk) Linum, Linum Regis.
Linſie-woolſie, Linoſtema, atis, n. Veſtis ex Lino & Lana.
Lint (or rags of linen) Linteum, i, n.

L I O.

A lion, Leo, ōnis, m.
A Lioneſs, Lexna, æ, f.
Lionel (a man's name) Lionellus. li, m.

L I Q.

Engliſh liquoriſh, Glycyrrhiza Britannica.
Spaniſh liquoriſh, Glycyrrhiza Hiſpanica.
Liquor, Liquor, oris, m.

L I S.

A liſt (or Line) Liſta, æ, f. Spel. 119, 449.

L I T.

Lithquo (in Scotland) Lindum.
Litter (or ſtraw for Horſes, &c.) Littera, æ, f. Subſtramen, Inis, n. 1. Fo. 141.
A horſe-litter, Lectica, æ, f. Vehiculum cameratum.
Litter-bearers, Liburni, orum, m
Little, Parvus, a, um.
A little while, Parum, adv.
By little and little, Paulatim.
Littlebourough (in Nottinghamſhire) Agelocum, Segelocum, Segelogum.

L I V.

Livelihood (or way of living) Victus, ûs, m. Ars vivendi, Facultas vivendi. Vitalitium, ii, n.
A living (or benefice) Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical, Victus Eccleſiaſticus, Beneficium.
The liver, Jecur, ŏris, n. Hēpar, ătis, n.
Hardneſs of the liver, Scirrhoma, ătis, n.
Of the liver, Hepaticus, a, um.
A livery of cloth, Liberatura, æ, f. Cow. 162. Spel. 445. Liberata, æ, f. Weſt Indictments 183. Livery hath three ſignifications. In one it is uſed for a ſuit of Cloth or other Stuff, that a Gentleman giveth in Coats, Cloaks, Hats or Gowns, with cogniſance or without, to his ſervants or followers. *Anno* 1 *Ric.* 2. *cap.* 7. & *anno* 20 *Ejuſdem*, *cap.* 1. *anno* 8 *H.* 6. & *anno* 8 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 3. & *anno* 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 1, &c.
In the other ſignification it betokeneth a delivery of Poſſeſſion.
Livery in the third ſignification is the Writ which lieth for the heir to obtain the Poſſeſſion, or ſeiſing of his Lands at the King's hands, which ſee in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 155.
Livery of ſeiſin, Liberatio ſeiſinæ. Livery of Seiſin, is a ſolemnity that the Law requireth for the paſſing of a Free-hold, or Lands or Tenements, by delivery of Seiſin thereof. There are two kinds of Livery of Seiſin, *viz.* a livery in Deed, and a livery in Law.
A Livery in Deed, is when the Feoffer taketh the Ring of the Door, or Turf, or Twig of the Land, and delivereth the ſame up on the Land to the Feoffee, in the name of Seiſin of the Land.
A Livery in Deed may be two manner of ways, by a ſolemn act and words, as by delivery of the Ring

or haſp of the Door, or by
ch or twig of a Tree, or
urf of the Land, and with
or the like words, the Feof-
d Feoffee, both holding the
of the Feoffment, and the
of the Door, haſp, branch,
or turf, and the Feoffer
Here I deliver you Seiſin
oſſeſſion of this Houſe, in
me of Seiſin, and Poſſeſſion
the Lands contained in this
; or, Enter you into this
or Land, and have and en-
according to the Deed; or,
into the Houſe or Land,
d give you joy; or, I am
t you ſhall enjoy this Land,
ing to the Deed, or the like.
Lit. l. 1. *c.* 7. *Sect.* 59.

Livery in Law, is when the
faith to the Feoffee, being
w of the Houſe or Land
e yonder Land to you
ur Heirs, and therefore en-
o the ſame, and take Poſ-
thereof accordingly,) and
offee doth accordingly in
of the Feoffer enter; This
od Feoffment, for *Signatio*
ditione habetur. But if either
or the Feoffee die before
try, the Livery is void, and
y within the view is good,
there is no Deed of Feoff-
and ſuch a Livery is good,
the Land lie in another
y. *Cook on Lit. l.* 1. *c.* 7.
. and 5. *Rep. Sharp's caſe.*
re is a diverſity between
very of Seiſin of Land, and
ivery of a Deed, for if a
liver a Deed without ſay-
any thing, it is a good de-
but to a Livery of Seiſin
, words are neceſſary; as
taking in his hand the Deed, and the Ring or the Door (if it be an Houſe) or a Turf or Twig, (if it be of Land) and the Feoffee laying his hand on it, the Feoffer ſays to the Feoffee: Here I deliver to you Seiſin of this Houſe, or of this Land, in the name of all the Land contained in this Deed, according to the Form and effect of the Deed; and if it be without Deed, then the words may be, Here I deliver you Seiſin of this Houſe or Land, to have and to hold to you for Liſe, or to you, and the heirs of your body, or to you and your heirs for ever. When one makes Livery of Seiſin, this Livery ſhall be taken moſt ſtrong againſt him.

And therefore if one give Land to a man & *hæredibus*, this ſhall be a Fee-ſimple to him, although *ſuis* be left out, and yet he gives not Fee-ſimple expreſly, but becauſe every Livery ſhall be taken moſt ſtrongly againſt him that makes it. *Plowden, Colthriſt* againſt *Beinſhin.*

Livia (a woman's name) Livia, æ, f.

L I Z.

Lizard point (in Cornwall) Danmoniorum prom. Ocrinum prom.

L O A.

A load (or burthen) Onus, ĕris, n.

A load to avoid water, Lada, æ, f. Spel. 4.

To load, Onero, are.

A loader, Onĕrātor, oris, m.

A load-ſtone, Magnes, ētis, m.

A loaf of bread, Unus panis. Collyra, æ, f.

Loam

Loam (or mud-wall) Lutamentum, i, n.

Loam tempered with chopt ſtraw, Lutum paleatum.

LOB.

A lobby (or antichamber) Antithalamus, i, m.

LOC.

Local, Localis, le, adj. It ſignifieth in our Common Law, as much as fixed or annexed to a place certain. Example, The thing is local, and annexed to the Freehold. *Kitchin fol.* 180. And again in the ſame place:

An Action of Treſpaſs for Battery, &c. is tranſitory and not local; that is, not needful, that the place of the Battery ſhould be ſet down as material, in the Declaration: or if it be ſet down, that the Defendant ſhould traverſe the Place ſet down, by ſaying he did not commit the Battery in the place mentioned in the Declaration, and ſo avoid the Action. And again, *fol.* 230. The Place is not local, that is, not material to be ſet down in certainty; and the guard of the Perſon and of the Lands differeth in this, becauſe the Perſon being tranſitory, the Lord may have his Raviſhment *de garde*, before he be ſeiſed of him, but not of the Land, becauſe it is *local*, *Perkin's Graunts.* 30.

Locus partitus, Signifieth a diviſion made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in whether the Land or Place in Queſtion lieth. *Fleta lib.* 4. *cap.* 15. *num.* 1.

Locii (the Family) De Laſey.

A lock of a door, Sera, æ, f.

A ſpring-lock, Sera laconica.

The key of a ſpring-lock, Cl laconica.

To lock, Sero, are.

A lock ſmith, Faber Serari

A lock (or flock) of wool, F cus, i, m.

A lock of hair, Cirrus, i,

A curled lock of hair, Cincin i, m.

Locks and Tores, Capilli intor

LOD.

To lodge (or ſojourn) Hoſpit ari.

A lodge, Logia, æ, f. 1 M 759. 880. 2 Lon. 610. Logi f. Co. Ent. 71. Tugurium, ii,

A little lodge, Tuguriolum.

A lodge (or ſummer-houſe) bilarium, ii, n. Suffugium Imb & ſolis.

A lodging, Diverſorium, ii, Fo. 32. Lectus, i, m. n. 1. Fo. Hoſpitium, ii, n. 1. Fo. 74. H tatio, onis, f.

Lodowick (a man's name) L vicus, i, m.

LOF.

A loft, Tabulatum, i, n.

An upper loft, Piſaculum, i,

LOG.

Logick (the art of Reaſoning of Diſputation) Logica, æ, f.

A Logician, Logicus, i, m.

Logh, Luthea, or Louthea Scotland) Louthea, Leutea.

Loghor (in South-wales) carum.

L O N.

ndon, Londinenſe oppidum, inia, Londinium, Londi-, Londonia, Lundinum, Lun-, Lundonium.

hop of London, Epiſcopus onienſis.

ngchamp (the Family) De lon-mpo.

ngſpee (the Family) De Lon-atha.

nguille (the Family) De lon-Villa.

L O O.

Weaver's loom, Jugum Tex-

loophole for a button or ſuch Tranſenna, æ, f.

looſe (or untie, or make looſe) ere.

L O P.

lopp, (top, or ſhred trees) to, are.

pped, Loppatus, a, um, Plo. Ra. Entr. 490.

pping, Amputatio, onis, f.

L O R.

Lord, Dominus, i, m. It is d of Honour with us, and is diverſely. Sometime being uted to a man that is Noble th or Creation, which ſort herwiſe called Lords of the ment. Alſo to the Sons of , or the eldeſt Son of an &c. Sometime to men ho-le by Office, as Lord Chief , &c. and ſometime to a man that hath Fee, and ſo conſequently the Homage of Tenants within his mannor; for by his Tenants he is called Lord, and by none other; and in ſome places, for diſtinction ſake, he is called Landlord. It is uſed nevertheleſs by the writers of the Common Law, moſt uſually in this ſignification: And ſo it is divided into Lord above, and Lord *Meſne*; Lord *Meſne* is he that is owner of a Mannor, and by Vertue thereof hath Tenants holding of him in Fee; and by Copy of Court-roll, and yet holdeth himſelf under a ſuperior Lord, who is called Lord above, or Lord *Paramount*, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 79.

A young Lord, Dominulus, li, m.

Titular Lords, Domini Honorarii.

Lordſhip (or Seigniory) Dominium, ii, n.

A Lordſhip or Privileged place, with Power to keep Courts, Soca, æ, f.

Lordly (or ſtately) Imperioſus, a, um.

L O S.

Loſs, Deperditum, i, n. Amiſſus, ûs, m.

Loſt, Amiſſus, a, um.

L O U.

Lovel (the Family) Lupellus.

A lover (or tunnel on the top of a houſe, to let out the ſmoak) Fumentum, i, n. Fumarium, ii, n.

Lovett (the Family) Lupellus.

Loughborough (in Leiceſterſhire) vid. Lutterworth.

Lough Corbes (in Ireland) Anſoba, Auſoba.

Lough der (in Ireland) Logia fluvia.

Lough Erne (in Ireland) Lacus Ernus.

Lough longus (in Scotland) Longus Fluvius.

Louth-County (in Ireland) Luva Luda.

LOW.

A low-Bell, Campanola, æ, f.

A low-beller, Campanolator, oris, m.

LUC.

Lucan (a man's name) Lucanus, i, m.

Luce (a woman's name) Lucina, æ, f.

Good luck, Fauſtitas, atis, f.

Luckily, (happily) Fauſte, adv.

Lucrece (a woman's name) Lucretia, æ, f.

LUG.

Lug River (in Herefordſhire) Lugus fluvius.

LUK.

Luke (a man's name) Lucas, æ, m.

St. *Luke's day*, Feſtum Sancti Lucæ Evangeliſtæ.

LUM.

A lump, (heap, or maſs) Cumulus, i, m.

LUN.

The lungs (or lights) Pulmo, onis, m.

LUR.

A lurcher (Dog) Lurco, onis, m. Lurcherius, ii, m.

A lure for a Hawk, Illubra, Revocatorium accipitrum, Scopinnarum.

To lure a hawk, Aſſuefacere cipitrem revocatorio.

LUT.

A lute, Teſtudo, inis, f. biton, ti, n.

A lutaniſt, Barbitiſta, æ,

A lute-ſtring, Chorda, æ.

Lutterworth (in Leiceſter, Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lactodurum, Lactorudum.

LYC.

Lycaſte (a Woman's name) caſte, es, f.

Lycurgus (a Man's name) curgus, i, m.

LYD.

Lydia (a woman's name) Ly æ, f.

LYN.

Lyned, Duplicatus, a, um.

MAB.

Mabel (a woman's name) bella, æ, f.

MAC.

A mace, Clava, æ, f. G men, inis, n.

A Serjeant at mace, Servie Clavam.

Macegriefs, Macherarii, o m. *(i.e.)* thoſe that wittingly and ſell ſtoln fleſh. *Cromp. Peace, f.* 193. *a.*

Mace (a ſpice) Macis, is, f.

Maclenith (in Montgomery Maglova, Maglona.

M A D.

Mad, Inſanus, a, um.

Madam, (*a title given to a Lady*) omina mea.

Madneſs, Inſania, æ, f.

Made (*or done*) Factus, a, um.

A magician, Magus, i, m.

Magick, Magica, æ, f.

Magdalen (*a woman's name*) Magdalena, æ, f.

Magiſtracy the Office of a Magiſtrate) Magiſtratus, ûs, m.

A Magiſtrate, Magiſtratus, i, m.

The chief Magiſtrate of a City, ajor, oris, m.

Magiſteries, Magiſteria, orum, m. t.) a Chymical Preparation.

Magna Charta, called in *Engliſh*, e Great Charter, Is a Charter taining a number of Laws, or- ed the ninth year of *Henry* the rd, and confirmed by *Edward* e firſt. The reaſon why it was med *Magna Charta*, was either that it contained the ſum of the written Laws in *England*, elſe that there was another arter called the Charter of the reſt, eſtabliſhed with it, which quantity was the leſſer of the . We have now no ancienter itten Law than this, which thought to be ſo beneficial to Subjects, and a Law of ſo great nity in compariſon of thoſe ich were formerly in uſe, that g *Henry* the third was brought hardly to yield unto it, and the fifteenth penny of all the veable goods, both of the Spi- alty and Temporalty through- this Realm. *Holinſhed* in *H.* 3. though his Charter conſiſt not above 37 Chapters or Laws; yet it is of ſuch extent, as all, or the moſt part of the Law we have, is thought in ſome ſort to depend upon it. *Vid. Polydorus*, and *Holinſhed ubi ſupra.*

Magnanimous, Magnanimus, a, um.

Magnificence, Magnificentia, æ, f.

Magnificent, Magnificus, a, um.

Mago, (*a man's name*) Mago, onis, m.

M A I.

A Maid, Virgo, inis, f.

Maid-Iſle (*on the Eaſt of Scotland*) Emonia.

A maid-ſervant, Serva, æ, f.

A chamber (*or waiting*) *maid*, Cubicularia, æ, f. Ancilla Cubicularia.

Maidenhead (*in Berkſhire*) Alaunodunum.

Maidſtone (*in Kent*) Madus Vagniacæ, Vagniacum.

Maim, Mahemium, ii, n. Is a Corporal hurt whereby a man looſeth the uſe of any member, that is or might be any defence unto him in Battle. The Canoniſts call it *Membri Mutilatio*, or *Obtruncatio*, as the eye, the hand, the foot, the ſcalp of the head, his fore-teeth, or as ſome ſay of any finger of his hand. *Glanvil. lib.* 14. *cap.* 7. See *Bracton* at large, & *Brit. cap.* 25. & *Stawnf. pl. cor. lib.* 1. *cap.* 41. and the Law-Terms who ſaith thus; Maim is, where by the wrongful act of another, any Member is hurt, or taken away, whereby the Party ſo hurt, is made unperfect to fight; as if a Bone be taken out of the Head, or a Bone be broken in any other part, or a foot, or a hand, or finger, or joynt of a foot, or any

member be cut, or by ſome wound the Sinews be made to ſhrink, or the fingers, or other member made more Crooked, or an Eye be put out, or the fore-teeth broken, or any other thing hurt in a man's Body, by means whereof he is made the leſs able to defend himſelf, or offend his Enemy. But the cutting off an Ear or Noſe, or breaking of the hinder Teeth, is no Maim, but rather a Deformity of Body, than Diminution of Strength; by a maim a member is hurt, or taken away, by reaſon whereof the Party is leſs able, and made unperfect to fight.

This offence of Maim is under all Felonies deſerving death, and above all other inferiour offences, ſo as it may be truly ſaid of it, that it is *inter crimina majora minimum, & inter minora maximum, vita & membra ſunt in poteſtate Regis.* The Life and members of every Subject are under the Protection of the King. *Cook on Lit.*

In my Circuit (ſaith Sir *Edward Cook*) in *anno* 11 *Jacobi Regis*, in the County of *Leiceſterſhire*, one *Wright*, a young, ſtrong and luſty Rogue, to make himſelf Impotent, thereby to have the more colour to beg, or to be relieved without putting himſelf to any Labour, cauſed his Companion to ſtrike off his left hand, and both of them were Indicted, fined, and ranſomed therefore. *Cook on Lit. L.* 2. *c.* 11. *Sect.* 194.

The Party only ſhall recover damages in Maim. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 155. *Vide* the Act of Parliament, call'd the Lord *Coventry's* Act. In ſome Caſes it made Felony.

To maim, Mahemio, are. Co. 164. Co. Lit. 126. Mutilo, are.

Mainpriſe, Manucaptio, onis, It ſignifieth in our Common Law the taking or receiving a man into friendly cuſtody, that otherwiſe is, or might be committed to Priſon, and ſo upon ſecurity given for his forth-coming at a day aſſigned.

A mainpernor, Manucaptor, oris, m. (*i. e.*) He that doth the undertake for any, and receive him into their hands, a Surety or Bail.

To maintain (*or uphold*) Manuteneo, ere.

Maintenance, Manutenentia, æ f. In our Common-Law it is uſed in the evil part, for him that ſecondeth a Cauſe depending in ſuit between others, either by Lending of Money, or making friends for either Party towards his help. *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9.

Maintenance is moſt uſually done by the hand, either by delivery of money, or other reward, or by writing on the behalf of one of the Parties, in a ſuit depending. *Cooks* 2 *part of Inſtitut. c.* 28.

When one laboureth the Jury if it be put to appear, or if he Inſtruct them to put them in fear, or the like, he is a Maintainer, and an action of maintenance lyeth againſt him,

Manutenentia eſt duplex. 1. *Curialis*, in Courts of Juſtice, *pendente placito.* 2 *Ruralis*, to ſtir up and maintain complaints, ſuits and parts in the County, other than their own, though the ſame depend

end not in Plea. *Cock's 2d part Inſtit. c.* 28.

And when a man's Act in this ſed is by Law accounted main-nance, and when not, *vid. Broke* ulo maintenance, and *Kitchin*, 202. & *ſeq Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* n. and *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 38. e writ that lieth againſt a an for this offence is likewiſe led a writ of Maintenance.

A maintainer, Manutentor, oris, Lex. 83. Ry. 600. Ra. Entr. *vid. Maintenance.*

M A K.

To make good, Firmam facere. Rol. 738.

M A L.

Malachy (a man's name) Mala-ias, æ, m.

A male (or ſatchel) Bulga, æ. f.

A malefactor, Malefactor, oris,

Malice, Malitia, æ, f.

Malc on the river Shannon (in land) Macolicum.

Maldon (in Eſſex) Colonia vi-ricenſis, Camalodunum, Camo-dunum, Camoludunum, Camu-dunum, Camulodunum, Meal-dunum.

A malkin (an Inſtrument to make Oven clean) Peniculus, i, m. Pe-cillus, i, m. Peniculus furnarius.

A mallet, Tudes, is, f. Buſalia, f. Malleolus ligneus.

Mallieure, commonly Mallyvery (the Family) Malus Leporarius.

Mallovell (the Family) Malus Lupellus.

Malmsbury (in Wiltſhire) Bla-mum; fortaſſe à noto nemore cino. Maidulphi curia, Maidul-phi urbs, Maldunenſe Monaſte-rium, Malmesburium, Meldu-num.

Of Malmsbury, Meldunenſis.

Malpas (in Cheſhire) Malus paſ-ſus.

Malpas (the Family) De Mala Platea, & De malo paſſu.

Malverne (in Worceſterſhire) Malvernia, Malvernum.

M A N.

A Man, Homo, inis, m. Vir, viri, m.

The chief man of a Town or Pa-riſh, Sitheundus, i, m. Cuſtos pa-ganus.

The chief man in a rank, Cardi-natus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, is, c. 2.

A man-ſlayer, Homicida, æ, m.

Man-ſlaughter, Homicidium, ii, n.

The kindred of a man that is ſlain, Walleſheria & Wallecheria, æ, f.

The price of a man's Life, Wera, æ, f.

Manhood, Pubertas, atis, f.

Man, Iſland, Eubonia, Man-nia, Menavia, Menavia Secunda, Mevania, Mona ulterior *(to diſtin-guiſh it from Angleſey)* Monabia, Monœda.

Biſhop of the Iſle of Man, Epiſ-copus Menevenſis.

Manaſſes, (a man's name) Ma-naſſes, is, m.

Mancaſtle (in Lancaſhire) Ma-nucium.

Manchester (in Warwickſhire) Manduеſſedum.

Manchester (in Lancaſhire) Mammucium, Mancunium.

To manage, Adminiſtro, are.

A Manciple, Opſonator, oris, m. Aſh. 188. *(i. e.)* a Caterer, one that in Colleges buyeth victuals, and common Proviſions into the Houſe.

Mandamus, It is a Writ that lies to reſtore a Perſon put out of his Office.

Mandatum, Is a Commandment judicial of the King, or his Juſtices, to have any thing done for the diſpatch of Juſtice, ſee more in the Table of the Regiſter Judicial, *verbo Mandatum.*

Mandevil (the Family) De Magna Villa, & De Mandavilla.

The mandible (or Jaw) Mandibulum, i, n.

The mane of a Beaſt, Juba, æ, f. Coma equi.

Manicles (or Manacles, wherewith Priſoners are bound by the hands) Manicæ, arum, f.

Many, Multus, a, um.

Manufacture, Manufactura, æ, f.

Manifeſt, Maniſeſtus, a, um.

A manger, Præſepe, is, n.

A manning (or man's days work) Manopera, æ, f.

A Mannor or Lordſhip, Manerium, ii, n.

A Mannor-houſe, Domus Manerialis. Cow. 166. 2 Mon. 348.

A free mannor, Alodium, ii, n.

A Lord of a mannor, Alodarius, ii, m. Dominus Manerii.

Mannours or Mannors, (the Family) De Maneriis.

A mantle, Mantelium, ii, n.

A floured Silk mantle, Loricum Sericum floratum.

Manual, Manualis, le, adj.

A manual (or ſmall portable Volume, a Book which may be carried in one's hand) Manuale, is, n.

Manumiſſion, Manumiſſio, onis, f. *(i. e.)* a freeing of a ſlave or Villain from his ſlavery.

Manurance, Manurancia, æ, f.

M A P.

A plank of maple, Molluſcum, ci, n.

A map, for deſcription of Countries, or of the whole world, Tabula Coſmographica.

M A R.

March (in Scotland) Marchia.

The month of March, Martius, ii, m.

Marble, Marmor, oris, n.

A ſlate of marble, a thin Paſte cruſt, or cream, Cruſtula, æ, f.

A March pane (or ſpice Cake) Lagunculus, li, m. Panis Dulcarius.

A marching, Expeditio, onis, f.

The marches or borders of Wales, Marchiæ Walliæ, Cow. 168. Leg. 21. Pry. 33.

A Marchioneſs, Marchioniſſa, æ, f.

Of the Marches, (or March in the Family) De Marchia.

Marcella (a woman's name) Marcella, æ, f.

A mare, Equa, æ, f. Caballa, æ, f.

A mare-colt, Equula, æ, f.

A margin, Margo, inis, d, f.

A mariner, Nauta, æ, m.

Maritime (or by the Sea) Maritimus, a, um.

A mark (note or ſign) Stigma, f. f. *(i. e.)* a mark made with a burning iron, ſuch as Rogues are burned in the hand with, or Horſes on the buttocks or ſhoulder to be known by.

ark to ſhoot at, Meta, æ, f.
ſea mark (or Beacon with a to direct Ships into the Haven dark night) Pharus, i, m.
Mark of money in Silver, 13 *s.* *in Gold eight Ounces*, Marca, We uſe ordinarily, *Trede-ſolidos & quatuor Denarios*, in tranſlation of Deeds.
Mark of Silver, Mancuſa, æ, f.
ark (a Man's name) Marcus,
Mark's day, Feſtum ſancti Evangeliſtæ.
ark upon the edge, Præſigno,
arket, Mercatum, i, n. Cow.
ſh-market, Piſcaria, æ, f. Ma-, i, n. Cetariorum, i, n.
arket-woman, Foraria, æ, f.
ney given for ſtanding in the. Meſticum, ci, n.
foreſtall the market, Præmer-ri.
foreſtaller of the market, Præ-itor, oris, m. Propola, æ,
gery (a Woman's name) eria, æ, f.
rleborough (in Wiltſhire) Cu-, Marlebrigia.
rle, Marlera, æ, f. Carta de .Ra. Ent. 690, 697. Marla, Lex. 84. Marlia, æ, f. Reg. 23. 25. Terra marlanda vel rlanda. 1 Mon. 722. Marga,
arle-pit, Marlerium, ii, n. 4. Margarium, ii, n.
rmaduke (a Man's name) maducus, i, m.
rmalade, Cotoneatum, i, n. ina Cydoniorum.
Marqueſs, Marchio, onis, m. are Lords of dignity, and are in Honour and Account next unto Dukes.

A Marquiſate (or marquiſhip) Marchionatus, ûs, m.

Marriable (or Marriageable) Nûbilis, le.

The Marriage Bed, Lectus jugalis.

Marriage, Maritagium, ii, n.

A Marriage (or Wedding) Nuptiæ, arum, f.

A contract of Marriage, Pactio nuptialis.

To marry, Marito, are.

Married, Maritatus, a, um.

A fine to the Lord for the marriage of a Tenant's Daughter, Marchetum, i, n.

Marrow, Medulla, æ, f.

A marſh, or watery Ground, Mariſcus, i, m.

Freſh marſh, Mariſcus friſcus.

Salt marſh, Mariſcus ſalſus.

Lord Marſhal of England, Magnus Mareſchallus Angliæ. Mention is made in divers Statutes of this Lord or Earl Marſhal of *England*. *Anno* 1 *H.* 4. *cap.* 7. & 14. & *anno* 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. His Office conſiſteth eſpecially in matters of War and Arms, as well with us, as in other Countries, whereof you may read in *Lupanus* and *Tilius*, *Lib.* 2. *ca. de Coneſtabili mariſcallo*, &c. But he that will know the Office of our Lord Marſhal, beſide the few Statutes which concern him, muſt read his Commiſſion, and alſo have acceſs to the Heralds, who out of their Antiquities are able to diſcover much that by preſcription belongeth unto this Office.

A Vice-Marſhal, Vice-mareſchallus, i, m.

A mare-

A marſhall's man that ſcourges Offenders, Lorarius, ii, m.

March (the Family) Mariſca.

Le marſhal (the Family) Mareſcallus.

The Marſhalſea, Mareſcaltia, æ, f. It is the Court of the Marſhal (or word for word) the Seat of the Marſhal, of whom ſee *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 102. It is alſo uſed for the Priſon in *Southwark*, the reaſon whereof may be, becauſe the Marſhal of the King's Houſe was wont perhaps to ſit there in Judgment. See the Statute *anno* 9 R. 2. *cap.* 5. & *anno* 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 23.

Letters of mart or marque, Literæ repriſatoriæ.

Mart, Literæ priſales.

Counter-mart, Repriſales.

Martha (a Woman's name) Martha, æ, f.

Martin (a Man's name) Martinus, i, m.

St. *Martin's day*, Feſtum Sancti Martini Epiſcopi.

Martial Law, Lex Martialis, Jus Militare. Is the Law that dependeth upon the Voice of the King, or the King's Lieutenant in Wars, for altho' the King for the indifferent and equal temper of Laws, to all his Subjects do not in time of Peace make any Laws, but by the conſent of the three Eſtates in Parliament; yet in Wars, by reaſon of great Dangers, riſing of ſmall Occaſions, he uſeth abſolute Power; in ſo much as his word goeth for Law; and this is called Martial Law. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. See Law of Arms.

Marre (in Scotland) Marria.

Martlemas (or Martinmas) beef, Caro fumo durata, Caro infum

Mary (a Woman's name) Ma æ, f.

MAS.

Maſham bridge (in Yorkſh Maſſamenſis pons.

The maſh (or meſh) of a net, cula retis, foramen retis.

A mask, Maſca, æ, f. 1 Fo. Larva, æ, f.

Maſlin (or meſlin) Wheat Rye, Mixtilio, onis, f. Farr inis, f.

A maſon, Cœmentarius, i Lapicida, æ, m. Macerio, onis

Maſons, that work upon ſcaf Machiones, m. pl.

A maſs (or lump of any t but properly of Dough in the k ing Trough, Maſſa, æ, f.

The maſt of a Ship, Malus,

The top of a maſt, (or ſcut of the maſt) Carcheſium, ii,

Maſt of Oak, &c. Hogs Glans, dis, f.

To feed Hogs with maſt, M are. Paſch. 9 H. 8. in *C. B*

Feeding with maſt, Maſt onis, f. ibid.

A maſter, Magiſter, tri,

A ſchool-maſter, Ludimag tri, m.

A maſter of Arts, Magiſter um, in artibus Magiſter.

Maſter of the rolls, Magiſte tulorum Curiæ Cancellariæ mini Regis. He is an aſſiſta the Lord Chancellor of *Eng* in the high Court of Chan and in his abſence heareth there, and giveth Orders. *Juriſdict.* fol. 41. his Title Patents (as I have heard) *ricus parvæ bagæ, cuſtos R rum & domus converſorum.*

conversorum is the place the Rolls are kept, ſo called because the *Jews* in ancient as they were any of them nt to Chriſtianity, were be- in that Houſe, ſeparately the reſt of their Nation, by *Henry* the third, who ere- his Houſe. Vid. *Cambden*, ing *Edward* the third ap- it afterward for Rolls and s. At this day it is ſtill the Rolls. Sir *Tho. Smith* .10. *de Repub. Angl.* ſaith, e might not unfitly be call- *os archivorum*. He ſeemeth the beſtowing of the Offi- the ſix Clerks, *anno* 14, & *cap.* 8. *Vide* Chancery.

ers of the Chancery, Magi- ancellarii. They are Aſſi- in Chancery to the Lord ellor, or Lord Keeper of the Seal in matters of Judg- of theſe there be ſome ry, and ſome Extraordi- Of Ordinary, there are in number, whereof the of the Rolls is Chief; ſome ſit in Court every the Term, and have com- unto them (at the Lord llor's diſcretion) the Inter- Report, and ſometime l determination of Cauſes pending.

er of the Court of Wards and , Magiſter Curiæ Wardi raturæ. He is the Chief ncipal Officer of the Court ds and Liveries, named igned by the King, to Cuſtody the Seal of the committed. He at the upon his Office, taketh an fore the Lord Chancellor of *England*, well and truly to ſerve the King in his Office, to miniſter equal Juſtice to Rich and Poor to the beſt of his Cunning, Wit and Power, diligently to procure all things, which may honeſtly and juſtly be to the King's Advantage and Profit, and to the Augmentation of the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown; truly to uſe the King's Seal appointed to his Office, to endeavour to the uttermoſt of his Power, to ſee the King juſtly anſwered, of all ſuch Profits, Rents and Revenues, and Iſſues, as ſhall yearly riſe, grow, or be due to the King in his Office, from time to time, to deliver with ſpeed ſuch as have to do before him, not to take or receive of any Perſon any Gift or Reward, in any Caſe or Matter depending before him, or wherein the King ſhall be Party, whereby any prejudice, loſs, hindrance, or diſheriſon ſhall be or grow to the King, *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 33.

Maſter of the Horſe, Magiſter Equorum Domini Regis. Is he that hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable, being an Office of high Account, and always beſtowed upon ſome Nobleman, both Valiant and Wiſe. The Maſter of the Horſe is mentioned *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7. & *anno* 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 5.

Maſter of the Poſts, (*or Poſt-maſter of England*) Magiſter curſorum Angliæ. Is an Officer of the King's Court, that hath the appointing, placing and diſplaceing of all ſuch thro' *England*, as provide Poſt-Horſes for the ſpeedy paſſing of the King's Meſſengers, and other Buſineſs in the thorough-

thorough-fair Towns where they dwell; as alſo to ſee that they keep a certain number of convenient Horſes of their own, and when occaſion is, that they provide others, wherewith to furniſh ſuch as have Warrant from him to take Poſt-Horſes, either from or to the Sea, or other Borders or Places within the Realm. He likewiſe hath the Care to pay them their Wages, and make their allowance accordingly as he ſhall think meet. This Officer is mentioned *Anno* 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 3. but now altered by the late Statutes.

Maſter of the Ordnance, Magiſter Machinariorum Domini Regis. Is a great Officer, to whoſe care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed, being ſome great Man of the Realm. *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Maſter of the Armory, Magiſter Armamentarii Domini Regis. Is he that hath the Care and overſight of his Majeſty's Armour, for his Perſon or Horſes, or any other Proviſion or Store thereof in any ſtanding Armories; with command, and placing and diſplacing of all inferior Officers thereunto appertaining. Mention is made of him *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Maſter of the King's Muſter, Magiſter & Recenſor Militum Domini Regis. Is a material Officer, in all Royal Armies moſt neceſſary, as well for the maintaining the Forces compleat, well armed and trained, as alſo for prevention of ſuch Frauds, as otherwiſe may exceedingly waſt the Prince's Treaſure, and extreamly weaken the Forces. He hath the over-ſight of all the Captains and Bands, and ought have at the beginning delive unto him by the Lord Gene perfect Liſts and Rolls of all Forces, both Horſe and Fo Officers, *&c.* with the Rate their Allowance ſigned by Lord General, for his Direct and Diſcharge, in ſigning W rants for their full Pay. T Officer is mentioned in the S tute *Anno* 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 2. Muſter-Maſter General, *anno Eliz. cap.* 4. If you deſire to more of him, ſee Mr. *Dig Stratioticos.*

Maſter of the Wardrobe, Ma ſter Garderobæ Domini Re Is a great and principal Offi in Court, having his Habita and dwelling-Houſe belongin that Office call'd the Wardr near *Puddle-Wharf* in *Lond* he hath the Charge and Cuſt of all former King's and Qu ancient Robes, remaining in Tower of *London*, and all Hu ings of Arras, Tapeſtry, or like, for his Majeſty's Hou with the Bedding remaining ſtanding Wardrobes, as *Hamp Court*, *Richmond*, &c. he hath the Charge and delivering ou all, either Velvet or Scar allowed for Liveries, to an his Majeſty's Servants of the vy-Chamber, or others. Men is made of this Office, *Anno Eliz. cap.* 7.

Maſter of the King's Houſh Magiſter Hoſpitii Domini Re Is in his Juſt Title called Gr Maſter, or Great Maſter of King's Houſhold, and beareth ſame Office that he did, that wont to be called Lord Stew

f the King's moſt honourable ouſhold, *Anno* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* . whereby it appeareth that the ame of this Office was then anged.

Maſter of the Jewel-Houſe, Maiſter Domus Jocalium Domini egis, Is an Officer in the King's ouſhold of great Credit, being owed Bouge of Court, that is, oſet diet for himſelf and the eriour Officers, *viz.* Clerks of e Jewel-Houſe, and a ſpecial odging or Chamber in the ourt, having charge of all Plate Gold, of Silver double or pargilt, uſed or occupied for the ing or Queen's Board, or to any fficer of account, attendant in ourt, and of all Plate remaining the Tower of *London*, of chains d looſe Jewels not fixed to any arment; mention is made of is Officer. *anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Maſter of the Mint, Magiſter onetarii Domini Regis. *anno* 2 n. 6. *cap.* 14. He is now called arden of the Mint, who is the hief of the Officers belonging to e Mint, and is by his Office to eive the Silver of the Goldiths, and to pay them for it, d to overſee all the reſt belongg to this Function, his Fee is a ndred Pounds *per annum*.

Maſter of the Revels and ques, Magiſter Jocorum, ellorum & Maſcarum.

Maſter-ſhip, Magiſterium, ii, n.

The Maſter of a Ship, Patronus, m.

The Maſter's Mate, Optio gunatoris, Socius Magiſtri, Proa, æ, m.

One that runs from his Maſter, rifuga, æ, m.

A maſtiff Dog, Moloſſus, i, m.

A maſtiff's Collar, made with Leather and Nails, Millum, i, n.

M A T.

A matt, Storea, æ, f. Teges, itis, f.

A match to keep fire, commonly made of a fine kind of cord, Myxus, i, m. Fomes igniarius.

A match (or wick of a Candle) Fungus Lucernæ, Lucernarium, ii, n.

A match made of Brimſtone, or like matter, and a card apt to take fire, Sulphuratum, i, n.

Materialed, Materiatus, a, um.

A matricide (one that killeth his own mother) Matricida, æ, m.

A matron, Matrona, æ, f.

Matter (or ſubſtance whereof any thing is made) Materia, æ, f.

It makes no matter, Nihil refert.

Material, Materialis, le, adj.

Matthew (a man's name) Matthæus, i, m.

Matthias (a man's name) Matthias, æ, m.

St. *Matthew's day*, Feſtum Sancti Matthæi Apoſtoli.

A mathematician, Mathematicus, i, m.

A mattock (or pick-axe) Marra, æ, f. Bipalium, ii, n.

Matraſal (in Montgomeryſhire) Mediolanum.

M A U.

A maund (or great basket) Caniſtrum, i, n.

Mault, Braſium, ii, n.

Sweetiſh mault, Braſium dulciculum.

Maulting (*or mault making*) Granificium, ii, n.

A mault-houſe, Braſitorium, ii, n.

A mault kiln, Fumarium farrarium.

Mault, meal (*or flour*) Polenta, æ, f.

A maulſter, Braſiator, oris, m.

Mauley (*the Family*) De Malo Lacu.

Maurice (*a man's name*) Mauritius, ii, m.

M A W.

Maud (*a woman's name*) Matilda, æ, f.

Mawdlin (*a woman's name*) Magdalena, æ, f.

M A X.

Maximilian (*a man's name*) Maximilianus, i, m.

M A Y.

The month of May, Maius, i, m.

M E A.

A mead or meadow, Pratum, i, n.

Meal of wheat, Farina triticea.

Meal of barley, Farina hordeacea.

Meal of oats, Farina avenacea.

The refuſe of meal, Bultellum, i, n. Lex. 22.

To ſift meal, Subcerno, ere.

A meal ſieve, Cribrum pollinarium.

A meal-trough, Farinarium, ii, n.

Mean (*or meſne*) Medius, ii, m.

Mean rates, Mediæ ratæ.

Mean profits, Media proficua.

The meaſels (*a diſeaſe*) Morbilli, orum, m.

A meaſh-vat, Vas Pandoxatorium.

A meaſure, Menſura, æ, f.

A meaſure of ten buſhels, Mita, æ, f.

Heaped meaſure, Cumulus, i, m.

To meaſure, Menſuro, are.

To meaſure out by feet, Podimo, are.

The meaſuring of ſolid things, Stereometrica, æ, f.

Meat (*food or victuals*) Eſculenta, æ, f. Ry. 48.

Baked meat, Pinſum, i, n.

Dainty meat, Daps, apis, f.

Roaſt meat, Aſſum, i, n. Aſſatura, æ, f.

Boiled meat, Elixum, i, n. Caro elixa.

A meſs of meat, Geſtarius, ii, m. Ferculum, i, n.

A diſh of ſeveral ſorts of meat, Sătŭra, æ, f.

Diſhes of meat, Vaſa eſcaria.

White meats, made of milk, cream, butter, &c. Lactaria, orum, n. Lacticinia, orum, n.

Minced meat, Minutal, alis, n.

A chop of meat, Offa, æ, f.

A tid-bit, meat well dreſſed, Pulpamentum, i, n.

To dreſs meat, Coquinor, ari.

A dreſſing of meat, Coctura, æ.

One that brings in meat and ſets it on the Table, Infertor, oris, m.

Meath county (*in Ireland*) Midia, Midia.

Of Meath, Midenſis.

Meaux abby (*in Yorkſhire*) Monaſterium de Melſa.

M E C.

Mechanical, Mechanicus, a, um.

M E D.

Medemenham (in —) Mediam-

A medicine, Drug, or Phyſick, edicina, æ, f. Pharmacum, i, n.

Medway River (in Kent) Me-gnaia, Medweagus.

A meer, Mera, æ, f. Spel. 425. ex. 21.

M E G.

The megrim (a pain in the Tem-es of the Head) Hemicrania, , f.

M E L.

Mela, one of the Hebrides (in tland) Maleos.

Melchiſedeck (a man's name) elchiſedecus, i, m.

Melius inquirendo, Is a Writ at lyeth for a ſecond Inquiry, what Lands and Tenements a an died ſeiſed of, where partial aling is ſuſpected upon the rit, *Diem clauſit extremum. Fitz. nat. brev. fol* 255.

To melt (or make ſoft by Fire) iqueſco, ere. Liqueſacio, ere.

A melter, Fuſor, oris, m. Li-eſactor, oris, m.

Melted, Fuſus, a, um. Liqua-s, a, um.

A melting, Fuſura, æ, f.

A melting-houſe for metal, U-rina, æ, f.

M E M.

A member (or part of the body perly) Membrum, i, n.

Memorable (or worthy of remembrance) Memorabilis, le, adj. Memorandus, a, um.

A memorial (ſign or monument of remembrance) Memoriale, lis, n.

M E N.

A mender (or repairer) Refector, oris, m.

A mending (or repairing) Refectio, onis, f.

A menial ſervant, Menialis Serviens.

Mention (or a mentioning of any thing) Mentio, onis, f.

Fit to be mentioned, Commĕmŏrandus, a, um.

To make mention, Memoro, are. Mentionem facere.

M E R.

Mercenary, Mercenarius, a, um.

A mercer that ſelleth all kinds of ſmall wares by retail, Tabernarius, ii, m. Propola, æ, m.

A mercer that ſelleth Silks and Velvets, as in London, Mercerus, i, m. Metaxarius, ii, m. Sericopola, æ, m.

Mercery, Mercimonia, æ, f. Merceria, æ, f. Pry. 197.

A merchant, Mercator, oris, m.

A merchant adventurer, Mercator & negotiator.

A merchant Taylor, Mercator ſciſſor.

To deal as a Merchant (to ſell) Merchandizo, are.

A ſociety of merchants, Hauſa, æ, f.

Merchandize, Merchandiza, æ, f.

Mercury (a man's name) Mercurius, ii, m.

Mercy, Miſericordia, æ, f.

Merionethſhire (in Wales) Merionithia, Mervinia, Terra filiorum Canæni.

MES.

Meſchines (the Family) De Micenis.

The meſentery (or middle of the Bowels or Entrails) Meſenterium, ii, n.

A meſſage (or errand) Nuncium, ii, n. Nunciatum, i, n.

A meſs of pottage, Ferculum juſculi.

A meſſenger, Veredarius, ii, m. Nunciator, oris, m. Fero, onis, m. Nuncius, ii, m.

A meſſuage, Meſſuagium, ii, n. Co. Lit. 56. Is a dwelling Houſe, *Weſt. part* 2. *Symb. Tit. Fines Sect.* 26. But by the name of a Meſſuage may paſs alſo a Courtilage, a Garden, an Orchard, a Dove-Houſe, a Shop, a Mill as parcel of an Houſe, as he himſelf confirmeth out of *Bract. lib.* 5. *cap.* 28. *Sect.* 1. and *Plowd. fol.* 170, 171, 199. and of himſelf, he avoucheth the like of a Cottage, a Toſt, a Chamber, a Cellar, &c. yet they may be demanded by their ſingle names.

MET.

Metal, Metallum, i, n.

Latten-metal, Orichalcum, i, n.

A method (or order) Methodus, i, f.

A metropolis, mother city, chief city or town, Metropolis, is, f.

A metropolitan (or Arch-biſhop) Metropolitanus, i, m.

MEW.

Mews (the family) De Meſſa.

MIC.

Michael (a man's name) Michael, lis, m.

Michael's mount (in Cornwal) Mons Michaelis.

Michaelmas day, Feſtum Sancti Michaelis archangeli.

Michelney (in Somerſetſhire) Michelnia.

MID.

The middle, Medium, ii, n.

The midriff, ſeparating the heart and lights from the other nether bowels, Diaphragma, atis, n.

Middle England, Mercia.

Middle Engliſh men, Mercii.

Middleham (in Yorkſhire) Mediolanium.

Middleton (in Dorſetſhire) Middletunenſis, Mildetunenſis.

Middleſex, Middleſexia.

Midſummer day, Feſtum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiſtæ.

A midwife, Obſtetrix, icis, f. Umbiliſeca, æ, f.

The midwife's fee, Maotrum, i, n.

MIL.

Mildred (a woman's name) Mildreda, æ, f.

A mile, Milliare, is, n. It is a quantity of a thouſand Paces, otherwiſe deſcribed to contain 8 Furlongs, and every Furlong to contain forty Lugges or Poles, and every Lugge or Pole to contain ſixteen Foot and a half, *Anno* 35 *Eliz. cap.* 6.

les (a man's name) Milo, onis,

litary (or pertaining to War) aris, re, adj.

k, Lac, lactis, n. pl. caret.

milk, Mulgeo, ere.

re Milk, Lac acidum ſeu um.

tter-milk, Lac Butyraceum, reſſum, Lac agitatum.

ond-milk, Lac Amygdali-

ned milk (or milk turned to Lac coagulatum.

milk houſe, vid. *Houſe*.

milk-maid, Lactaria, æ, f.

milk-pail, Mulctra, æ, f. Si- i, n. Mulgarium vas.

milk, Lactarius, a, um.

milk-ſeller, Galactopola, æ, m.

Mill, Molendinum, i, n.

Wind-mill, Mola alata. Mo- um ventriticum.

Water-mill, Mola aquaria. ndinum aquaticum.

Hand-mill, Mola manualis rſatilis, Moletrina, æ, f.

Horſe or Aſs-mill, Mola Aſi- Mola Equaria.

yl-mill (or a mill for Oyl) etum, i, n.

Fulling-mill, Molendinum icum, Multo, onis, m.

Sider-mill, Molendinum Po- m.

Mault-mill, Molendinum torium.

Corn-mill, Bladonicum Mo- rum.

Smelting-mill, Molendinum barium.

Mill-houſe, Domus molendi-

Hopper of a mill, Infundi- i, n.

per mill ſtone, Catillus, li, m.

The under mill-ſtone, Meta, æ, f.

A mill-ſtone, Mola pro Molendino. Pry. 185. Saxum molare, Lapis molaris.

A mill-clapper, Crepitaculum molare, Taratantarium, ii, n.

A pair of mill-clappers, Par Malleorum.

The ſite of a mill, Situs Molendini.

Ground or running Work, tackling for mills, Inſtrumenta currentia.

A mill-door, Janua molendinaria.

Fenders belonging to a mill, Emiſſaria, orum, n.

Locks belonging to a mill, Fluvialia, orum, n.

The trendle of a mill, Molucrum, i, n.

A mill Pool (or Pond) Stagnum, i, n.

A pond head belonging to a mill, Caput Stagni.

A mill-dam, Caſtellum, i, n. Commatum, i, n.

A milleate, Emiſſarium, ii, n.

Mill duſt, Pollen, inis, n.

Pertaining to a mill, Molaris, re, adj. Molarius, a, um.

A miller, Molitor, oris, m. Molendarius, ii, m. Pollinctor, oris, m.

A Miller's Wife, Molitrix, icis, f.

The miller's toll, Multura, æ, f.

Millet (Corn) Milium, ii, n.

Millicent (a woman's name) Millicentia, æ, f.

The milt, Lien, is, m.

Milford-haven (in Wales) Alaunicus portus.

A million (a thouſand times) Decies centum millia.

M I N.

A mine, Minera, æ, f. Fodina, æ, f.

A mine of gold, Aurifodina, æ, f. Auraria, æ, f.

A ſilver mine, Argenti-fodina, æ, f.

A miner, Minerarius, ii, m. 2 Ro. 547. Minetarius, ii, m. 2 Inſt. 578.

A mine of braſs, Æraria, æ, f. Æriſodina, æ, f.

A mine of iron, Ferri-fodina, æ, f. Ferraria, æ, f.

A Mine, Cave or Trench digged under ground, whereby to undermine the walls of a City, &c. Cuniculus, li, m.

To undermine, Subruo, ere. Cuniculos agere.

Undermined, Subrutus, a, um.

Mineral (or any thing that grows in mines and contains metal) Minerale, lis, adj. Foſſilis, le, adj.

To mingle (or mix together) Miſceo, ere.

A miniſter, Miniſter, tri, m. Clericus, ci, m.

The miniſtry, Miniſterium, ii, n.

A minſtrell (or fidler) Meneſtrallus, i, m. Co. Lit. 59. 94. Ry. 553. Fle. 81. Minſtrellus, i, m. Tibicen, inis, m.

Minours (the Family) De Mineriis.

A mint (or place where money is coined) Monetarium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 65. 1 Mon. 417. It is the Place where the King's Coin is formed, be it Gold or Silver, which is at this preſent, and long hath been, *viz.* the Tower of *London*. The Officers belonging to the Mint have not been always alike. At this preſent they ſeem to be theſe, The Warden, who is the chief of the reſt, whoſe Office ſee in Maſter of the Mint. 2. The Maſter-worker who receiveth the Si from the Warden, cauſeth it t melted, and delivereth it to Moniers, and taketh it from t again, when it is made; hi lowance is not any ſet Fee, according to the Pound wei

The third is the Contro who is to ſee that the Mone made the Juſt aſſize, to ov the Officers and controll the the Money be not as it ough be, his Fee is 100 Marks *per num*. The Fourth is the Ma of the Aſſay, who weigheth Silver, and ſeeth whether i according to Standard, his ye Fee is alſo 100 Marks. Fift the Auditor to take the accou and make them up Auditor-l Sixthly, the Surveyor of the m ing, who is to ſee the Silver out, and not to be altered aft is delivered to the Melter; w is after the Aſſay maſter h made tryal of it. Seventhly, Clerk of the Irons, who ſ that the Irons be clean and f work with. Eighthly the G ver who graveth the Stamp the Money. Ninthly the Sm of Irons, who, after they be ven, ſmiteth them upon the ney. Tenthly, the Melters melt the Bullion, before it c to the Coyning. Eleventhly, Blanchers, who do aneal, and cleanſe the Money. Twe ly, the Porter who keepeth Gate of the Mint. Thirteen Provoſt of the Mint, who i provide for all the Moniers, to overſee them. Laſtly, the niers, who are ſome to Shee Money, ſome to forge it, ſo beat it broad, ſome to rou

to Stamp or Coin it. Their is not by the day or year, uncertain, according to the ht of the money coined by .

M I R.

iracle, Miraculum, i, n.
raculous, Miraculoſus, a, um.
(Quag-mire or Bogg) Palus,

M I S.

chief, Infortunium, ii, n.
cies, ei, f.
chievous, Perditus, a, um.
cioſus, a, um.
miſconſtrue, Detorqueo, ere.
miſdeed, Male-factum, i, n.
miſdo, Malefacio, ere.
miſdoer, Malefactor, oris, m.
fery (or adverſity) Miſeria,

e miſne (or miſen Sail of a Epidromus, i, m.
ipriſion, Miſpriſio, onis, f. It eth in our Common Law, ect, or negligence, or over- . Vid. *Stawnf. pl. cor. lib.* 1. 19. which read at large. *An- H.* 6. *cap.* 15. *Anno* 14 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 1. *Crompt.* Juſt. Peace, 40. *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* dments, *Sect.* 63. in fine, *an- Eliz. cap.* 3. *Crompt. Juriſ- fol.* 238.
myſtery (or Trade) Myſteri- ii, n.

M I T.

Mitre (a Biſhop's attire of the Mitra, æ, f.
ittimus. A writ whereby Re- are ſent from one Court to er. *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.*

Fines, Sect. 138. *F.* & 154. *B.* of the divers other uſes and applications of this mittimus, See *Regiſt. Orig.* in the Table of the Book.

M I X.

A mixture, Mixtura, æ, f.
The mixture of other metals with Gold or Silver, Allaia, æ, f.

M O D.

A model (or frame of any thing) Modulus, li, m.
To moderate (or keep a mean) Moderor, ari.
A Moderator, Moderator, oris, m.
Modern (or of late time) Modernus, a, um.
Modo & Forma, are words of art in a Proceſs, and namely in the Anſwer of the Defendant, whereby he denyeth himſelf to have done the thing laid to his charge, *Modo & Forma declarata*, in the manner and form declared. *Kitchin fol.* 232. It ſignifieth as much as that clauſe in the Civil Law. *Negat allegata, prout allegantur, eſſe vera.*

M O E.

Moelles (the Family) De Moelis,

M O I.

Le Moigne, or Monk (the Family) De Mona, Monachus.
A moiety (or half part) Mediætas, atis, f. Pars media.

M O L.

A mole-catcher, Talpicidus, i, m.

Mole

Mole river (in Surrey) Molis.

To moleſt, Moleſto, are.

Moleſtation, Moleſtatio, onis, f.

Molines (the Family) De Molendinis, Molendinarius.

M O M.

A moment, Momentum, i. n.

M O N.

A Monarch (or ſtate of the Commonwealth governed by a Monarch) Monarchia, æ, f.

A monaſtery, Monaſterium, ii, n.

Monday, Dies Lunæ.

A month, Menſis, is, m.

Monthly, Menſtruatim, adv. Menſatim, adv.

Money, Moneta, æ, f. Pecunia, æ, f. Yet for moneys we commonly uſe, *Denarii*, as *Poſſeſſionatus de decem libris in Pecuniis numeratis ut de Denariis ſuis propriis.*

Advance-money, Pecunia præparatoria.

Preſs-money, Auctoramentum, i, n.

Currant Money, Pecunia ambulans, æquè à contrahentibus datur & accipitur.

Ready money, Pecuniæ numeratæ, Præſens pecunia, Argentum præſentaneum.

In ready money, In pecuniis numeratis.

The right or art of coining money, Monetagium, ii, n.

One that maketh the King's money, Monetarius, ii, m.

To pay ready money, Numerare Pecuniam.

Well monied, Nummoſus, a, um.

Money lying unimproved, Sterilis Pecunia.

To judge what a thing is worth in money, Æſtimare pecunia.

A Money-bag, Sparteum, Saccus nummarius, Theca mularia.

Moniers, Monetarii, orum *(i. e.)* Miniſters of the Mint, make and Coin the King's m *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 262. 6. & *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 15.

A Monk, Monachus, i, m.

Monkery (the profeſſion of a Monachatus, i, m *Whitlock's* ding in the middle Temple *Auguſt* 1619. upon the Stat *H. c.* 13. *de facultatibus ficiorum fo.* 23. *his verbis— fectus.* 1 *Natalium*, as Baſt Villains, &c. 2. *Morum*, *minoſi Perjurii.* 3. *Scientiæ*, of Learning. 4. Civil capacit *Monachatus*, *Utlaria.*

A monkey, Cercopithecus,

Monmouth (in Wales) Mo thia, Monumetha, Monumu

Of Monmouth, Monumeth

A monopoly (a ſole buying o ling) Monopolia, æ, f.

Montacute (in Somerſet Mons acutus.

Montacute (the Family) Monte acuto.

Mont-eagle (the Family) Monte Aquilæ.

Montchenſey (the Family) Monte Canilio.

Montfichet (the Family) De te fixo.

Montgomery (the Family) Monte Gomerico.

Montgomery (in Wales) Gomericus, Montgomeria.

Montbermer (the Family) Monte Hermerii.

Montjoy (the Family) De Jovis.

Mont-Peſſon (the Family) Monte Peſſonis.

Mont-piſſon (the Family) De
te Piſſerio.
Montroſe (in Scotland) Celurca,
s roſarum.
A monument, Monumentum,
.

M O O.

Moriſh ground, Mora, æ, f.
*To moor a Ship (or to faſten her
he ſtick in the mudd) to tye or
her in ſome Creek or Harbour
Cables or great Ropes.* Na-
continenti alligare, navem
re in portu, navem deducere,
ellere ad Portum.
A moot, Mota, æ, f. (i. e.) a
rt or Convention, a Plea, alſo
aſtle, alſo a Moat or Ditch of
ter.

M O R.

Moral (or pertaining to manners)
ralis, le, adj.
Morgan (a man's name) Mor-
us, i, m.
The morning, Aurora, æ, f.
A morſel (or bit) morſellum, i, n.
Mortal, Mortalis, le, adj.
Mortality, Mortalitas, atis, f.
Morter, Intritum, i, n. Lutum,
. Cæmentum, i, n.
White morter, Albarium, ii, n.
A tray of morter, Qualus Cæ-
nti.
To ſtop with morter, Lio, are.
A mortar, Mortarium, ii, n.
A mortar to pound ſpice, Fracel-
m, ii, n.
To bray in a mortar, Pinſo, are.
To pound in a mortar, Pinſo,
.
A mortgage, Mortgagium, ii, n.
. Ent. 3. Co. Ent. 114. Co.
. 205. Morganizand. Ra.
tr. 4.

Mortuum vadium, It ſignifieth in our Common Law, a Pawn of Land or Tenement, or any thing moveable laid or bound for money borrowed, peremptorily to be the Creditors for ever, if the money be not paid at the day agreed upon; and the Creditor holding Land or Tenement upon this bargain, is in the mean time called Tenant in Mortgage. The Cauſe why it is called Mortgage, is for that it ſtandeth in doubt, whether the Feoffer or the Borrower (as you may call him) will pay the money at the day appointed, or not, and if he fail to pay, then the Land which he laid in Gage upon condition of payment of the money is gone from him for ever and ſo dead to him upon Condition. But if he pay the Money, then is the Gage dead to the Feoffee or Tenant, and for this cauſe called *Mortuum vadium*, Mortgage, to diſtinguiſh it from that which is called *Vivum vadium*. As if a man borrow an hundred Pounds of another, and maketh an Eſtate of Lands unto him, until he hath received the ſaid ſum of the Iſſues and Profits of the Lands, ſo as in this caſe, neither Money nor Land dieth or is loſt, and therefore it is called *Vivum vadium*. *Cook on Lit. L.* 3. *c.* 5. *Sect.* 332.

To mortgage, Invadio, are.

A mortgaging, Invadiatio, onis, f. 1. Mon. 478. Ry. 272. Glan. 79. Lex 73.

Mortimer (the Family) De Mortuo mari.

A Mortiſe, Incaſtratura, æ, f. Cubilia, um, n. Columbaria, orum, n.

Mortmain, Manus mortua. *(i.e.)* a giving of Lands to a Corporation that never dies.

A Mortuary, Mortuarium, ii, n. It is a Gift left by a man at his Death to his Pariſh Church, for the recompenſe of his Perſonal Tithes and Offerings, not duly paid in his Life-time.

Morpit (in Northumberland) Corſtopilum, Corſtopitum Curia.

Morsby (in Cumberland) Morbium.

Mortlake (in Surrey) Mortuus lacus.

MOS.

Moſaical work (a work of ſmall inlaid pieces) Moſaicum, i, n. Teſſalatum, i, n. Segmentatum, i, n.

Moſes (a man's name) Moſes, is, m.

A moſs, Moſſa, æ, f. 2. Mon. 632. 636.

Moſſy-ground, Moſſetum, i, n.

MOT.

A mote round a Houſe, Foſſa, æ, f.

A mother, Mater, tris, f.

A mother in law (my Wive's, or Husband's mother) Socrus, cri, f.

A mother-in-law (or a Step-mother) Matraſtra, æ, f. Materiaſtra, æ, f.

A Grand-mother, Avia, æ, f.

The Grand-father's or Grand-mother's Mother, Abavia, æ, f.

The mother-tongue (or language) Lingua vulgaris, Lingua Vernacula.

A motion (or moving) Motus, ûs, m. Motio, onis, f.

A motto, Emblema, atis, n.

MOV.

Moveables (or any Goods that can be removed from place to place) Bona mobilia.

To move, Moveo, ere.

A mould (or Form, wherein a thing is framed) Modulus, li, m. Proplaſma, atis, n.

Moulds (or Patterns) Formamenta, orum.

A moulding-board for Bread, Tabula piſtoria.

The Art if making moulds for Image-work of clay, Proplaſtices, f.

A mound, Sepimentum, i, n.

Mounds, Clauſuræ.

A mountain (or Mount) Mons, tis, m.

Mountains (in Oſſery in Ireland) Bladinæ montes.

A Mountebank, Medicaſter, tri, m. Circulator, oris, m.

Mounthault (the Family) De Monte Alto.

Mountfort (the Family) De Monte Forti.

A mouſe trapp, Muſcipula, æ,

A mouſe-catcher, Muſcio, onis,

The mouth, Os, oris, n.

The mouth (or entrance) Orium, ii, n.

Things moving alone, Semovetia, 2. Mon. 511. Some watches are called movements.

MOW.

To mow (or cut Corn, or Hay) Meto, ere. Demeto, ere.

A mow (ſtack or pile of hay, corn &c.) Taſſa, æ, f. Strues, is, f. Moles, is, f.

Mowbray (the Family) De Mowbraia.

A mower, Meſſarius, ii, m. Falcius, ii, m. Fœniſeca, æ, m.

Mowings, Meſſuræ, arum, f. *vi.* 35.

To mow graſs, Herbam falcare.

To mow or reap Corn, Blada meſſ.

M U E.

A mue for hawks, Mutatorium, n.

M U F.

A woman's muffler, Focale, is, n.

M U L.

Mula Iſland, Maleos, Mula.

The mul of Cantire (a promontory in Scotland) Epidium Epidion.

The mul of Galloway (a promontory in Scotland) Novantum Cherſſus, Novantum Promontorium.

A Mule, Mulus, i, m. Mula, æ, f. (*i.*) a Mule engendred of an Aſs and a Mare.

A Mule (engendred of a Horſe and the Aſs) Burdo, onis, m. Hinnus, i, m.

A Muletier (or Mule-driver) Mulio, onis, m. Mulicurius, ii, m.

M U N.

Muncorn, Olicaſtrum, i, n.

A muniment, Munimentum, i, n. (*i.*) a Deed or writing, whereby to defend an Eſtate.

A muniment-houſe for the keeping of Records, &c. Munimen, inis, n.

A mungrel (Dog) Hybrida, æ, m.

Munſter (in Ireland) Momonia.

M U R.

Murage, Muragium, ii, n. It is a Toll or Tribute to be levied for the building or repairing of publick Edifices or Walls. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 227. *D.* It ſeemeth alſo to be a Liberty granted by the King to a Town, for the gathering of Money, toward walling of the ſame. *Anno* 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 30.

To murder, Murdero, are. Ra. Entr. 11. Cow. 177. Brac. 134. Cow. 84. Co. Entr. 24. Murdro, are.

Murder, Murdrum, i, n. It ſignifieth in our Common Law a wilful and felonioufly killing of any other upon prepenſed Malice. *Anno* 52 *H.* 3. *cap.* 25. *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Indictments Sect.* 47.

Fleta ſaith that it was not murder, except it were proved that the Party ſlain were *Engliſh*, and no ſtranger. But as *Stawnford* ſaith, *Pl. Cor. lib.* 1. *cap.* 2. The Law in this point is altered by the Stat. *Anno* 14 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. and murder is now otherwiſe to be defined. When a man upon prepenſed Malice killeth another, whether ſecretly or openly, it maketh no matter, whether he be an *Engliſhman* or a Foreigner, living under the King's protection. And prepenſed malice is here either expreſs or implied: Expreſs when it may be evidently proved, that there was formerl, ſome evil deſign implied; when one killeth another ſuddenly, having no time to defend himſelf; as going over a ſtile, &c. *Crompt.* Juſtice of Peace in the Chapter of murder, *fol.* 19. *B.*

If upon an affray made, the Conſtable and others in his aſſiſtance come to ſuppreſs the Fray, and to preſerve the Peace, and in doing their Office, the Conſtable or any of his Aſſiſtants is ſlain, this is murder in the Law, although the Murderer knew not the Party which was killed, and although the affray was ſuddain, becauſe the Conſtable and his Aſſiſtants, came by Authority of the Law to keep the Peace, and to prevent the danger which may enſue by breaking of it; and for this the Law adjudgeth it murder, and that the murderer had malice prepenſed, becauſe he oppoſeth himſelf againſt the Juſtice of the Realm. *Cook* 4. *Rep.* Caſes of Appeals and Indictments. *fol.* 10.

So if the Sheriff, or any of his Bailiffs, or other Officers be ſlain in the Execution of the Proceſs of the Law, or in doing their Office; or if a Watch-man be killed in doing his Office, this is murder.

The like is in 9 *Rep. Mackallies Caſe*, and this Reaſon given, for this is *contra poteſtatem Regis & Legis.*

If a Thief, which offers to rob a true man, kill him in reſiſting the Thief, this is murder of malice prepenſed; or if one kill another without any provocation, the Law implyeth malice. *Cook.* 9. *Rep. Mackallie's Caſe.*

The Statute 1 *Jac. Reg. c.* 8. hath well provided, that that party that ſtabbeth, or thruſteth any Perſon not having a Weapon drawn, or that hath not firſt ſtricken him, ſo as he die thereof within ſix months after, ſhall ſuffer death as a wilful murderer.

A. hath wounded B. in fight, and after they meet ſuddenly and fight again, and B. killeth A. this ſeemeth murder, and malice ſhall be intended in B. upon the former hurt; but now if A. had killed B. this ſeemeth but manſlaughter in A. for his former malice ſhall be thought to be appeaſed by the hurt he firſt did to B. *Leigh Phil. Com. fol.* 163.

If two fall out upon a ſudden occaſion, and agree to fight in ſuch a field, and each of them go and fetch their weapon, and go into the Field, and therein fight, the one killeth the other: here is no malice prepenſed, for the fetching of the Weapon, and going into the Field, is but a continuance of the ſudden falling out, and the Blood was never Cooled (cave: this not Law now) but if they appoint to fight the next day, that is malice prepenſed. Sir *Edward Cook's* 3. *part of Inſtitutes c.* 1.

If *A.* put Poiſon in a Pot of Wine, to the intent to poiſon *B.* and lay it in a Place where he ſuppoſeth *B.* will come and drink of it, and by accident one *C.* (to whom *A.* hath no malice) come and of his own head take the Pot and drink off this, of which Poiſon he dies, this is murder in *A.* for he coupleth the Event with the Intention, and the end with the Cauſe. But if one prepare Ratsbane, to kill Rats and Mice, or other Vermin, and leave this in ſome Place to this purpoſe, and with no ill intent; and one finding this, eat of it, this is not Felony,

, becauſe he which prepared Poiſon, had no evil or felo- intent. *Cook* 9. *Rep. Agnes 's Caſe.*

ohn Saunders had a purpoſe to his Wife, to the intent he ht marry another whom he affected, and opens his in- to *Alexander Archer*, and prays id and Counſel how he might it; he counſels him to Poy- er. And to this purpoſe the *Alexander* buys the Poyſon, Arſenick and Roſe-acre, and this to *Saunders* to mini- to his Wife; afterwards he his Wife this in a roaſted e, and the Wife eats a little of it, and gives the remnant r young Child about three old, and the ſaid *John Saun-* ſeeing this, reprehends his , and ſaith that Apples were ood for ſuch Children; and aith it was better for the d than for her, and the Child the impoiſoned Apple, which Father permits, to avoid ſuſ- ; afterwards the Woman ers, and the Child dies of id Poyſon. This was mur- in *Saunders*, tho' he bore no e to his Child, becauſe he in intent to kill a Perſon. *Saunders* was adjudged a cipal, and hanged; but whe- *Archer* was Acceſſary here, a great doubt, for his Offence in Counſelling, and procuring to kill his Wife, and no other, no mention was made of the ghter. So if one lye in wait in ce to kill one, and another th to the place, and he which wait miſtakes him, and kills this is murder, being found- ed upon prepenſed Malice, *Plowden's Comment. Saunder's Caſe.*

If a Peer of the Realm be Arraigned at the Suit of the King, upon an Indictment of Murder, he ſhall be tryed by his Peers, that is, Nobles; but if he be appealed of Murder by a Subject, his Tryal ſhall be an ordinary Jury of 12 Freeholders, as appears 10 *Edw.* 4. 6. 33 *Hen.* 8. *Cook* 9. *Rep.*

The Townſhip ſhall be amerced for the Eſcape of a Murderer, *tempore diurno*, altho' the murder was committed in the Town-field or Lane. *L. Dyer*, *p.* 210. *B.*

If a man be attainted of murder, he ſhall ſuffer pain of death, and ſhall forfeit Lands, Goods, and Chattels. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 165.

A murderer, Murditor, oris, m.

The murrain, Morina, æ, f. Fle. 169.

Murrey (*in Scotland*) Moravia, Murevia.

Murrey bay (*in Scotland*) Varar, Vararis æſtuarium.

M U S.

Muſchamp (*the Family*) De Muſco campo.

A muſician, Muſicus, ci, m.

Muſical, Muſicus, a, um.

Muſical Inſtruments, Organa muſica.

Muſick, Muſica, æ, f.

The diſtance or time in muſick, Intervallum, i, n.

A muſitian that compoſes or ſets ſongs and leſſons, Componiſta, æ, m.

A musk-ball (*or a Ball made of divers odoriferous Gums, Powders and Spices, wherein Pomander is the chief*) Paſtillus, li, m.

A musket

A musket (or Gun) Palumbarius, ii. m. Sclopus major, Tormentum minus, Sclopeta peditis.

A musketeer, Sclopetarius, ii, m. Ferentarius, ii, m.

Muſtard, Sinapis, is, f.

A muſtard (or pepper) mill, Fraxillus, i, m. Fritillum, i, n.

To muſter, Muſtro, are.

A muſter, Muſtrum, i, n.

A muſter-maſter, Diribitor, oris, m.

Muſter-rolls, Rotuli Luſtratorii.

A muſtering, Muſtratio, onis, f.

Muſters (the Family) De Monaſteriis.

M U T.

Mute, Mutus, a, um. Is one that will not plead, or that will not put himſelf upon his Countrey, in a criminal Cauſe.

Mutton, Caro vervecina, Caro ovilla, vel Ovina.

A ſhoulder of mutton, Armus Ovillus.

A leg of mutton, Clunis ovina.

A neck of mutton, Cervix vervecina.

M U Z.

A muzzle (or head-ſtall) Fiſcella, æ, f.

N A G.

A *Nagg*, Mannus, i, m. Equus pumilus.

A ſaddle nagg, Equus vectarius.

A nail (or meaſure) Unguis, is, m. Unum Le Nail. Co. Ent. 125.

A nail, Clavus, i, m.

A horſe nail, Clavus Equinus.

A little nail, Clavulus, li, m.

The nail of the fingers, or Unguis, is, m.

N A K.

Naked, Nudus, a, um.

To ſtrip naked, Nudo, are. ſtes exuere.

A naked promiſe without any conſideration, which is void in Nudum pactum.

N A M.

A name, Nomen, inis, n.

The firſt name (or Chriſtian Prænomen, inis, n.

A ſurname, Cognomen, in

A nick-name, Improperium n.

To name (or nominate) No no, are.

One that knoweth the name things, and calleth them by ſeveral names, Nomenclator ris, m.

Namptwich (in Cheſhire) Malbanus.

N A P.

The nape, neck or middle of neck, Cervix, icis, f.

A napkin, Mantile, is, n. telium, ii, n. Manupiarium,

A napkin to wipe the face, tergium, ii, n.

N A R.

A Narration, Narratio, on

N A S.

Naſaret (a woman's name) ſareta, æ, f.

Naſeby (in Northampton Navesbeia.

NAT.

han (a man's name) Nathan, l.

haniel (a man's name) Na-l, lis, m.

ation, Natio, onis, f.

ive, Nativus, a, um.

feaſt of the nativity of the Virgin, Feſtum nativitatis Mariæ virginis.

ivity, Nativitas, atis, f.

alculate ones nativity, Ho-o, are.

ſter or Calculator of nati- Horoſcopus, i, m. Geneth- i, m.

ure, Natura, æ, f.

ural, Naturalis, le, adj.

aturaliſt, Phyſiologus, i, m.

uralization, Naturalizatio, f.

NAU.

nave of a cart wheel, Medi-xæ, Mediolus Rotæ.

navel, Umbilicus, i, m.

avy, fleet or army of ſhips, , is, f.

igation, Navigatio, onis, f. is diſciplina.

NE.

dmittas, Is a Writ that ly-the Plaintiff in a *Quare*, or he that hath an Acti-*Darein preſentement* depend-the Common Bench, and that the Biſhop will admit rk of the Defendant, du-e Suit between them, and rit muſt be ſued within ſix after the avoidance, be-

cauſe after the ſix Months, the Biſhop may preſent by Lapſe. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 31. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 37.

NEA.

Near, Propinquus, a, um.

Near at hand, In promptu.

Near to, Prope, adv.

Neath (in Glamorganſhire) Nidum, Nidus.

Neat's leather, Pellis bovina.

NEC.

Neceſſary, Neceſſarius, a, um.

Neceſſity (or want) Neceſſitas, atis, f.

The neck, Collum, i, n.

A neckcloth, Strophium, ii, n.

A necklace, Torquis, is, d. g.

A necklace with three rows of Pearl, Trifilum, i, n.

Necromancy (or Divination by calling up deceaſed bodies) Necromantia, æ, f.

A necromancer, Necromanticus, ci, m.

NEE.

A neece, Neptis, is, f.

A needle, Acus, us, f.

A little needle, Acutella, æ, f.

A needle's eye, Foramen acus.

A needle caſe, Acutheca, æ, f. Aciarium, ii, n.

A garment of needle work, Veſtis acupicta, Veſtis Phrygia.

The needle of a ſhip-man's compaſs, uſed in a ſhip, or of a dial, Verſoria, æ, f.

A needle-maker, Acicularius, ii, m.

NEG.

Negative, Negativus, a, um.

A ne-

A Negative that implies an affirmative, a Negative pregnant, Negativum, i, n. Negativa pregnans.

To neglect, Negligo, ere.

Neglected, Neglectus, a, um.

Negligence, Negligentia, æ, f.

Negligent, Negligens, tis, Part.

Negligently, Negligenter, adv.

A neighbour, Vicinus, i, m.

Of a neighbour, Vicinalis, le, adj.

The Neighbourhood, Vicinetum, i, n. Cow. 238. 268. Co. Lit. 155. 11. Co. 25.

N E P.

A nephew, Nepos, otis, m.

The nephew's wife, Prōnurus, ūs, f.

N E R.

Nero (a man's name) Nero, onis, m.

N E S.

A neſt, Nidus, i, m.

N E T.

A nett, Rete, is, n. Caſſis, is, m.

A ſweep-net, or drag-net to catch fiſh, Tragum, i, n. Tragula, æ, f. Verriculum, i, n. Sagena, æ, f.

A caſting net, Funda, æ, f.

A broad net to catch fowls, Pantherum, i, n. Rete aucupatorium.

A wheel or bow-net, Naſſa, æ, f.

A ſmall float net, Rete jaculum.

A bay-net, Obvolutorium, ii, n.

A wide net with great meſhes, Rete latum, Grandimacula, æ, f.

A purſe-net, Excipulum, i, n.

The arming or croſs meſhing a net, Semplagium, ii, n.

Cords or nets wherewith ſ... intangle birds, Reſtricæ, arum.

A meſh or hole of a net, Mac... æ, f.

An arming of a net, Epidro... is, f. Plagæ, arum, f.

A net-maker, Retiarius, ii,

Net-work, Reticulatum opu...

N E U.

Never, Nunquam, adv.

Never after, Nunquam deh...

Neverthelеſs, Nihilo minus, men, Conjunct.

Nevil (the Family) De N... villa & de Nevilla.

Neuter (or Neutral) Neutr... le, adj.

N E W.

New, Novus, a, um.

To make new, Novo, are. R... vo, are. Novello, are.

Newburgh (the Family) De... vo Burgo.

Newark (the Family) De N... loco.

Newbury (in Berkſhire) Nu... Spiriæ.

Newcaſtle upon Tine (in ... thumberland) Monarchapol, vum Caſtellum.

Newcaſtle (the Family) De... vo Caſtello.

New-hall (a ſtately houſe in ... ſex) Locus. Nova aula.

Newenden (in Kent) Ande... Noviodunum.

*Newington (in Kent or ne... Durolevum.

Newmarket (in Suffolk) No... forum, Novus mercatus.

Newmarket-heath, Campus voforenſis.

*

Newmarch (the Family) De Novo Mercatu.
Newnham (in Herifordſhire) Villa nova.
Newport, Novus portus.
Newport (in the Iſle of Wight) Medena, Novus Burgus.
Newport Pagnel (in Buckinghamſhire) Neoportus Paganellicus.
New years day, Feſtum Circumciſionis domini.
A News-monger, Famigerator, oris, m.
To forge or carry away news, Famigero, are.

N E X.

Next, Proximus, a, um.
Next after, Inde, deinde, adv.

N I C.

Nicholas (a man's name) Nicolaus, i, m.
Nicola (a woman's name) Nicolæ, f.

N I E.

Nicke or Neal (the Family) Nigellus.

N I G.

A night, Nox, ctis, f.
A night guard, Excubitum, i, n.
To lodge all night, Pernocto, are.
A night-cap, Galericulus, li, m. Pileus nocturnus.
To wax night, Noctesco, ere.
Nightly (night by night) Noctuatim, adv. Weſt Indictments 239.
In the night, Noctanter, in Indictments.

N I H.

Nihil dicit. Is a failing to put in anſwer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the day aſſigned, which if a man do omit, Judgment paſſeth againſt him, as ſaying nothing why it ſhould not.

N I N.

Nine, Novem, adj. Indecl.
Nineteen, Novemdecim, adv.
Nine times, Novies, adv.
Ninety, Nonaginta, adv.
Nineteenth, Nonogeſimus, a, um.
The ninth, Nonus, a, um.

N I P.

A nipple of the Breaſt, Papilla, æ, f.

N I S.

Niſi prius, Is a Writ judicial, which lyeth in caſe where the Enqueſt is pannelled, and returned before the Juſtices of the Bank, the one party, or the other, making Petition, to have this writ for the eaſe of the Country. It is directed to the Sheriff, commanding that he cauſe the Men Impannelled to come before the Juſtices in the ſame County, for the determination of the Cauſe there, except it be ſo difficult, that it need great deliberation. In which caſe it is ſent again to the Bank. *Anno* 14 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 15. The form of the Writ, ſee in old *Nat. brev. fol.* 159. and in the *Regiſt. Indic. fol.* 7. & 28. & 75. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo*, *niſi prius*. And it is called *niſi prius*, of theſe words compriſed in the ſame, whereby the Sheriff is willed to bring to *Weſtminſter* the men impannelled at a certain day, or before the Juſtices of the next Aſſizes: *Niſi die Lunæ*

Lunæ apud talem locum prius venerint, &c. whereby it appeareth that Juſtices of Aſſizes, and Juſtices of *niſi prius* are differing. And Juſtices of *niſi prius* muſt be one of them, before whom the cauſe is depending in the Bench, with ſome other good man of the County aſſociated unto him. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 240. E. which he taketh from the Statute of *York*, *Anno* 12 *Ed.* 2. See *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 30. *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. & *anno* 27 *ejuſd. cap.* 4. & *anno* 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 17. & *anno* 4 *ejuſd. cap.* 11. & *anno* 14 *ejuſd. cap.* 16. & *anno* 7 *Rich.* 2. *cap.* 7. & *anno* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 12.

NOB.

Noble, Nobilis, le, adj. Illuſtris, tre, adj.

A noble (in money) Merka, æ, f. Nobile, is, n.

A noble-man, Heros, ois, m.

To make noble, Nobilito, are.

Nobleneſs (or nobility) Nobilitas, atis, f.

Nobly, Nobiliter, adv.

NOC.

The neck in iron of a bow or arrow, Crena, æ, f.

NOG.

A noggin (a kind of cup with two ears) Diota, æ, f.

NOM.

Nomination, Nominatio, onis, f.

Nominated, Nominatus, a, um.

NON.

Nonage (or minority) Minoritas, atis, f. It is all the time of a man's age under one and twenty Years in ſome Caſes, or fourteen in ſome, as Marriage. See *Brac. Tit. Age.*

Non compos mentis, is Man of no ſound Memory, many times the Latin word explaineth the true ſenſe, and calleth him *Amens*, *Demens*, *Furioſus*, *Lunaticus*, *Fatuus*, *Stultus*, or the like; but *non compos mentis* is moſt ſure and legal.

Non compos mentis is of four Sorts. 1. *Ideota*, which from his Nativity by a perpetual Infirmity is *non compos mentis*. 2. He that by ſickneſs, grief or other accident wholly loſeth his memory and underſtanding. 3. A Lunatick that hath ſometime his underſtanding and ſometime not, *aliquando gaudet lucidis intervallis*: and therefore he is called *non compos mentis*, ſo long as he hath not underſtanding. *Cook on Lit. lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. *Sect.* 405. & 4. *Rep.*

Beverlies Caſe, Laſtly, he that by his own vitious act for a time depriveth himſelf of his memory and underſtanding, as he that is drunken, but that kind of *non compos mentis* ſhall give no privilege or benefit to him or his Heir and a deſcent ſhall take away the entry of an Ideot, albeit the want of underſtanding was perpetual.

So likewiſe if a man that becomes *non compos mentis* by accident be diſſeiſed and ſuffer a deſcent, albeit he recover his memory and underſtanding again, yet he ſhall never avoid the Deſcent, and ſo it is *à fortiori* of one that hath *Lucida intervalla*, *Ibid.*

f an Ideot make a Feoffment
Fee, he ſhall in pleading never
id it, ſaying that he was an
ot at the time of his Feoffment,
ſo had been from his Nativi-
But upon an Office found for
King, the King ſhall avoid the
ffment for the benefit of the
ot, whoſe cuſtody the Law gi-
to the King; ſo it is of a
Compos mentis, and ſo it is of
qui Gaudet lucidis interval-
of an Eſtate made during his
acy; for albeit the Parties
mſelves cannot be deceived to
ible themſelves, yet twelve
upon this Office may find the
th of the matter: But if any
em alien by fine or recovery,
ſhall not only bind himſelf,
his Heirs alſo.

Non Compos mentis cannot com-
Felony, becauſe he cannot
a Felonious intent. *Furioſus*
Bracton, non intelligit quid
& animo & ratione caret, &
multum diſtat à brutis. Nei-
r can he commit Petty Trea-
As if a Woman *Non Compos*
tis kill her Husband; but in
e caſes, *non compos mentis* may
mit High Treaſon, as if he
or offer to kill the King, for
Caput & ſalus reipublicæ, &
quite bona valetudo tranſit in
es; and for this cauſe their
ons are privileged, that none
ht to offer violence to them,
he is *reus criminis læſæ Maje-*
, and *pereat unus ne pereant*
s. *Cook's 4th Rep. Beverly's Caſe.*
Of an Ideot which is ſo *à Na-*
tate the King hath *Cuſtodiam*,
n compos mentis he hath only
viſion. That is, of a natural-
, the King hath his Lands to his own uſe; but of *non compos mentis*, he hath not to his own uſe, but ſhall with the Profits of the Land maintain him, his Wife, Children and Houſhold. *Cook's 4th Rep. Beverly's* Caſe.

Non diſtringendo, Is a Writ comprizing under it divers particulars, according to divers caſes; all which you may ſee in the Table of the *Regiſt. Orig. verbo, Non diſtringendo.*

Non eſt Culpabilis. Is the general anſwer to an Action of Treſpaſs, whereby the Defendant doth abſolutely deny the Fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiff. Whereas in other ſpecial anſwers, the Defendant granteth the Fact to be done, and alledgeth ſome reaſon in his defence, why he lawfully might do it. And therefore whereas the Rhetoricians compriſe all the ſubſtance of their diſcourſes under three queſtions. *An ſit, quid ſit, quale ſit*: This anſwer falleth under the firſt of the three; all other anſwers are under one of the other two. And as this is the general anſwer in an Action of Treſpaſs, that is, an Action criminal civilly proſecuted; ſo is it alſo in all Actions criminally followed, either at the ſuit of the King, or other, wherein the Defendant denyeth the Crime objected unto him, ſee the new Book of Entries. *Tit. non culpabilis*, and *Stawnf. Pl. Cor. lib. 2. cap. 62.*

Non eſt factum, Is an anſwer to a Declaration, whereby a man denyeth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is Impleaded. *Broke hoc Titulo.*

Non Implacitando aliquem de libero tenemento ſine brevi. Is a Writ.

to inhibit Bailiffs, &c. from diſtraining any Man without the King's Writ, touching his Freehold. *Regiſt. fol.* 171. *B.*

Non omittas, Is a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former writ to a Bailiff of a franchiſe, within the which the Party, on whom it is to be ſerved, dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to ſerve it, for in this caſe the Sheriff returning, that he delivered it to the Bailiff, this ſhall be directed to the Sheriff, charging him himſelf to execute the King's Commandment. *Old nat. brev. fol.* 44. Of this the *Regiſt. Orig.* hath three ſorts, *fol.* 82. *b.* & 151. & *Reg. Judic. fol.* 5. & 56.

Non ponendo in Aſſiſis & Juratis. Is a writ founded upon *Stat. Weſt.* 2. *cap.* 38. & the *Stat. Articuli ſuper chartas, cap.* 9. which is granted upon divers cauſes to Men, for the freeing them from Aſſiſes and Juries. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 165. See the *Regiſt. fol.* 179. 100. 181. 183.

Non reſidentia pro Clericis Regis. Is a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to moleſt a Clerk imployed in the King's Service, by reaſon of his non-reſidence. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 58. *b.*

Non ſanæ memoriæ, (not of ſound memory) Is an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff or Demandant to be done by another, whereupon he granteth his Plaint or Demand. And the Contents of this Exception are, That the Party that did that Act (being himſelf or any other) was not well in his Wits, or Mad, when he did it. See the new Book of Entries, *Tit. non ſanæ memoriæ*, and *dum non fuit compos mentis*. See alſo *non compos mentis*.

Non Term, Non Terminus. The time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the times or days of the King's Peace. *Lamb. Archaion. fol.* 126. and what theſe were in the time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, ſee there.

None, Nullus, a, um.

The nones of every month, Nonarum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

Nonſuit, Non proſecutus eſt breve. Is a Renunciation of the ſuit by the Plaintiff or Demandant, when the matter is ſo far proceeded in as the Jury is ready at the Bar to deliver their Verdict. *Anno H.* 4. *cap.* 7. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Nonſuit.* The *Civilians* term it *Litis renuntiationem.*

NOO.

A nook of land, Noca terræ. Mon. 254. bis, 331. Noka terræ. Lex. 90.

Noon, Meridies, ei, m.

NOR.

Norfolk, Nordovolka, Norfolcia.

Norham, (in Northumberland) Ubbanforda.

Norris (the Family) Norriſius.

The north, Septentrio, onis, m. Boreas, æ, m.

The north part, Pars Borealis.

The north-eaſt part, Pars Europæ aquilonica.

North-weſt part, Borea Zephyralis.

The north-pole (or pole-artick) Polus Articus.

rthampton town, Bannaven-
annaventa, Bennaventa, I-
rantia, Iſannavaria, Iſanna-
, Northamptonia.
rthamptonſhire, Northanto-
s ager vel comitatus.
rth-ball (*in Hertfordſhire*)
us Boreale.
rthforeland (*in Kent*) Can-
Prom. Carion.
rton Hall (*in Yorkſhire*) Nor-
cum.
rthumberland, Nordhumbria,
hanimbria, Northimbria,
humbria.
rwich City, Norwicus, Nordo-
, Venta.
ſhop of Norwich, Epiſcopus
icenſis.
rwich (*the Family*) De Nor-

NOS.

e Noſe, Naſus, i, m.
e noſtrils, Nares, ium, f.

NOT.

ary, Notārius, ii, m.
notch (*or ſlit*) Crena, æ, f.
ura, æ, f.
note (*mark or obſerve any*
) Nŏto, are.
note (*or annotation*) Nota, æ,
notatio, onis, f.
note (*mark or ſtar in a book*)
la, æ, f. Aſteriſcus, ci, m.
te of a fine, Nota Finis. It is
ief of a Fine made by the
grapher, before it is en-
d. The Form whereof ſee
ſt. part. 2. *ſymb. Tit. Fines.*
117.
ted, Notatus, a, um.
thing, Nihil, n. Indecl.
tice, Notitia, æ, f.

To notify, Notifico, are.
A notion, Notio, onis, f.
Notorious, Notorius, a, um.
Nottingham, Nottinghamia,
Nottinghamſhire, Nottinghami-enſis ager vel comitatus.
Notwithſtanding, Non obſtante.

NOV.

The month November, Novem-ber, bris, m.
A novice, Novitius, ii, m.
Nouriſhed, Nutritus, a, um.
A nouriſher, Nutritor, oris, m.
A nouriſhing, Nutritio, onis, f. Nutricatio, onis, f.
Nouriſhment, Nutrimentum, i, n. Alimentum, i, n.
To nouriſh, Nutrio, ire.

NOW.

Nowres (*the Family*) De Nodo-riis.

NUL.

To null, Nullo, are. Adnullo.

NUM.

A number, Numerus, i, m.
To number, Numero, are.
Of number, Numeralis, le, adj.

NUN.

A Nun, Monacha, æ, f.
A Nunnery, Abſterium, ii, n.

NUR.

A nurſe, Nutrix, icis, f. Alumna, æ, f.
A nurſery, Alimoniarium, ii, n. Nutriciarium, ii, n.

A nurſery of trees, Seminarium, ii, n.

N U S.

Nuſance, Nocumentum, i, n. It ſignifieth in our Common Law not only a thing done, whereby another man is annoyed in his Free-Lands or Tenements, but eſpecially the aſſize or writ lying for the ſame. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 183. And this Writ *de nocumento*, or of Nuſance, is either ſimply *de nocumento*, or *de parvo nocumento*, and then it is Vicountiel. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 108, & 109. & *Fitz. nat. brev. ubi ſupra* & *fol.* 184.

Mr. *Manwood* part 2. of his Foreſt-Laws, *cap.* 17. maketh three ſorts of Nuſance in the Foreſt. The firſt is *nocumentum commune*. The ſecond *nocumentum ſpeciale*. The third *nocumentum generale*; which read with the reſt of that whole Chapter. See the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 197, & 199.

A Man ſhall not have an action upon the caſe for a Nuſance done in the High-way, for it is a common Nuſance, and then it is not reaſon that a particular Perſon ſhould have an Action. For by the ſame Reaſon that one Perſon ſhould have an Action for this, every one may have an Action for it, and then he ſhall be puniſh'd a hundred times for one and the ſame Cauſe. But if any particular Perſon after the Nuſance made, hath a more particular Damage than any other, for this particular Injury he ſhall have a particular Action upon the Caſe. *Cook's 5th Rep. William's Caſe.*

N U T.

A nut, Nux, nucis, f.

A hazel-nut (*or filberd*) Avellana, æ, f. Corylum, li, n.

A wall-nut, Juglans, dis, f.

A nutmeg, Nux moſchata v Myriſtica.

A nut-cracker, Nucifrangibulum, i, n.

A place where nuts grow, Nucetum, i, n.

O A K.

AN Oak, Quercus, ûs, f.

A grove of Oaks, Quercetum i, n.

Oaken (*of oak*) Querceus, a, um

O A R.

The Oar of a ſhip or boat, Remus i, m.

An iron oar, Striſtura, æ, f.

The handle of an oar, Manubrium, ii, n.

The broadeſt part, or blade of the oar, Palmula, æ, f. Tonſa, æ, f.

A round piece of wood where the Oars do hang by a Leather thong, Scalmus, i, m.

Oar of a Mine, Ora, æ, f. 2 In. 579. Ura, æ, f. F. b. p. 1. Pa. Second Edition, fol. 337. Quidam venæ ſive mineræ & Plumbagines Sive Metallacupri, auru vel argentum in ſe continent Anglice dicta, *Mines and Oars of Copper, containing in themſelves Gold or Silver.* Plowd. Com. f. 310. Infor. pur *Mynes.*

Lead-oar, Ura plumbea.

e ſpace between the oars in a
y, Interſcalmium, ii, n.

O A T.

ts, Avēna, æ, f.
d Oats, Avenācĕus, a, um.
irius, a, um.
ild oats, Bromus ſterilis. Fe-
go, inis, f. Lolium, ii, n.
a-meal, Farina avenacea.
n oaten Field, Avenarium,
i.
n Oath, Affidavit, idem per
e caſus. n. Sacramentum, i, n.
ntio, onis, f. Juramentum.

O B E.

edience, Obedientia, æ, f.
n obelisk, Obeliſcus, ci, m.
he ground-work of an Obelisk,
ndines Obeliſci.

O B I.

o object (or lay againſt) Obji-
ere.
n object, Objectum, i, n.
n objection, Objectio, onis, f.
ected, Objectus, a, um.

O B L.

n Obligation (or offering) Obla-
nis, f.
n oblation, Obligatio, onis, f.
gation is a word of its own
e, of large extent, but it is
only taken in the Common
for a Bond containing a pe-
with condition for payment
ney, or to do or ſuffer any
e thing, and a Bill is moſt
only taken for a ſingle Bond
out Condition. *Cook on Lit.*
cap. 1. *Sect.* 259.

If a man be bound in an Obligation with Condition, that if the Obligor do go from the Church of St. *Peter* in *Weſtminſter*, to the Church of St. *Peter* in *Rome* within three hours, that then that Obligation ſhall be void; the Condition is void, and impoſſible. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 5.

If a man be bound to Pay twenty Pound at any time at a Place certain, the Obligor cannot tender the money at that place when he will, for then the Obligee ſhould be bound to perpetual attendance, and therefore the Obligor in reſpect of the incertainty of the time, muſt give the Obligee Notice, that on ſuch a day at the place limited he will pay the money, and then the Obligee muſt attend there to receive it; for if the Obligor pay the money, he ſhall ſave the Penalty of the Bond for ever. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. *c.* 5. *Sect.* 340.

Whereas a man is bound to pay ten Pound at ſuch a day, and place, if the Obligee accept a leſs ſum at the ſame day and place, this appears to the Court to be no ſatisfaction of the greater, but acceptance of the leſs at a day before it is due, or at another place, or of ſome other thing (as of an horſe) may be a ſatisfaction, *Cook's 5th Rep. Pinnel's Caſe.*

When any Act to be done by Condition, is to be done by the Sole Act, or Labour, or Induſtry of a Stranger, which Act in no manner concerns the Obligor, Obligee, or ony other Perſon, and no time is limited when this ſhall be done, it ſufficeth the Obligor, if the Act be done in the

Life

Life of him which ought to do this. As if I am obliged to you on Condition, that *J. S.* ſhall go to *Rome* or *Jeruſalem*, or that ſuch a Student in Divinity at the *Univerſity* ſhall preach at *Paul's*, or in the Law, ſhall argue the matter in Law in *Weſtminſter*-Hall, in theſe caſes no time being limited, they have time to do it during their Lives. *Cook's 6th Rep. Bothie's Caſe.*

Obligatory (obliging or binding) Obligatorius, a, um.

To oblige (or bind by obligation) Obligo, are.

To obliterate (blot out or aboliſh) Oblitero, are.

To obſerve (or mark diligently) Obſervo, are.

An obſtacle, Obſtaculum, li, n.

Obſtinate (or wilful) Obſtinatus, a, um.

Obſtruction, Obſtructio, onis, f.

To obtain, Obtineo, ere.

To obtain by requeſt, Impetro, are.

To obtrude, Obtrudo, ere.

OCC.

Occaſion, Occaſio, onis, f.

An occupation (or uſing) Occupatio, onis, f.

To occupy (or uſe) Occupo, are.

An occurrence (or accident, a thing or matter happening by chance) Occurrentia, æ, f.

The ocean Sea that compaſſeth the world, Oceanus, i, m.

OCK.

Ock river (in Devonſhire) Ockus.

Ockhampton (in Devonſhire) Ockamptonia.

OCT.

The month of October, Octobris, m.

OCU.

An Oculiſt, Opthalmicus, i

ODO.

Odoriferous, Odoriferus, a,

OEC.

Oeconomy (or adminiſtration of a Family) Oeconomia, æ, f.

Oeconomical (belonging to government of a houſe) Oeconomicus, a, um.

OFF.

Of, De, Præp.

Offal (of any thing ſifted or ſcached) Excretum, i, n.

Offal (or refuſe out off) Remen, inis, n.

Offal (or refuſe) Palea, æ,

An offence, Offenſa, æ, f.

Charged with an offence, Retus, a, um. Arrectatus, a, um. 9. Ry. 85. Rettum, Rect Reg. 77. 8. 3. Fin. 130. 2 42. 151. 1 Mon. 763.

To offend, Offendo, ere.

Offending (going againſt) traveniens. Ra. Ent. 467.

To offer (or preſent) Offero,

An Office, Officium, ii, n.

An Officer (a miniſter of a Officiarius, ii, m.

An Officer belonging to the K that provides Oats for his horſes, venator, oris, m.

To be prickt down or appoi

an Office (or for Pay) Adpunctor, aris.

A Jack out of Office, Ethronus, i, Officiperda, æ, m.

An official (Commiſſary or Chancellor to a Biſhop) Officialis. Officialin our Statute and Common Law, ſignifieth him whom the Archdeacon Subſtituteth in the executing of his Jurisdiction, as appeareth by the Statute, *Anno* 23 *H.* 8. *cap.* 15.

Officious, Officioſus, a, um.

An Offspring (or progeny) Soboles, is, f. plur. Nom. acc. voc. boles.

OFT.

Often, Sæpè, frequenter, adv.

When and as often, Quando & quoties.

Then and ſo often, Tunc & toties.

So often as, or as often as, Totiesquoties.

Very often, Sæpiuſculè, Sæpiſſimè, adv.

Very oft (or frequent) Sæpiſſimus, a, um.

Oftentimes, Sæpenumero, adv.

OGI.

An Ogive (or Ogee, a wreath, fillet or round band in architecture) Corona, æ, f. Præcinctura, f. Projectura, æ, f.

OIL.

Oil, Oleum, i, n.

To oil (or anoint with oil) Unge Oleo.

An oil-ſeller (or oil-maker) Oleator, ii, m.

A pennyworth of oil, Denarata olei. Spel. 198.

An Oil glaſs, Lecythus, thi, d. g.

Made or mixed with oil, Oleatus, a, um.

Oiled, Oleo unctus.

Pertaining to oil, Olearius, a, um.

Oily, Oleaceus, a, um. Oleoſus, a, um.

D'Oily (the Family) De Oileio, & Oili, & Oilius.

An oilet-hole (or button-hole) Fibularium, ii, n.

OIN.

Ointment, Unguentum, i, n.

He that maketh or ſelleth Ointments, Unguentarius, ii, m.

The art of making ointment, Unguentaria, æ, f.

OIS.

An oiſter, Oſtrea, æ, f.

An oiſter-pit, Oſtrearia, æ, f.

An oiſter-man, Oſtrearius, ii, m.

An oiſter-woman, Oſtreatrix, icis, f.

Full of oiſters, Oſtreoſus, a, um.

Of or belonging to oiſters, Oſtrearius, a, um.

OKE.

Okenyate (in Shropſhire) Uſoccona, Uſocona.

Oker that Painters do uſe, Ochra, æ, f.

OLD.

Old, Vetus, eris, adj.

An old man, Senex, is, c. 2.

An old woman, Anus, ûs, f.

To be old (or wax old) Seneo, ere. Seneſco, ere.

Old age, Senecta, æ, f.

O L.

Old Carlile (*See Burgh upon Sands.*)

Old Perith (in Cumberland) Voreda.

Old Radnor, Magæ, Magi, Magnæ, Magni, & Magnis.

Old town (in Herefordſhire, Bleſtium.

O L E.

Oleron-Iſle (in France) Ulcarus.

O L I.

Olive (a woman's name) Oliva, æ, f.

Oliver (a man's name) Oliverus, i, m.

O M I.

Ominous, Ominoſus, a, um.

An omiſſion, Omiſſio, onis, f.

To omit (or let paſs) Omitto, ere.

O N E.

One, Unus, a, um.

Of one, Unalis, le, adj.

O P E.

Open law, Lex manifeſta, Lex apparens. It is making of Law, which by *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 28. Bayliffs may not put men unto, upon their own bare aſſertions, except they have witneſſes to prove their Imputation.

Operation (or working) Operatio, onis, f.

O P P.

Opportunity, Opportunitas, atis, f.

To oppoſe (or object) Oppono, ere.

An oppoſite (contrary or Antagoniſt Oppoſitus, ûs, m. Antagoniſta, æ, m.

O R.

To oppreſs, Opprimo, ere.

Opprobrious, Opprobrioſus, a, um.

O R.

Or, Aut, vel, ſive, ſeu, (au ſhould be uſed in the beginni of a Sentence. *(vel)* in Connexi of words. *(ſive, ſeu)* in furth proceeding of a thing pleade ſeldom uſing the ſame word twi together.

O R A.

An oration, Oratio, onis, f.

Oratory (or belonging to an O tor) Oratorius, a, um.

An Orator, Orator, oris, m.

O R B.

An orb (a ſphere, or round co paſs) Orbis, is, m.

O R C.

An orchard, Pomarium, ii,

A young orchard, Plantari ii, n.

O R D.

To ordain (or appoint) Ordi are.

An ordaining (or ordinati Ordinatio, onis, f.

The tryal or ordel, Ordalium n. Judicium ignis & aquæ.

Order, Ordo, ĭnis, m.

Orderly, Ordinate, Ordinat adv.

An ordnance (law, decree or tute) Decretum, i, n. Statut i, n. Edictum, i, n.

Ordinary (or uſual) Ordinar a, um.

An Ordinary, Ordinarius, ii, m.
dinary, is he that hath ordina-
jurisdiction in Causes Eccleſi-
al, immediate to the King
his Courts of Common-Law,
the better execution of Juſtice;
he Biſhop or any other that
exempt and immediate Ju-
ction in Causes Eccleſiaſtical.
derived *ab ordine* to put him
ind of the Duty of his Place,
of that Order and Office that
called unto, *Cook on Lit. lib.* 3.
1. *Sect.* 641. *Cook's* 2 *part of*
itutes, cap. 19.
dinarily, Ordinariè, adv.
dnance, Tormenta bellica.

O R E.

e (river in Suffolk) Orus.

O R G.

n Organ (a muſical inſtrument)
anum, i, n.
gan-pipes, Cantes, f. pl.
e keys of the organ, Epitonio-
manubria.
n organ-player (or organiſt)
aniſta, æ, m.

O R I.

e orifice (mouth or brim of any
) Orificium, ii, n.
igen (a man's name) Orige-
is, m.
e Original (or firſt pattern)
ætypum, i, n.
n original (or beginning) Ori-
nis, f. Principium, ii, n.
iginally, Originaliter, adv.

O R K.

iney Iſlands (on the coaſts of Scotland) Orcades Inſulæ. Orchadia.
Orkney Iſland, Orkeneia.

O R M.

Ormond (in Ireland) Ormandia.

O R N.

An ornament, Ornamentum, i, n.
An ornament upon the jambs of doors, Autarium, ii, n.

O R P.

An Orphan (or fatherleſs child) Orphanus, i, m.
Orpington (in Kent) Dorpendunum.

O R T.

Orthodox (or true and right opinion) Orthodoxia, æ, f.
Orthography (or the manner of true and right writing) Orthographia, æ, f.

O R Y.

Orythia, (a woman's name) Orythia, æ, f.

O S B.

Osbert (a man's name) Osbertus, i, m.

O S T.

Oſtentation (or vain boaſting) Oſtentatio, onis, f.

O S W.

Oſwald (a man's name) Oſwaldus, i, m.

O T F.

Otford (in Kent) Ottaforda.

O T H.

A little otherwiſe, Aliquo ſecius, adv.

Otho (a man's name) Otho, onis, m.

O V E.

An oven, Furnus, i, m.

An oven's mouth, Præfurnium, ii, n.

To heat an oven, Infurno, are.

To make an oven, Furno, are.

Belonging to an oven (or made like an oven) Furnaceus, a, um.

Over or croſs a bank, Ex tranſverſo Ripæ. Ry. 552.

Over or croſs a valley, Ex tranſverſo vallis. 2 Mon. 649.

Over or croſs the water, Ex tranſverſo aquæ. Reg. 95. Ra. Entr. 616.

Over or croſs a way, Ex tranſverſo viæ. 1 Cro. 302. Eundo in tranſverſo uſque ad, 2 Mon. 425.

Overborough (in Lancaſhire) Calacum, Prementonacum.

To overflow, Superfluo, ere.

Overflowed, Superfluus, a, um.

An overflowing (or inundation) Inundatio, onis, f.

To overload (or overcharge) Prægravo, are. Degravo, are.

Overloaded, Prægravatus, a, um.

The overmoſt part (or ſurface of any thing) Superficies, ei, f.

To over-reckon, Numerando fallere.

Over-ſea, Tranſmarinus, a, um.

To over-ſee, Inſpicio, ere.

A over-ſeer (as he that over-ſeeth work-men) Inſpector, oris, m. Antiſtitor, oris, m.

The overſight (of work men, &c.) Inſpectio, onis, f.

An overſight (or Error) Error, oris, m.

To overthrow (or caſt down) Diruo, ere. Everto, ere.

Overthrown (or turned up-ſide down) Dirutus, a, um Everſus, a, um.

Overthrown (or deſtroyed) Proſtigatus, a, um. Conſternatus, a, um.

An overthrowing, Everſio, onis, f. Subverſio, onis, f.

An overthrower, Everſor, oris, m.

To over-weigh, Superpondero, are.

To overwhelm, Obruo, ere.

O U G.

It ought (or it behoveth) Oportet, debet.

O V I.

Ovid (a man's name) Ovidius, ii, m.

O U N.

An ounce weight, Unciata, æ, f. Uncia, æ, f.

Half an ounce, dimidium unius Unciæ.

A quarter of an ounce, Quarteria unius unciæ.

O U R.

Our, Noſter, ra, um.

O U S.

Ouſeburn, Iſiburna.

Ouſe-river (in Yorkſhire) Ouſa.

Ouſe-river (in Buckinghamſhire) Uſa.

O W.

...ſeford (or Oxford) Iſidis va-
...

...ſeney or Orſney (near Oxford) Inſula.

O U T.

An out-cry, Vociferatio, onis, f.

An out-cry of goods to be ſold, ...tio, onis, f.

An out-law, Utlagatus, i, m.

An outlawrey, Utlagaria, æ, f. ...the loſs or deprivation of the ...it belonging to a ſubject, that ...theKing's Protection and the ...lm. Heretofore none could be ...wed but for Felony, the Pu...ment whereof was death, but ...the Law is changed. An out...ed man had then *Caput lupi...*, becauſe he might be put to ...h by any man, as a Wolf that ...ful Beaſt might. *Dictus ut... quaſi extra legem poſitus. ...h. Phil. Com. fol.* 175.

...tlawed, Utlagatus, a, um.

An outlawing, Utlagatio onis, f.

The reſtoring of an outlawed per... the benefit of the Law, Inla...tio, onis, f.

An out-ſtanding, Podium, ii, n.

The outward, Externus, a, um.

O W E.

To owe, Debeo, ere.

Owed (or that is owed) Debitus, ...m. Creditus, a, um.

To pay money that is owed, Cre... ſolvere pecunias.

An owing, Debitum, i, n. De... onis, f.

Owen (a man's name) Owenus, ...

O W N.

An owner, Proprietarius, ii, m.

O Y.

A part owner, Parte proprietarius, ii, m.

An other man's own, Alienus, a, um.

O X E.

An oxe. Bos, ovis, m.

Large fat oxen, Larini Boves.

A yoke of oxen, Celænia, æ, f.

A team of oxen, Protelum, i, n.

An oxe-houſe. See *Houſe*.

An oxe-ſtall, Bovellium, ii, n.

Oxe-keepers, Bovarii, orum, m. plur. Monaſt. Anglic. part 1. fo. 1021.

An Oxgang of land, Bovata terræ, Spel. 104. It is as much Land as one Ox can Plow. By the grant of an Oxgang of Land may paſs Meadow and Paſture. *Le Phil. Com. fo.* 174.

A piece of ground containing four Oxgangs, Librata terræ.

About four Oxgangs of land, Maſura terræ.

O X F.

Oxford City, where is alſo the moſt famous Univerſity in theWorld, Belloſitum, Iſidis vadum, Oxenforda, Oxfordia, Oxonia, Oxonium.

Biſhop of Oxford, Epiſcopus Oxonienſis.

O X N.

Oxney Iſle (in Kent) Oxinega.

O Y E.

Oyer and terminer, Audiendo & terminando. Is in the Intendment of our Law, a Commiſſion eſpecially granted to certain men, for the hearing and determining of

of one or more Cauſes. This was wont to be in uſe upon ſome ſuddain Outrage or Inſurrection in any Place. *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 131, & 132. See the Statute of Weſtm. 2 *cap.* 29. *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. who might grant this Commiſſion, and See *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 100, for the form and occaſion of the Writ, as alſo to whom it is to be granted and whom not. See *Broke Tit. Oyer and Determiner.*

P A C.

A *Pace*, Paſſus, ûs, m. Gradus, ûs, m. Veſtigium, ii, n.

A pace of five feet, containing two ſteps, and by this pace are miles meaſured, Paſſus major.

A pace of two feet and a half, a ſtep, which is the diſtance from the heel of the hinder foot, to the toe of the fore foot, Paſſus minor.

To pacify (or appeaſe) Pacifico, are.

A pack, Sarcina, æ, f. Sagma, æ, f.

A ſmall pack, Sarnicŭla, æ, f.

To make packs, Sarcino, are.

Burdened with packs, Sarcinatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to packs, Sarcinālis, le.

A pack-cloth, Segeſtria, æ, f. Involucrum mercium.

A pack-horſe, Jumentum, i, n.

A pack-ſaddle, Sagma, atis. n. Clitellæ, arum, f. Dorſuarium, ii, n.

A pack of mercery wares, Paccum merceriæ. Pry. 197.

Pack-thread, Filum Sarcinarium,

P A D.

A padlock, Sera catenata.

P A G.

A page, Pagius, ii, m. 1 M. 816. 2 Mon. 935. Garcio, o m. Spel. 309. Ry. 92. 156. 1 Aſſecla, æ. m. Pediſſequus, i, m

A page of a book, Pagina, æ,

A pageant, Caſtellulum, li,

P A I.

A pail to carry water in, Situ æ, f.

A milk-pail, Mulctrum, i,

A wreath under a pail, Ceſti lus, i, m.

Pain, Dolor, oris, m.

Pain fort and dure, Pœna fo & dura. It is a Puniſhment thoſe arraigned for Felony t ſtand mute.

Painels (the Family) Pagen

To paint, Pingo, ere.

To paint out, Delineo, ere.

Painted, Pictus, a, um.

Half-painted, Semipictus, a,

Painted colours, Pigmentum.

A maker (or ſeller) of printed lours, Pigmentarius, ii, m.

A painter, Pictor, oris, m.

A painting, Pigmentatio, o f. Pictio, onis, f.

Of or for painting, Pictōri a, um.

Paint for the cheeks (or wom painting) Fucus, i, m.

A pair, Par, ăris, m.

P A L.

A Palace (or Court of a K Palatium, ii, n. Regia, æ, f.

Pa

lace at Greenwich, built by phrey Duke of Glouceſter, Pla-ia.

lounty Palatine, Comitatus tinus. Spel. 168.

pale, Palus, i, m. Pry. 383. Ent. 646. Palicium, ii, n. 2 420.

pale (or hedge in with pales) are.

palfrey (Horſe) Palafredus, Palfredus, i, m. Palefridus,

palfrey-keeper, Agaſo, onis, Equiſo, onis, m.

las (a woman's name) Pallas, f.

pallet-bed, Palea, æ, f. Stra-i, n. Grabatus, i, m.

e palm of the hand, Palma, æ, num manus, Vola manus.

palm in meaſure, the breadth fingers, Palmus, i, m.

m Sunday, Dominica palma-

palmer (or feruler) Ferula,

palmiſter (or diviner by the of the hand) Chirŏmantes,

niſtry, Chiromantia, æ, f.

palſey, Părălyſis, is, f.

of the palſey, Paralyticus, a,

P A M.

mphlet, Pampletum, i, n.

P A N.

an, Patella, æ, f.

arming-pan, Calefactorium, Thermoclinium, ii, n.

ipping-pan, Deguttorium,

ying-pan, Sartago, inis, f. ium, ii, n.

A cloſe-ſtool-pan, Laſanum, i, n.

A chafing-diſh-pan, Ignitabulum, i, n.

A pancake, Lăgănum, i, n. Panis teſtuaceus.

The panch (or lower part of the belly) Abdomen, inis, n. Alvus, i, f. & m. Omaſum, i, n.

A pane of glaſs, Quadra vitrea.

A pane of wainſcot, Quadra lignea.

A Pannel, Panellum, i, n. It is an *Engliſh* word, and ſignifieth a little part, for a Pane is a part, and a Pannel a little part (as a Pannel of Wainſcot, a Pannel of a Saddle, and a Pannel of a Parchment, wherein the Jurors names are written and annexed to the writ,) and a Jury is ſaid to be impannelled when the Sheriff hath entred their names into the Pannel, or little piece of Parchment, *in Pannello aſſiſæ. Cook on Lit. lib.* 2. *c.* 2. *Sect.* 234.

The pannel of a horſe, Dorſuale, lis, n. Stratum, i, n.

A pannier, Fiſcina, æ, f. Caniſtrum, i, n. Panarium, ii, n.

Pant river (in Eſſex) Pente fluvius.

A pantler, Panarius, ii, m. Panitorius, ii, m.

A pantry, Panarium, ii, n. Panittra, æ, f. Cerealium, ii, n.

P A P.

Paper, Papyrus, i, f. Charta, æ, f.

Fine paper, Charta auguſta.

Paper imperial (or royal) Charta Claudiana, Charta Regia, vel Imperialis.

Blotting, ſinking paper, Charta Bibula.

Brown (or cap) paper to wrap wares in, Charta Emporetica.

Paper

Paper not written on, Charta pura.

Waſt paper, Schediaſma, atis, n.

A ſheet of paper, Scheda, æ, f.

A leaf of paper, Schedula, folium.

A quire or ream of paper, Scapus, i, m.

A coronet of paper uſed by Grocers, Cuculium, ii, n.

A ſmall piece of paper, Chartŭla, æ, f.

Paper-mills, Chartariæ officinæ.

A maker of paper, Chartarius, ii, m. Papyri confector.

A paper merchant, Chartularius, ii, m.

A ſeller of paper, Păpyrŏpōla, æ, m. Chartŏpōla, æ, m.

Made of paper, Chartaceus, a, um.

Belonging to paper, Chartarius, a, um.

A pap, Mamma, æ, f.

Pap Caſtle (in Cumberland) Apiacum, Epeiacum, Epiacum.

P A R.

A paradox (or matter contrary to common opinion) Paradoxum, i, n.

A paragraph in writing, whatſoever is contained in one ſentence, Paragraphus, i, m.

A parapet, Lorica, æ, f. Vallum paris pectori altitudinis.

A paraphraſe (or plain interpretation of a thing) Paraphraſis, is, f.

A paraphraſt, Paraphraſta, æ, m.

To parboil, Semicoquo, ere.

Parboiled, Semicoctus, a, um.

A parcel, Parcella, æ, f. Particula, æ, f.

To parcel out, Parcello, are. Ra. Entr. 2.

By parcels, Particulatim, adv.

Parcenary (or joynt tenancy) Paragium, ii, n. Participatio, onis, f.

Parchment (or vellum) Pergămēna, æ, f. Membrana, æ, f.

A little skin (or piece of parchment) Membranula, æ, f.

A parchment-maker, Membranarius, ii, m.

Parchment making, or the place where parchment is ſold, Membranaria, æ, f.

Of, or belonging to parchment, Membranaceus, a, um.

Parco Fracto, Is a writ that lies againſt him that violently breaketh a Pound, and taketh the Beaſts thence, which, upon the treſpaſs done upon another Man's Ground, are lawfully impounded. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 166. *Fitz. brev. fol.* 100.

To pardon, Pardono, are.

A pardon, Pardonatio, onis, f. Perdonatio, onis, f. It is the forgiving an offence againſt the King.

To pare, Decortico, are.

To pare or clipp, Reſeco, are.

To pare or ſcrape away, Abraſere.

A parent (father or mother) Parens, tis, c. g.

Parentage (or kindred) Parentela, æ, f.

To parget (or plaiſter) Cruſto, are.

To new parget (or white lime) Interpolo, are.

Parget (or plaiſter) Cæmentum, i, n.

Marble parget, Cruſta Numidica.

Pargeted (covered with thin ſlices of marble thin ſhelled) Cruſtatus, a, um.

A pargeter (or plaiſterer) Cementarius, ii, m. Cruſtarius, ii, m.

A pargeting of walls, Incruſtatio, onis, f.

A paring (ſhred, or that which is pared off) Reſegmen, inis, n.

A pariſh, Parochia, æ, f.

A parishioner, Parœcus, ci, m. rochianus, i, m.

A park, Parcus, i, m.

The keeper of a park, Parcarius, m. Ra. Entr. 75. Placit. Cor. 18. t. de Malefactoribus in Parcis.

The game of a park, Venaria ri. Ra. Entr. 75.

Parliament, Parlamentum, i, n. the Assembly of the King and three Estates of the Realm, The Lords Spiritual, the Lords mporal, and Commons, for the ting of Matters touching the mmon-wealth, and especially making and correcting of ws, which Assembly or Court all others the highest, and of utest Authority, as you may in Sir *Thomas Smith de Rep. l. lib.* 2. *cap.* 1. *Cambd. Brit. Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 1. *& seq.* institution of this Court *Pa. Virgil. lib.* 11. of his Chro-, referreth after a sort to . 1. yet confesseth that it was before, tho' very seldom. See e of the course and order of Parliament, *In Crompt. Juris. & seq.* and *Powel* alias *Hooker* his Book purposely written of matter.

A parlour (or inner room) Par-, æ, f. Conclavium, ii, n. aculum, li, n.

A waiter in the parlour, Triclirius, ii, m.

Parnel (a woman's name) Pe-ella, æ, f.

Parole, Loquela, æ, f. It is a *French* l, signifying as much as *Dictio, cutio, Sermo, Vox.* It is used in k. *fol.* 193. for a Plea in Court. also some time joyned with e, as Lease-parol, that is Lease *parole*, a Lease by word of th.

A parricide (a killer of his father or mother) Patricida, æ, m.

A parson (or rector of a church) Persona, æ, f.

A parsonage, Personatus, ûs, m.

A partner in a parsonage, Porconarius pro portionaris.

Partable. Partibilis, le.

To partake (of part and take) Participo, are.

A part (piece or share) Pars, tis, f.

A small part (or portion) Portiuncula, æ, f.

Parted, Partitus, a, um.

Parthenia (a woman's name) Parthenia, æ, f.

Partial, Partialis, le, adj.

Particular, Particularis, re, adj.

A partition, Partitio, onis, f.

A partition-wall which belongeth to two rooms, Paries intergerinus.

Partitione faciendo, Is a writ that lyeth for those that hold Lands or Tenements *pro indiviso*, and would sever to every one his part, against him or them that refuse to join in partition, as Coparceners, and Tenants in Gavel-kind. *Old nat. brev. fol.* 142. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 61. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 76. 316. and *Regist. Judic. fol.* 80. and the new Book of Entries *verbo* Partition.

A partlet (or neckerchief) Mammillare, is, n. Amiculum, li, n.

A partner (or a complice) Particeps, ipis, adj. Partiarius, ii, m.

A joint partner with another in office and duty, Jugales.

Part owner, Parte proprietarius, ii, m.

Party peers, Columnæ partibiles.

P A S.

Paschal (a man's name) Paschalis, m.

Passage, Passagium, ii, n. Co. Ent. 521. Brac. 163. 8. Co. 46. R.

258. 344. Lex. 91. It ſignifieth in our Common Law, the hire that a Man payeth for being tranſported over Sea. *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. or over any River. *Weſt.* 2. *cap.* 25. *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1.

Safepaſſage (guidage) Guidagium, ii, n.

To paſs (or go by) Prætereo, ire. Tranſmeo, are.

To paſs at preſent till further examination, Debere eſſe.

To paſs, Paſſo, are.

A paſſenger (or way-faring man) Viator, oris, m.

A paſſenger, Vector, oris, m.

Paſt (or dough) Maſſa, æ, f.

Puff-paſt, Cruſtulata, æ, f.

Stationer's paſt, Colla, æ, f.

The paſterns of a horſe, Suffrago, inis, f.

All kind of paſtry work, pies or baked meats, Dulcia, æ, f.

A paſty or pye, Artocreas, atis, n. Minutal dulciarium, Cruſtulatum, i, n.

A paſtler (or maker of cakes) Cruſtularius, ii, m. Cupedinarius, ii, m.

A Paſtry, Artocrearium, ii, n.

A graſing or paſturing of Cattle, Paſcuagium, ii, n.

Paſturing, Paſturatio, onis, f.

A depaſturing, Depaſturatio, onis, f.

To paſture, Paſturo, are.

To depaſture, Depaſturo, are.

Paſture ground, Paſcuum, ui, n.

P A T.

To patch (or repair) Sarcio, ire.

A patent (or letter patent of a Prince) Literæ Patentes. (*i. e.*) Grants made by the King under Great Seal.

A patentee, Conceſſus per literas patentes.

A pattern (or example) Exemplar, aris, n.

A path (or foot way) Semita, æ, f. Callis, is, m.

A patriarch (or chief father) Patriarcha, æ, m.

Patrick (a man's name) Patricius, ii, m.

Patrimony (or inheritance) Patrimonium, ii, n.

Patrington (in Yorkſhire) Prætorium.

A patron, Patronus, i, m. Is one that hath the advowſon or Preſentation to a Church.

Patronage, Patronagium, ii, n.

A patten (or wooden ſhoe) Calopodium, ii, n. Cuſpus, i, m. Solea lignea.

P A U.

To pave, (or make pavement) Pavio, ire. Pavimento, are. Stratumino, are. Pavimentum Sternere Lapidibus.

A pavement, Pavimentum, i, n.

Paved, Pavimentatus, a, um. Stratus, a, um.

To pave all through, Perſterno, ere.

Paved all through, Perſtratus, a, um.

Paving (as of cauſeys or ways) Pavimentatio, onis, f. Stratura, æ, f.

Money for paveing of ſtreets (or highways) Paviagium, ii, n.

A paveing beetle or ſuch like thing wherewith they trim pavements, Pavicula, æ, f. Fiſtuca, æ, f.

To pave the floors, Ruderare Pavimenta.

A paver, Pavitor, oris, m.

A pavillion (or tent) Pavilio, onis, f. Pry. 106. Sæpe, Tentorium, ii, n. Papilio, onis, f.

A pavillion (or canopy over a bed) Conopeum, ei, n.

Paul (a man's name) Paulus, i, m.

The

The converſion of St. Paul, Feſtum Converſionis Sancti Pauli.

To paunch (or unbowel) Exenthero, are.

Paunton (in Lincolnſhire) ad Pontem.

To pauſe (or reſt) Pauſo, are. Spatium interponere.

A pauſe, Pauſa, æ, f.

P A W.

A paw (or foot of a Beaſt) Ungula, æ, f.

A pawn (or pledge) Pignus, ĕris, & oris, n.

To pawn Oppignero, are. Pignĕro, are.

A pawning, Oppigneratio, onis, f.

Laid to pawn, Pigneratitius, a, um.

A pawn-broker, Hypothecarius, ii, m. Pigneratitius creditor. Pignĕrator, oris, m.

P A Y.

To pay, Paio, are. 2 Inſt. 456. Solvo, ere.

A ſoldier's pay (or wages) Stipendium, ii, n.

A pay-maſter, Diribĭtor, oris, m.

Payment, Paiagia, æ, f. Ry. 565. Solutio, onis, f.

A payment of corn to the King by way of purveyance, Coragium, ii, n.

P E A.

Peace (or concord) Pax, acis, f.

To make peace, Pācĭfico, are.

A peace maker, Pacificator, oris, m. Pacarius, ii, m.

Peace-making, Pacificātio, onis, f.

A Peach, Malum Perſicum.

A Peacock, Pavo, onis, m.

A Pea hen, Pava, æ, f.

A Pearch (for a Hawk or Bird) Ames, is, f.

A Peak, Velamen pro fronte.

A Pear, Pyrum, i, n.

A Katern Pear, Pyrum cruſtumium.

A Pear-Apple, Melapium, ii, n.

A Pear-Tree, Pyrus, i, f.

A Choak-Pear-Tree, Piraſter, tri, m.

A Pearl, Margarita, æ, f.

A Necklace of Pearls, Monile Margaritarum.

A Seller of Pearls, Margaritarius, ii, m.

Peaſe (a kind of Pulſe) Piſum, i, n.

P E B.

A Pebble-Stone, Calculus, li, m.

P E C.

Peche (the Family) De Peccato.

A Peck, Modiolus, i, m.

Peckirk near *Crowland*, Pegelandia.

Peculiar (or proper) Peculiaris, re, adj.

Peculiarly (or properly) Peculiariter, adv.

P E D.

The half round elevations upon the pedeſtal, Scamilli impares.

A Pedlar (he that maketh merchandize of little things) Cocio, onis, m. Particus, i, m. Frivolarius, ii, m. Perpola, æ, m.

A Pedlar's trade in going from town to town to ſell Wares, Vellatura, æ, f.

Pedlar's Packs, Ægina, orum, n.

P E E.

A Peel to ſet bread in the oven, Infurnibŭlum, li, n.

A Peer (as at Dover) Pera, æ, f.

A Peer or Lanthern by the ſhoar ſide, Pharus, i, m.

Peers (or States of the Realm) Pares. *(i. e.)* thoſe that be of the Nobility of the Realm, and

Lords of the Parliament, See *Stawnford Pl. Cor. lib.* 3. *cap. Trial per les Peers*, The Reaſon whereof is, becauſe there is a diſtinction of Degrees in our Nobility, yet in all publick actions they are equal: as in their voices in Parliament, and in paſſing upon the Trial of any Nobleman, &c. We have no ſet number of them, becauſe the number of our Nobles may be more or leſs as it pleaſeth the King.

P E I.

Peirce (a man's name) Piercius, ii, m.

To peirce (or bore) Foro, are. Perforo, are.

A peircer (or wimble) Terebra, æ, f.

A Peice (or gobbet) Fruſtum, i, n.

A Peice (or fragment of any thing) Fragmentum, i, n. Petia, æ, f.

To peice one thing with another, Aſſuo, ere.

To pull in peices, Diſcerpo, ere.

A Fowling-peice (or hand-Gun) Avium Bombarda.

Peiton (the Family) De Pavilliano. Peitonus.

A peitrel (or breaſt-leather of a horſe) Antilena, æ, f.

P E L.

Pelf (goods and chattels) Palſra, æ, f.

A Pellet (or Plummet) Glans, dis, f.

A Pellet of Lead, Plumbata, æ, f.

Pellets of bread or paſt, wherewith Capons or other Fowls are crammed, Turunda, æ, f.

Pelt, Pellicea, æ, f.

A Pelt (or Hide) Pellis, is, f. Tergus, oris, n. Melota, æ, f.

A Pelt-man, Pelliparius, ii, m, Pellio, onis, m.

A Pelt-man's trade, Pelliparium, ii, n.

P E N.

Penance, Pœnitentia, æ, f. Pena, æ, f.

A Pencil, Penicillum, i, n.

Pendants, Penſilia, ium, n.

Penelope (a woman's name) Penelope, Indecl.

A Pen to write withal, Penna, æ, f. Calamus, i, m.

A Pen-caſe, Pennarium, ii, n. Calamarium, ii, n. Forulus, i, m.

A Pen-man, Librariolus, li, m.

A Pen-knife, Scalpellum, i, n.

Of a Pen, Pennarius, a, um.

A Penny, Denarius, ii, m. Denariolus, i, m. 2 Inſt. 172.

A Penſion (or ordinary Payment) Penſio, onis, f.

A Penſioner, Penſionarius, ii, m.

A Pent houſe (to keep off rain) Subgrunda, æ, f. Imbricamentum, i, n. Compluvium, ii, n. Stillarium, ii, n. Appendix, icis, f.

A Pentice (or ſhed covered with boards) Penticia, æ, f.

Penury, Penuria, æ, f.

P E O.

People of Aſſinſhire (in Scotland) Cerones.

People of Atterith or Athcury (in Ireland) Auterii.

People of Belgium about Monſtreul, Morini.

People of Berkſhire, &c. Attrebatii.

People of Britain, Britanni, Britones.

People of Britany (in France) Veneti.

People of Buquhan (in Scotland) Taizali.

People of Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertfordſhires, Cattidudani. Cat-

icuclani, Cathicludani, Ca-
ani, Cattieuchlani.
ple of *Cardiganſhire*, Ceretici.
ple of *Caermarthenſhire*, Mu-
enſes.
ple of *Caritt* (*in Scotland*)
ovantes.
ple of *Cathneſs* (*in Scotland*)
ni.
ple *about Cork* (*in Ireland*)
z & Udiæ, Corionei.
ple of *Cheſhire*, *or adjoining to*
angi, Ceangi, Conganii.
ple of *Donegal or Tyrconel* (*in*
nd) Rhobogdii, Vennicnii.
ple of *Cumberland*, Cumbri.
ple of *Deſmond* (*in Ireland*)
ni, Outerni.
ple of *Cluidesdale* (*in Scot-*
) Damnii.
ple of *Dorſetſhire*, Doroten-
Durotriges, Murotriges, Su-
riges.
ple of *Galloway in Scotland*
Cunningham, Novantæ, No-
es.
ple of *Conaght* (*in Ireland*)
gani.
ple of *Devonſhire and Cornwall*,
nonii, Danmonii, Dumnonii,
mônii, Oſtæi, Oſtiones.
ple of *Eskedale*, &c. (*in Scot-*
) Horeſti, Horreſti.
ple of *the Fennes*, Girvii.
ple of *Fermanagh* (*in Ireland*)
ni.
ple of *France towards the Bri-*
Sea, Oſiſini, Oſiſmii.
ple of *Glouceſterſhire and Ox-*
ire, Dobuni, Boduni.
ple of *Hantſhire*, Meandari.
ple of *Holderneſs* (*in York-*
) Parifi.
ple of *Ireland*, Cauci, Chau-
lani, Iberi, Iverni, Simeni,
ni.

People of Lancaſhire, &c. Brigantes.

People of Lennox (*in Scotland*, &c.) Canovaci, Carnonacæ.

People of Liddesdale, &c. (*in Scotland*) Elgovæ, Selgovæ.

People of Man-Iſland, Mannenſes.

People of Meanborow, *Eaſt and Weſt Mean* (*in Hampſhire*) Meanvari.

People of Mernis (*in Scotland*) Vernicones.

People of Middleſex, *Hertfordſhire*, &c. Trinoantes, Trinobantes, Trinovantes.

People of Mounſter (*in Ireland*) Concani.

People of Weſt-Mounſter, Luceni, Velabri.

People of Murrey (*in Scotland*) Vacomagi.

People of Northamptonſhire, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Darby*, *and Nottinghamſhire*, Coritani, Coritavi.

A Petty People in Northumberland or adjoining to it, Fisburgingi.

People of Northumberland, Hymbrionenſes, Meatæ, Nordhumbri, Northanimbri, Northimbri, Ottadeni, Ottadini, Taizales, Vernicones.

People of north-Wales, Geminii, Ordevices, Ordolucæ, Ordovices.

People of Radnorſhire, Mageſetæ.

People of Roſs in Scotland Cantæ.

People of Scotland, Scoti, Ducalidonii, Vecturiones.

People of Scilly-Iſlands, Melanchlani.

People of Somerſetſhire, *Wiltſhire*, *and Hampſhire*, Belgæ, Somerſeti.

People of South-Wales, Silures.

People of Staffordſhire, Cornavii, Mediterranei Angli.

People of Strathnaverne (*in Scotland*)

Scotland) Cornabii, Cornabui Logi.

People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingtonſhires, Iceni, Ceni-magni, Icini.

People of Surrey and the Sea-coaſts of Hampſhire, Regni, Southregienſes.

People of Teiſidale, Twedale, &c. (in Scotland) Gadeni, Ladeni.

People of Ulſter (in Ireland) Voluntii, Darni.

People of Warwick, Worceſter, Stafford, Shropſhire, Cheſhire, Cornavii.

People of Waterford, Kilkenny, part of Weſoford (in Ireland) Brigantes.

People of Weſt-Wales, Demetæ, Dimetæ.

People of Worceſterſhire, Wiccii, Hwicci.

People of Yorkſhire, Weſtmorland, Durham, Lancaſhire, Cumberland, Brigantes, Brigæ, Jugantes.

People of Wiltſhire, Wilſati, Wiltenſes.

People over-againſt the Iſle of Wight, Geviſſi.

People (or Nation) Populus, li, m. Plebs, is, f.

The commen people, Vulgus, gi, n, & n.

P E P.

Pepper, Piper, ĕris, n. plur. caret.

P E R.

Peradventure, Fortè, adv.

A perch or pole (a meaſure) Pertica, æ, f. Stat. de Terris menſurand. Pertica 16 Pedum, 2. Mon. 1012. 15 Pedum & dimidium. 2 Mon. 157. 18 Pedum. 2. Mon. 157. 18 Pedum & dimidium. 1. Mon. 828. 20 pedum. 2. Mon. 21. 204. Ry. 349. 24 pedum. Mon. 608. 25 pedum. 2. M 1007.

A perch of land, Pertica Perticata terræ.

Perdition (or deſtruction) Pe tio, onis, f.

Perdonatio Utlagariæ, Is form of Pardon for him, that not coming to the King's Cou Outlawed, and afterwards of own accord yieldeth himſelf Priſon. *Regiſt. Judicial. fol.* 28

Peregrine (a man's name) P grinus, i, m.

Peremptory, Peremptorius, a

Perfect (exact or compleat) fectus, a, um.

To perfect (or make perfect) ficio, ere. Conſummo, are.

To perform, Performo, are.

Performance, Performatio, or

To perfume, Odoro, are, Su migo, are.

A perfume, Suffimentum, Odoramen, inis, n.

Perfumed, Suffitus, a, um. O ratus, a, um.

A maker of perfumes, Odor us, ii, m. Suffitor, oris, m.

A perfumer (or ſeller of perfu Unguentarius, ii, m. Seplaſia ii, m.

A perfuming pan, Acerra, Thuribulum, li, n.

Perinde valere, Is a Diſpe tion granted to a Clerk, tha ing defective in his Capacity Benefice, or other Eccleſia Function, is *de Facto* admitted to it, and it hath the Appella of the words which make th culty as effectual to the party penſed with at the time of hi miſſion.

To periſh, Pereo, ire.

ſtrith (in Cumberland) Pe-
Voreda.
rjure, Perjuro, are.
ured, Perjuratus, a, um.
ury, Perjuratio, onis, f. Per-
ii, n. If a man ſwear to
he will pay to him ten-
nd which he oweth him
tain day, and at the day
of the Payment, he may
ſued in the Spiritual Court
Perjury, becauſe an action
lyeth at the Common-
the Principal. But 34
it is ſaid, That if a man
Horſe for five Pound, *Sol-*
ſuch a day, and ſweareth
Payment at the day, but
the day is come, faileth of
nt, an Action of debt lyeth
Common Law, and ano-
the Spiritual Law, *pro Læ-*
ei. If a man calleth ano-
rjured man, he may have
ion upon his Caſe, becauſe
be intended contrary to
th in a Judicial Proceed-
but for calling him a for-
man, no Action doth lie,
the forſwearing may be
udicial. *Cook's* 3. *part* of
t. c. 74.
rmit (ſuffer, or let) Per-
ere. Sino, ere.
permitted, Licet, licuit,
itum eſt.
utation, Permutatio, onis, f.
utatione Archidiaconatus
eidem annexæ, cum Ec-
prebenda, Is a writ to an
, commanding him to
Clerk to a Benefice, upon
ge made with another,
Orig. fol. 307. *A*
rimus (or very hurtful) Per-
, a, um.

A perpendicular (or plumb-line) Perpendiculum, li, n.

Perpetual, Perpetuus, a, um.

Perplexed, Perplexus, a, um.

Perplexity, Perplexitas, atis, f.

A Perſon, Perſona, æ, f.

Perſons caſt away at Sea, Naufraga corpora.

Perſonable, Perſonabilis, le, adj. One who may maintain a Plea in a Court, *qui habet perſonam ſtandi in Judicio.*

Perſonal, Perſonalis, le, adj. It hath in our Common Law one ſtrange ſignification, being joined with the Subſtantive, Things, Goods or Chattels, as Things Perſonal, Goods Perſonal, Chattels Perſonal; for thus it ſignifieth any Corporeal and moveable thing belonging to any man, be it quick or dead. So it is uſed in *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Indictments *Sect.* 58. in theſe words. Theft is an unknown felonious taking away of another man's moveable perſonal Goods, and again *fol.* 61. Larceny is a felonious taking away of another man's moveable perſonal Goods. And *Kitchin fol.* 139. in theſe words where perſonal things ſhall be given to a Corporation; as a Horſe, Cow, an Oxe, Sheep, Hogs, or or other Goods, &c. *Stawnf. pl. Cor. fol.* 25. *Contrectatio rei alienæ* is to be underſtood of things perſonal, for in things real it is not Felony; as the cutting of a Tree is not Felony.

To perſuade (induce, or move to do a thing) Perſuadeo, ere.

To peruſe, or over-look) Recognoſco, ere.

A perwig (or perriwig) Galericulum, li, n. Capillamentum factitium

factitium. Coma Adoptiva.

P E S.

A peſſary or other ſuppoſitory of ſoft wool, Peſſus, i, m.

A peſtle (or pounder) Piſtillum, i, n. Fractillum, i, n. Teratrum, i, n. Tritorium, ii, n.

To beat or pound with a peſtle, Pinſo, ere. Tero, ere.

P E T.

Peter (a man's name) Petrus, i, m.

St. *Peter's Chair*, Feſtum Sancti Petri in Cathedra.

St. *Peter and* St. *Paul's day*, Feſtum Sanctorum Petri & Pauli Apoſtolorum.

Peterborow, Petriburgus, Petropolis.

Biſhop of Peterborow, Epiſcopus Petriburgenſis.

A petticoat for a Woman, Induſium, ii, n. Subucula muliebris.

Petit Larceny, Parvum Latrocinium.

Petit Treaſon, Parva Proditio. In true *French*, *is petite Trahaiſon*, (*i. e.*) *proditio minor*, Treaſon in a leſſer or lower kind; for whereas Treaſon in the higheſt Kind, is an Offence done againſt the ſecurity of the Common wealth. *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Indictments. *Sect.* 63. Petit Treaſon is of this nature, though not ſo expreſly as the other. Petit Treaſon is a Killing of any to whom Private Obedience is due; as for a Servant to kill his Maſter or Miſtreſs, a Wife her Husband, a Child her Father, or Mother, a Clerk his Ordinary, to whom he oweth Canonical Obedience. *Stawnf. Pl. Cor. Lib.* 1. *c.* 44.

If a Servant procure another to kill his Maſter, and he kill h in his Servant's preſence, this Petit Treaſon in the Serva and Murder in the other; bu it he in his abſence, the Serv is only Acceſſary to the Mur becauſe the Principal is not Traytor, and the Acceſſary ſho not be in worſe condition th the Principal. *Leigh. Phil. C fol.* 229, 230.

A Maid conſpired with a Str ger to rob her Miſtreſs; and the night-time let him in at door, and led him to her Miſtre bed with a Candle, and the ſtr ger killed her, the Servant ſay or doing nothing but holding Candle, this was Petit Trea in her. *L. Dyer Ter. Hil. A* 2 & 3 *P. & M.* See *Crompt. Ju* of Peace, *fo.* 2. where he add divers other Examples to thoſ *Stawnford* for the Puniſhment Petit Treaſon. See alſo the S tute *anno* 22. *H.* 8. *cap.* 14.

Petition, Petitio, onis, f. hath a General Signification, all Intreaties, made by an i riour to a Superiour, and eſp ally to one having Juriſdict but moſt eſpecially it is uſed that remedy which the Sub hath to help a wrong done by King: For the King hath it Prerogative, that he may no ſued upon a Writ, *Stawnford rog. c.* 15. whom alſo read *ea* And a Petition in this Caſe either general or ſpecial. I called General of the Gen Concluſion, ſet down in the ſa *viz.* that the King do him Ri and Reaſon, whereupon fol eth a General Indorſement on the ſame, let Right be

o the Parties. Petition ſpecial is here the Concluſion is ſpecial r this or that; and the Inſorſement to that is likewiſe ecial. See the Reſt *Chap.* 22.

Peto (the Family) De Pictavia, t Peto.

P E W.

A pew in a Church, Podium, ii. n. ubſellium Templorum, Sedile, i, n.

Pewter, Plumbum argentarium el candidum. Stannum, i, n.

Pewter veſſels, Vaſa Stannea.

A pewterer, Stannarius, ii, m.

P H E.

A pheaſant, Phaſianus, i, m.

A pheaſant hen, Phaſiana, æ, f.

He that keepeth, or breedeth pheaſants, Phaſianarius, ii, m.

Belonging to a Pheaſant, Phaſianus, a, um.

P H I.

Philibert (a man's name) Philibertus, i, m.

Phillida (a woman's name) Phillida, æ, f.

Philip (a man's name) Philippus, i, m.

Philip (a woman's name) Philippa, æ, f.

St. *Philip and Jacob's day*, Feſtum Sanctorum Philippi & Jacobi Apoſtolorum.

Phillis (a woman's name) Phillis, is, f.

Philomela (a woman's name) Philomela, æ, f.

Philoſophy, Philoſophia, æ, f.

A philoſopher, Philoſophus, i, m.

Phineas (a man's name) Phineas, æ, m.

P H L.

Phlebotomy (or letting of blood) Phlebotomia, æ, f.

P H Y.

Phyſick, Medicina, æ, f. Ars medica.

To miniſter phyſick, Potiono, are. Curo, are.

A Doctor of Phyſick, Medicinæ Doctor.

A Phyſician, Medicus, i, m.

A phyſician's fee, Soſtrum, tri, n.

Piccage, Piccagium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) Money paid in Fairs to the Lord of the Soil for breaking ground to ſet up Booths or Standings.

A pick-ax, Marra, æ, f. Rutum, i, n.

An ear-picker, Auriſcalpium, ii, n.

A tooth picker, Dentiſcalpium, ii, n.

Pickle (or Brine) Salſilago, inis, f. Salſugo, inis, f. Liquamentum Salſum, Salſamentorum liquor.

A pickling (or ſaucing) Conditura, æ, f.

Pickle (or ſauce) Condimentum, i, n.

To pickle, Salio, ire. Muria ſive Salſugine condire.

One that ſells pickles, Liquaminarius, ii, m. Condimentarius, ii, m.

Pickle for Fiſh, Tharia, æ, f.

Pickled herrings, Halec muriâ durata, ſive Conditanea, Halec Muriatica

Serving for pickle, Condimentarius, a, um.

A picture, Pictura, æ, f.

To picture (or make pictures) Picturo, are. Delineo, are.

The firſt draught of a picture, Catagraphe, es, f.

A picture-drawer, Delineator, oris, m.

Adorn'd with pictures, Picturatus, a, um.

Of a picture, Picturalis, le.

Picts (a People of Britain) Picti.
Picts Country, Pictavia, Pictandia.
Picts wall, Hadriani murus, Murus Picticus, Vallum.

P I E.

A piece, Pecia, æ, f.
Pie-powder Court, Curia pedis pulverizati. It ſignifieth a Court held in Fairs, for the Redreſs of all diſorders committed within them: which becauſe it is ſummary, *De plano & ſine figura judicii*; It hath the name of duſty feet, which we commonly get by ſitting near the ground, or rather from the Country mens duſty ſhoes, of this ſee *Crompt. Juriſd. fol.* 221. Of this Court read the Statute *anno* 17 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 2. The ſtile of the Pie-powder Court held in the Cloſe of S. *Bartholomew* the *Great*, near *Weſt Smithfield*, *London*, with the Licence granted by the Steward of that Court, for ſelling meat and drink during three days, is thus, *Curia pedis pulverizati Domini Regis tenta infra præcinctum Sancti Bartholomei magni juxta Weſt Smithfield London, tempore Feriæ ibidem, videlicet in Vigilia Feſti Sancti Bartholomei, in Feſtum Sancti Bartholomei, & in craſtino die poſt Feſtum prædictum. Anno Regni Regis Gulielmi Tertii Dei Gratia Angliæ, &c. Undecimo, Egidius Wilks venit hic in Curia & petiit licentiam Curiæ pro venditione Eſculenti & Poculenti infra juriſdictionem Feriæ pro tempore prædicto, & ſuper ſe bene habendum ei conceditur, &c. per Cur.*
To pierce (or bore) Penetro, are.
Pierced, Penetrātus, a, um.
A piercer, Penetrator, oris, m.
A piercing, Penetratio, onis, f.
Pierpont (the Family) De Petra Ponte.

P I G.

A pigeon, Columba, æ, f.
A pigeon-houſe, Columbarium, ii, n.
A pig (or little young ſwine) Porculus, i, m. Porcellus, i, m.
A ſow-pig, Sūcŭla, æ, f.
A boar-pig, Verres, is, m.
A ſhot or pig, Neſrens, tis, m.
A pig's trough, Lapiſta porcina.
A pightell, Pightellum, li, n. Fo. 144. Lex 9. Pictellum, i, n. *(i. e.)* a Pingle or little Cloſe.

P I K.

A pike (or ſpear) Lancea, æ, f. Haſta, æ, f.
A pike-man, Haſtātus, i, m. Lancearius, ii, m.

P I L.

A pile (or heap) of wood, Moles is, f. Strues, is, f. Meta Lignorum.
A pile, Sublica, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.
The piles (or emeroids) in the Fundament of a man, Hæmorrhoidis, f.
A pilgrimage, Peregrinatio, onis, f.
To pill (or take off the bark) Decortico, are.
A pill (in phyſick) Pillula, æ, f.
A pillar, Columna, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.
A little pillar, Columella, æ, f.
A little pillar ſet on a greater Epyſtilium, ii, n.
A chief pillar, or buttreſs, Antris, idis, f. Eriſmæ, arum, f.
Chief pillars, Antes, ium, m.
A ſquare or flat ſided pillar, Scala, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.
The foot of a pillar that ſuſtaines any thing, Baſis, is, f.
The place between two pillars Intercolumnium, ii, n.
The ſhaft of a pillar between the Chapiter and the Baſe, Scapus, i, m.

T

The nether part of a pillar's foot uring the form of a four ſquare ke ſtone, Plinthis, is, f.

The blunter part of a pillar, in the ery top like a goat's noſe, Sima, æ, f.

Thoſe parts in furrowed pillars hich ſtand up higher than the fur-ws or gutters, Striæ, arum, f.

The rundle in the bottom of a llar, Scotia, æ, f.

The border above the Chapiter of pillar (the Freeſe) Zophŏrus, i, m.

The foot-ſtool of a pillar, Stylobata, æ, f.

The main body of the pillar, Hypotrachelium, ii, n.

A part of a pillar whereon an arch ndeth eſpecially, Incumba, æ, f.

The pillar of a ſtair-caſe, Scāpus, i, m.

A place ſet about with pillars, Circumcolumnium, ii, n.

A kind of pillars ſo graven that carved work reſembleth the row-g waves, Cymatium, ii, n.

The making of pillars ſmall tos rds the top, Contractura, æ, f.

The part of a Chapiter of a pillar hich is cut and graven like Teeth, nticulus, li, m.

Building or propping with pillars, lumnatio, onis, f.

Pillar by pillar, in cloſe order, ſtim, adv.

A pillion, Dorſuale, is, n.

A pillory, Pillorium, ii, n. Stat. Colliſtrigio, vet. Entr. 107. Pilria, æ, f. Ra. Entr. 259. 540. lliſtrigium, ii, n.

Belonging to a pillory, Pilloralis, adj. Bract. 101. Co. Lit. 287.

A pillow to lay the head on, Pulvar, aris, n. Pulvinus, i, m. Pulvinarium, ii, n. Cervicale, lis, n. rinarium de down Ra. Entr. 53

A pillober, Theca pulvinaria.

A pilot (or conductor of a ſhip) Navicularius, ii, m. Navarchus, i, m. Nauclerus, i, m. Nauſtrologus, i, m.

P I N.

A pin, Acicula, æ, f. Spinula, æ, f.

A pin of wood, Clavus ligneus, Impages.

A pin that keepeth on the wheel of the axle-tree, Humerillus, i, m. Embolium, ii, n.

A rowling-pin uſed to make pie-lids, Artopta, æ, f.

Pins or wedges wherewith one piece of wood is faſtned to another, Epigri.

A pin of wood or ivory to trim or criſp the hair with, Calamiſtrum, i, n. Diſcerniculum, i, n.

A pin of a beam, Clavus trabalis.

The pin of a table-book, Stylus, i, m.

A pin-caſe, Theca acicularis. Acicularium, ii, n. Spĭcularium, ii, n.

Pin-duſt (or the duſt of filed metal) Limatura, æ, f. Ramentum, i, n.

A maker of pins, Acicularius, ii, m. Spinularius, ii, m.

A pinning of houſes, Subſtructio, onis, f.

A pair of pincers, Forceps, ipis, m. Forcipula, æ, f.

Pincers to draw teeth with, Odontagra, æ, f. Dentarpagra, æ, f.

A pinfold (or pound) Pynfolda, æ, f. Parcus, i, m.

A pinnace (or ſwift ſhip) Liburna, æ, f. Actuariolum, li, n. Celo, onis, f.

A pinnacle, Pinnaculum, li, n. Faſtigium, ii, n. Acroteria, orum. n.

Lace pinners, Frontalia Fibulata.

A pint, Pinta, æ, f. 1 Fo. 259.

P I O.

A pioneer (or undermin.r) Cuniculārius, ii, m.

PIP.

A pipe (or meaſure of 126 Gallons) Pipa, æ, f. *It is alſo a Roll in the Exchequer.* Anno 37 Ed. 3.

A pipe of Wine, Pipa vel butta vini, *Ra. Entr.* 168. *Spel.* 114. Cadus, i, m.

A pipe to play on, Tibia, æ, f. Fiſtula, æ, f.

A ſhort pipe with a ſmall ſound, Cingria, æ, f.

A bag-pipe, Tibia utricularis.

A conduit pipe, Aquæductus, ûs, m. Canalis, is, d. g. Tŭbus, i, m.

A ſmall conduit pipe, Tŭbulŭs, li, m.

A pipe to conveigh water into houſes, Paragogia, æ, f.

A water pipe of a ſmall ſize, ſo made that the water may mount aloft, Euripus, i, m.

Made hollow like a Conduit Pipe, Tubulātus, a, um.

A making hollow like a Pipe, Tubulatio, onis, f.

A piper, Fiſtulator, oris, m. Tibicen, inis, m.

A bag-piper, Utricularius, ii, m.

A Pipkin (or little pot) Ollŭla, æ, f. Chytra, æ, f.

PIR.

A pirate (or Sea-robber) Pirata, æ, m. Pirea, æ, m.

An Arch Pirate, Archipirāta, æ, m.

A pirate's ſhip, Navis prædatoria.

A place where pirates reſort unto, Piraterium, ii, n.

Piracy, Piratica, æ, f.

PIS.

Piſcary, Piſcaria, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a Liberty of fiſhing in another man's Water.

A piſpot, Matula, æ, f.

A piſtol (or piſtolet) Bombardula, æ, f. Sclopus, i, m.

PIT.

A Pit (or deep hole made in the ground) Puteus, ei, m. Foſſa, æ, f. Lăcūna, æ, f.

A little pit, Puteolus, li, m.

A pit or ditch to avoid water, Agoga, æ, f.

A pit where potters clay is digged, Argilletum, i, n.

A ſand-pit, Arenarium, ii, n.

A bird-lime pit, Viſcarium, ii, n.

A pitch-fork, Furca, æ, f.

Pitch, Pix, picis, f. plur. caret.

To pitch, or cover over with pitch, Pico, are. Oppico, are.

A pitch-pit, Picaria, æ, f.

Having pitch hanging to it, Piceatus, a, um.

Of Pitch, Picarius, a, um.

To pitch tents (or pavillions) Caſtrametor, ari. Tentoria figere.

A pitcher (or pot) Situla, æ, f. Hauſtum, i, n. Urna, æ, f. Hydra, æ, f. Urceus, ei, m.

A great pitcher, Culullus, i, m.

A little pitcher, Urceŏlus, i, m.

A dreſſer or other board to ſet pitchers or pots on, Urnarium, ii, n.

A pit-fall (or trap) Dēcĭpula, æ, f. Fŏvea, æ, f.

A pittance (or ſmall repaſt) Pitancia, æ, f. Dimenſum, i, n.

PLA.

A Placard of a Prince, Placitum, i. n. vid. Patent and Letters Patents.

A place, Locus, ci, m.

A ſecret place, Abditum, i, n.

An open place to walk in, Subdiale, is, n.

A little place (a piece or parcel) Placitum, i, n.

A place where Lawyers meet in afternoons to moot, or to talk with their Clients, or as ſome, a Court Yard before a Palace, Perviſus, i, m.

A place of Land, Placea terræ. Entr. 145, 155. 539. 618.

The Plague, Peſtis, is, f.

To plaight, Plico, are. Compliare.

Plain (*manifeſt*) Planus, a, um.

A Plain (*Down or Champion ground*) Plānĭties, ei, f.

A Joyner's plain, Rādŭla, æ, f. Runcula, æ, f. Dolabra, æ, f.

A little plain, Dolabella, æ, f.

To plain with a plain, Deplanare runcula. Plano, are, Cutello, are.

To ſhave with a plain, Runcino, are.

Plained, Dedolatus, a, um. Complanatus, a, um.

A plaint (*or pleynt*) Querula, æ, f.

To plaiſter, Gypſo, are. Trulliſare.

To plaiſter, rough caſt, cover with plates of Marble, Cruſto, are.

Plaiſter (*Plaiſtering or Pargeting*) Piaſtra, æ, f. Gypſum, i, n. Tectorium, i, n. Incruſtatio, onis, f.

A plaiſter (*or ſalve*) Emplaſtrum, i, n.

Plaiſtering (*rough caſting*) Trullatio, onis, f. Tectorium, ii, n. Dealbamentatio, onis, f.

Plaiſtered, Tectoriatus, a, um.

A plaiſterer (*or pargeter*) Cæmentarius, ii, m. Cruſtarius, ii, m.

A plaiſterer's bruſh, Penicillum tectorium.

A plank (*or board*) Planca, æ, f. Aſſamentum, i, n. Tabula, æ, f.

Joynts of planks, Aſſamentorium commiſſuræ.

To plank a houſe, Tabulo, are.

To plank or joyn planks and boards, Coaſſo, are.

Overthwart boards or planks laid acroſs, Tranſverſaria, orum, n.

A planking, Coaſſatio, onis, f.

A Plant, Planta, æ, f.

To plant, Planto, are.

A plate of metal, Lamina, æ, f. Bractea, æ, f.

A plate (*or plate-trencher*) Scutella, æ, f. Orbis, is, m.

A plate of iron, Lamina, æ, f.

To plate with iron, Lamino, are.

Plate, Argentum factum, Argentum eſcarium.

Well wrought plate, bene factum argentum.

A platform, Ichnographia, æ, f.

A platter (*or diſh*) Patina, æ, f. Catinus, i, m. Diſcus, ci, m. Scutula, æ, f.

A little platter, Patella, æ, f. Catillus, i, m.

A platter-maker, Patinarius, ii, m.

Belonging to a platter, Patellarius, a, um.

Plato (*a man's name*) Plato, onis, m.

A Stage-player, Hiſtrio, onis, m. Scēnĭcus, ci, m.

A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

P L E.

A plea, Placitum, i, n. It ſignifieth in our Common Law, that which either party alledgeth for himſelf in Court, and this was wont to be done in *French*, from the Conqueſt until *Edward* the Third, who ordained them to be done in *Engliſh*, *Anno* 36. *cap.* 15. All purſuits and actions (we call them in our *Engliſh* Tongue Pleas) and in barbarous (but now uſual Latin) *Placita*, taking the name abuſive, of the definitive ſentence, which may well be called *Placitum*. The *French* call it *Arreſt*, in which word after their cuſtom, they do not ſound *s*. but we call

Placitum

Placitum the Action, not the Sentence: and *Placitare* barbarously for to plead, in *English agere*, or *litigare*. Vid. *Smith*'s Commonwealth of *England*, c. 9.

Pleas are divided into Pleas of the Crown, and into Common or Civil Pleas. Pleas of the Crown are all suits in the King's name, against offences committed against his Crown and Dignity. *Stawnf. pl. cor. cap.* 1. or against his Crown and Peace. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 9. and these are Treasons, Felonies, misprisions of either and Mayhem, for those only doth that Reverend Judge *Stawnford* mention in that Tractate.

Communia Placita. Common Pleas are those that are held between Common Persons, They are *Communia placita*, not in respect of the Persons, but in respect of the Quality of the Pleas. *Cook*'s *4th part* of *Instit. cap.* 10.

All those Pleas which touch the Life or Mutilation of man are called Pleas of the Crown, and cannot be done in the name of any Inferiour Person, than he or she that holdeth the Crown of *England*, and likewise no man can give Pardon thereof, but the Prince only. *Cook's 4th part of Instit. cap.* 4.

Plea may be further divided into as many Branches as Action; which see, for they signifie all one. Then there is a Foreign Plea, whereby matter is alledged in any Court that must be tried in another. As if one should lay Bastardy to another in a Court Baron, *Kitch. fol.* 75.

A pleader, Placitatorius, ii, m.

A pleading, Placitatio, onis, f.

A Court where Lawyers pleadings are, Placitatorium, ii, n.

To plead, Placito, are.

A pledge (or surety) Plegius, ii,

A pledge (an earnest) Arrha, æ

One that is in Frank-pledge a lies under the protection of the La Inlagatus, a, um.

Plegii acquietandis, Is a W that lyeth for a surety against hi for whom he is surety, if he p not the money at the day. *Fi nat. brev. fol.* 137. *Regist. Or* 158. *a.*

Plenty, Plenitudo, inis, f.

Plevin (or Replevin) Plevina, f. Lex 97. 109. Placit. Cor. 4 Brac. 365. bis.

The pleurisie (an inward sho ing pain) Pleuritis, ĭdis, f.

PLO.

A plough, Aratrum, i, n.

Ploughings (or earings) Arur arum, t.

A plough man, Arator, oris, Glebarius, ii, m.

He that holdeth the Plough, S varius, ii, m.

One that plougheth under, Sub rator, oris, m.

The plough-tail (or handle) Sti æ, f. Bura, æ, f.

A plough-share, Vomer, eris, Dens aratri.

A beam of a plough, Temo, onis,

A plough-staff, Rallum, i, n.

Plough bote, Estoverium aran Co. Lit. 41. B.

A plough-wright, Aratrisab bri, m.

To yoke the bulls to the plou Tauros aratro adjungere.

To plough, Aro, are.

To plough over a field, Peraro,

Ready to plough, Arātūrus, a, u

He that driveth the plough dra with Oxen, Jugarius, ii, m.

P L.

oughed, Aratus, a, um.
e heads of ploughed lands, Chea, arum, f.
oughed throughout, Peraratus, um.
ploughland, Carucata, æ, f. a Wain-load.
oughing and Harrowing, Arue, f. Aratura, æ, f.

P L U.

plummer (or plumber) Plumus, ii, m.
plummer's ſhop, Shopa Plumi.
plume of feathers, Coſta, æ, f.
plum, Prunum, i, n.
plummet, Plumbata, æ, f.
plummet or weight of Lead kapers or dancers on Cords, in their hands to countervail r weight, Halter, eris.
plummet and line let down the Water to ſound the depth of, Bŏlis, idis, f.
lummet (or plumb rule for Maand Carpenters) Libella, æ, f. pendiculum, li, n. Amuſſis, is, f.
plunder, Prædor, ari.
under, Prædātum, i, n.
ſelling plunder'd goods by out- Haſtarium, ii, n.
Plunderer, Prædator, oris, m. opulator, oris, m. Prædo, onis,
plundering, Prædatio, onis, f. opulatio, onis, f.
luries, Is a Writ that goeth in the third place, for firſt goout the Original *Capias*, which ſpeed not, then goeth out the *alias*, and if that fail, then *Pluries*. See *Old. nat. brev. fol.* in the Writ *de Excom. capien-* ee in what diverſity of Caſes is uſed in the Table of the *ſt. Orig.*

P O.

P O C.

A pocket, Saccellus, li, m. Loculus, li, m. Sacculus, li, m.

P O E.

A Poet, Poeta, æ, m.

P O I.

The point of a weapon, Cuſpis, ĭdis, f.
A point or tittle, Punctus, i, m.
A point to truſs withal, Ligŭla, æ, f.
To point or make ſharp at the end, Cuſpido, are.
A point-maker, Corrigiarius, ii, m.
A poiſe (or weight) Peiſa, æ, f.
To poiſon, Impoiſono, are. 2 Inſt. 634.

P O L.

A polcat, Putorius, ii, m. Martes, is, f.
A pole or perch to meaſure land with, Pola, æ, f. Lex 46. Pertica, æ, f.
The pole which Rope-dancers uſe, Halter, eris, m.
A pole or thwart piece laid croſs way, Longurius, ii, m.
To pole up, Palo, are.
Policy (or civil government) Politia, æ, f.
To poliſh, Polio, ire.
Poliſhed, Politus, a, um.

P O M.

A pomander, Magma, atis, n. Diapaſma, atis, n.
A pomegranat, Malum aut Pomum Granatum.

P O N.

A pond, Stagnum, i, n.
A Fiſh-pond, Vivarium, ii, n. Lex 130. 2 Inſt. 100.

Pone, Is a Writ whereby a Cauſe depending in the County Court is removed to the Common Bank. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 2. It is alſo a Writ

Writ to the Sheriff to take ſecurity of the Defendant for his appearance. See in what diverſity of Caſes it is uſed, in the Table of the *Regiſter Original.* Of this Writ, ſee five ſorts in the Table of the *Regiſt. Judic. verbo Pone per vadium.*

Ponendis in Aſſiſis, Is a Writ founded upon the Statute of *Weſt.* 2. *cap.* 38. and upon the Statute *Articuli ſuper Chartas cap.* 9. which Statutes do ſhew, what perſons Vicounts ought to Impannel upon Aſſiſes and Juries, and what not; as alſo what number he ſhould Impannel upon Juries and Inqueſts. Which ſee in the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 178. *a.* and in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 165.

Ponendo in Ballium, Is a Writ whereby to Will a Priſoner held in Priſon to be committed to Bayl in Caſes Bayleable. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 133. *b.*

Ponendo Sigillum ad Exceptionem, Is a Writ whereby the King willeth Juſtices, according to the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. to put their Seals to exceptions laid in againſt the Plaintiff's Declaration by the Defendant.

Pontage, Pontagium, ii, n. 8. Co. 46. Ry. 252. 303. 336. It is a Contribution towards the Maintenance, or re-edifying of Bridges. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 2. *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. It may be alſo Toll taken to this purpoſe of thoſe that paſs over the Bridges. *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 24. *anno* 1 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. and ſee the Statute *anno* 22 *H.* 8. cap. 5.

Pontibus reparandis, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, &c. willing him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongeth. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 153.

P O O.

The poop or hindeck of a ſ
Puppis, is, f.

Pool (the Family) Polus.

Poor (or needy) Pauper, eris,

Poorneſs (or poverty) Pauper
atis, f.

P O P.

Popularity, Popularitas, atis

Populous (or full of people)
puloſus, a, um.

P O R.

A Porch (or Gallery) Porti
ûs, f.

A Church-porch, Veſtibulum, i
Pronaus, i, m. Limen Sacrum

Pork, Caro porcina.

A loin of pork, Penita Oſſ

A peſtle of pork, Petaſo, oni

A port or haven, Portus, ûs,

Portcheſter, Caer peris.

A portcullis, Cataracta, æ,

A porter (or burden bearer)
julus, li, m. Portitor, oris, m.
bulo, onis, m. Geſtor, oris, m.

Porter's fare (or carrier's
Commiſtrum, i, n.

A Porter (or door-keeper)
tor, oris, m. Oſtiarius, ii, m.
taginarius, ii, m.

The Place of Porter, Porte
æ, f. 8. Co. 47.

A Port-town, Villa portum
bens. Villa portuaria. 1 Fo.

A Porringer (or little Diſh)
tillus, i, m.

Portgreve, Portgrevius, ii
Spel. 68.

A Portmantle (or cloak-bag)
popera, æ, f. Mantica, æ, f.

A portion (or part) Po
onis, f.

Portsmouth (in Hamp
Magnus portus, Portesmo
Portus oſtium.

Portl

rtland Isle, Portlandia, Portuna.
Portmuck, Isamnium, Isanium, anium.

POS.

A position, Positio, onis, f.
A posnet, Ollula, æ, f.
To possess, Possideo, ere.
A possession, Possessio, onis, f.
A possessor, Possessor, oris, m.
Postea, The return of the Justi- of Assises, made on the Re- of *Nisi prius*. and called so m the word *Postea*, wherewith begins.
Post diem, Is a return of a Writ r the day assigned for the Re- n, for the which the *Custos bre- ium* hath four pence, whereas he nothing, if it be returned at day, or it may be the Fee ta- n for the same.
Post-disseisin, Post disseisina, æ, f. writ given by the Statute of *stm.* 2. *cap.* 26. and lyeth for n that having recovered Lands Tenements by (*præcipue quod llat*) upon default, or reddition, again disseised by the former seisor. *Fitz nat. brev. fol.* 190. the Writ that lyeth for this, the *Regist. Orig. fol.* 208. *a.*
Post-fine, Is a Duty belonging the King for a Fine formerly knowledged before him in his urt, which is paid by the Cog- ee after the Fine is fully passed, all things touching the same olly accomplished. The Rate reof is so much, and half so uch, as was payed to the King the Fine, and is gathered by e Sheriff of the County where Land, &c. lyeth, whereof the ne was Levyed to be answered him into the Exchequer.
Posterminus, Post-Term, is a return of a writ, not only after the day assigned for the Return thereof, but after the term also, which may not be received by the *Custos brevium*, but by the Consent of one of the Judges. It may be also the Fee which the *Custos brevium* taketh for the Return thereof, which is twenty Pence.
A post (or Stake) Postis, is, m.
A post (or prop) Statumen, inis, n.
The side-post on which the door turns, Scapus Cardinalis.
A post (or Messenger in hast) Veredarius, ii, m. Angarius, ii, m.
a post (or Messenger between parties) Commeator, oris, m.
A post-horse, Veredus, i, m. Equus viatorius, Equs decursorius. Pegasus, i, m. Nov 114.
A post master, Magister Cursorum, Veredarius, ii, m.
Posteriority, Posteritas, atis, f. Is a word of Comparison and relation in Tenure, the Correlative whereof is Priority. For a man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, holdeth of his Antienter Lord by Priority, and of his latter Lord by Posteriority, &c. *Stawnf. Prærog. fol.* 10 and 11. When one Tenant holdeth of two Lords, of the one by Priority, of the other by Posteriority, &c. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 94
Posterity (or off spring) Posteritas, atis, f. Minores, m. pl.
A postern-gate, Posticum, ci, n.
Posthumus (a man's name) Posthumus, i, m. One so called that is born after his Father's decease.

POT.

A drinking-pot (or pot to drink in) Poculum, li, n.
A pot to sethe meat in, Olla, æ, f.

A garden (or watering-pot) Clepſydra, æ, f. Harpagium, ii, n.

An earthen pot, Catinus tuſcus.

A braſs pot (or kettle) Ahenum, i, n. Incoctilis, le.

A flax pot, Linarium, ii, n.

A braſs pot, Olla ærea.

An iron pot, Olla ferrea.

To ſtir or lade the pot ſeething, Truo, are.

A little pot, Chytrĭdium, ii, n.

Pot-hangers (or pot-hooks) Cremathra, æ, f. Climacter, ris, m.

Potherbs, Olus, i, m. Lachanum, i, n.

A pot-lid, Aular, aris. Operculum, ii, n.

A pot ſeller, Aulularius, ii, m. Chytrŏpōla, æ, m.

A potter, Figulus, li, m. Urnarius, ii, m.

A potter's trade, Figulina, æ, f.

A potter's wheel, Rota figulina.

Belonging to a potter, Figulinus, a, um.

Potter's clay, Argilla, æ, f.

Pottage, Potagium, ii, n. Lex 83.

A pottle, Potellus, i, m. 1 Fo. 259. Cabus, i, m.

POU.

A pouch, Pera, æ, f. Pungium, ii, n.

A poudring-tub, Cupa, æ, f. Alveus, ei, m.

A poulteſs, Cataplaſma, atis, n.

A poulterer, Pullinarius, ii, m. Pullarius, ii, m. Aviarius, ii, m.

Poultry (or Fowls) Aves villaticæ. Pulletria, æ, f.

Poultry-compter, (or a priſon in London) Computatorium in Pulletria. Co. Entr. 345.

Poultney (the Family) Poultenius.

A pound (or twenty ſhillings) Libra, æ, f.

A pound weight, Librata, æ, f.

Half a pound, Dimidium unius libratæ.

A quarter of a pound, Quarterium unius libratæ.

Half a quarter of a pound, Dimidium Quarterii unius libratæ.

Poundage (or a payment of twelve in the pound) Pondagium, ii, n. Davis. 7.

A pounder in a mortar, Pinſor oris, m.

Pounded (bruiſed) Pinſus, a, um.

To pour (ſpill or ſhed) Fundo, ere. Effundo, ere.

Pourparty, Propars, tis, f. Propartia, æ, f. Lex 98. Ra. Entr. 447. 515, 516, 517. It is contrary to (*Pro indiviſo*) for to make Pourparty, is to divide and ſever the Lands that fall to Partners, which before Partition they hold jointly, and *pro indiviſo*. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 11.

Pourpreſture, Pourpreſtura, æ, f. Porpreſtura, æ, f. Parapreſtura, æ, f.

A Pourveyour, Proviſor, oris, m. It ſignifieth an Officer of the King, Queen, or other great Perſonage, that provideth Corn and other Victual for the houſe of him whoſe Officer he is. See *Magna Charta. cap.* 22. & 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 7. & 31. & *anno* 28 *ejuſdem Articuli ſuper Chartas.* 2. and many other Statutes gathered by *Raſtal* under this Title.

POW.

Powder, Pulvis, eris, m. vel f.

Gun-powder, Pulvis tormentarius vel Bombardicus, Pulvis Nitrius.

Power of the County, Poſſe comitatus. By Mr. *Lambert*'s opinion in his *Eirenarch. lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. *fol.* 309. containeth the aid and attendance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, Servants,

Ap-

prentices and Villains. And ewiſe of Wards, and of other ung Men about the age of fifen Years, within the County, auſe all of that age are bound have harneſs by the Statute of *Winchester*. But Women, Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, and ſuch as be decrepit, or do labour of any continual Infirmity, ſhall not be compelled to attend; for the Statute *H. 5. cap.* 8. (which alſo worketh upon the ſame ground, ſaith) that Perſons ſufficient to travel ſhall be aſſiſtant in this Service.

A Pownd, Parcus, i, m. It ſignifieth a Place of ſtrength to retain Cattel, being diſtrained or put in for any Treſpaſs done by them, until they be Replevied or redeemed; and in this ſignification it is called a Pownd Overt (i.e.) *apertus* or open Pownd, being builded upon the Waſt of ſome Lord, within his Fee, and called the Lord's Pownd, for he provideth it to his uſe, and the uſe of his Tenants. See *Kitch. fol.* 144. It is divided into Pownd open and Pownd cloſe. Pownd open or Overt, is not only the Lord's Pownd, but a Back-ſide, Court, Yard, Paſture or any Place elſe, where the Owner of any Beaſts Impounded may come to give them meat and drink without Treſpaſs to any other, and there the Cattel muſt be ſuſtained at the Peril of the owner.

Pownd Cloſe or Covert, is as if one Impound the Cattel in ſome part of his Houſe, or Cloſe, and then the Owner cannot come unto it, to the purpoſe aforeſaid without Offence, but the Cattel are to be ſuſtained with Meat and Drink at the peril of him that diſtreineth, and he ſhall not have any ſatisfaction therefore.

If a man deſtrain Cattel for damage Feaſant, and put them in the Pownd, and the Owner that had Common there make freſh ſuit, and find the door unlocked, he may juſtify the taking away of his Cattel in the writ of *a Parco fracto*. If the Owner break the Pownd, and take away his Goods, the party diſtreining may have his Action *de Parco fracto*, and he may alſo take his Goods that were diſtreined whereſoever he find them, and Impownd them again. *Cook on Lit. lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Sect.* 58.

Powis (*a part of Wales*) Powiſa.

PRA.

To practice, Practizo, are.

Practice, Practica, æ, f. Praxis, eos, f.

PRE.

To preach, Prædico, are.

A preacher, Prædicator, oris, m.

A preaching, Prædicatio, onis, f.

A preamble, Præambulum, li, n. Præludium, ii, n. Proœmium, ii, n.

A prebend, Præbenda, æ, m. It is the Portion which every member of Canon of a Cathedral Church, receiveth in the Right of his Place, for his Maintenance.

A prebendary, Prebendarius, ii, m. Lex. 98.

A precedent, Præcedens, tis, part.

A Precept (*or Inſtruction*) Præceptum, i, n. Precept is diverſely taken in the Common-Law, ſometime for a Commandment in writing ſent out by a Juſtice of Peace, or other, for the bringing of a Perſon, one or more, or Records before him. There are divers

Examples of this in the table of the Regiſter Judicial. Sometime it is taken for the Provocation whereby one Man inciteth another to commit a Felony, as Theft or Murder. *Stawnf. pl. Cor. fol.* 105.

Bracton calleth it *Præceptum* or *Mandatum*, *lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 19. whence a Man may obſerve three diverſities of Offending in Murder: *Præceptum, fortia, conſilium. Præceptum* being the Inſtigation uſed before hand. *Fortia* the Aſſiſtance in the Fact, as help to bind the Party Murdered or Robbed: *Conſilium*, advice either before or in the Deed. The *Civilians* uſe *Mandatum* in this caſe, *vid. Angelus in tractat. de Maleficiis. verſ. Sempronium mandatorem.*

A precinct, Præcinctus, ûs, m.

Precious, Precioſus, a, m.

Præcipe quod reddat, Is a Writ of great diverſity, touching both the form and uſe, This form is extended as well to a writ of Right, as to other writs of Entry or Poſſeſſion. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 13. & *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 5. and it is called ſometimes a writ of Right cloſe, as a *Præcipe in Capite*, when it Iſſueth out of the Court of Common-Pleas for a tenant holding of the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not of the King, as of any Honour, Caſtle, or Mannor. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 4. *b. Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 5. *F.* Sometime a Writ of Right patent, as when it Iſſueth out of any Lord's Court, for any of his Tenants deforced, againſt the deforcer, and muſt be determined there. Of this read more at large in *Fitz. nat. brev.* in the firſt Chapter.

A precipice (or break-neck) Præcipitium, ii, n.

To precipitate, Præcipito, are.

A predeceſſor, Anteceſſor, oris, m.

Prædial tithes, tithes of Corn, Hay, &c. growing out of the earth, Prædiales decimæ.

Pre-eminence, Pre-eminentia, æ, f.

De Pree (the Family) De Pratelis, De Prato.

A Preface, Præfatio, onis, f.

To prefer (or advance) Præfero, erre.

Preferment, Præferamentum, i, n. Co. Entr. 36. Præferementum, i, n. 1 Co. 78.

Preference, Preferentia, æ, f. Co. Entr. 664. 1 Co. 161.

To prefix, Præfigo, ere.

The prefiction or aſſigning of a day, Præfictio diei.

Prejudice, Præjudicium, ii, n.

A prelate, Prælatus, i, m.

Prelacy, Prælatia, æ, f. 14 *H.* 4. 10.

To premeditate, Præmeditor, ari.

Præmunire, Is taken either for a Writ, or for the Offence whereupon the Writ is granted. Whoſoever ſueth for any thing to *Rome*, or in any Spiritual Court for that Cauſe or Action which may be pleaded in the Temporal Court of the Realm, by an old Law of *England*, he falleth into *Præmunire*, that is, forfeiteth all his Goods to the Prince, and his Body to remain in Priſon, during the Prince's pleaſure, and not that only, but the Judge, the Scribe, the Procurer, and the Aſſeſſor or Abettor which receiveth, or maintaineth that uſurped Pleading doth incur the ſame danger. Sr. *Thomas Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 3. *cap.* 9.

Some

ome Statutes do caſt this Pu-
ment upon other Offenders, as
ely the Statute *Anno* 1 *Eliz.*
1. upon him that denyeth the
g's Supremacy the ſecond time,
nd the Statute *anno* 13. *cap.*
pon him that affirmeth the
hority of the Pope, or that re-
th to take the Oath of Supre-
y. And the Statute *anno* 13
. *cap.* 1. Such as be ſeditious
ers of the Inheritance of the
wn, or affirm the King's Ma-
to be an Heretick.

me hold an Opinion that the
tis ſo called a *Præmunire*, be-
e it doth fortify *Juriſdictio-*
jurium regionum coronæ ſuæ;
Kingly Laws of the Crown a-
ſt Foreign Juriſdiction, and
inſt the Uſurpers upon them,
y divers Acts of Parliament
ar. But in truth it is ſo called
word in the Writ, for the
ds of the Writ are, *Præmunire*
præfatum A. B. quod tunc ſit
nobis, where *Præmunire* is
for *Præmonere*, and ſo do di-
Interpreters of the Civil and
on Law uſe it, for they are
uniti that are *Præmoniti*.
Lit. lib. 2. *cap.* 11. *Sect.* 199.
odious was this Offence of
unire, that a Man that was
nted of the ſame, might have
ſlain by any Man without
er of Law, becauſe it was
ided by Law, that a Man
t do to him as to the King's
y, and any Man may Law-
kill an Enemy. But Queen
beth and her Parliament,
g not the extream and inhu-
Rigour of the Law in that
, did provide, that it ſhould
e Lawful for any Perſon to
ſlay any Perſon in any manner attainted upon any *Præmunire*, 5 of *Eliz. c.* 1.

If a Man kill one which is attainted by a *Præmunire*, this is not Felony, for he is out of the King's Protection, but it is contrary if one kill another that is attainted of Felony, and judged to die, but now by the Statute of *Eliz.* it is Felony to kill one attainted by a *Præmunire*. *Brook's Abridg. fol.* 181. *B.*

Præmunire, Is to be adjudged out of the King's Protection, to loſe all their Lands and Goods, and to ſuffer perpetual Impriſonment, *Cook on Lit.* and Preface to the *7th Rep.*

To premoniſh (or warn before-hand) Præmoneo, ere.

To prepare, Præparo, are.

Prepared, Præparatus, a, um.

Preparatory, Præparatorius, a, um.

Prepoſterous (out of order) Præpoſterus, a, um.

Prerogative, Prærogativa, æ, f. Lex. 99.

To preſcribe, Præſcribo, ere.

A preſcription, Præſcriptio, onis, f. Lex. 100. A Right averred to have been from the time, whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary.

Presbytery, Presbyteratus, ûs, m. Fle. 211.

The chamber of preſence in a Prince's Court, Præſentia Majeſtatis, Solium Majeſtatis.

In one's preſence, In Præſentia.

To preſent, Præſento, are.

A preſent (or token) Xenium, ii, n.

Preſents given by the ſuitor when he came to ſee his Miſtreſs, Opteria, orum, n.

A preſentation, Præſentatio, onis, f. It is the offering of a Clerk to a Biſhop, to be put into a Benefice.

Preſently, Statim, conſeſtim.

Things preſerved, (*as pears, plumbs*, &c.) Salgăma, orum, n.

To preſerve and keep from corruption, Condio, ire.

Preſerved, Conditicius, a, um. Conditus, a, um.

To preſerve (*or keep*) Præſervo, are.

Preſerved, Præſervatus, a, um.

A preſident, Præſidens, tis, m. Ra. Entr. 443. Præſes, idis, c. 2.

Lord Preſident of the Council, Dominus Præſidens privati concilii Domini Regis. Anno 22 H.8. cap. 3, & 14.

To preſs (*or ſqueeze*) Premo, ere.

Preſſed, Preſſus, a, um.

A wine-preſs, Torcùlum, i, n.

A preſs (*or caſe for books*) Pluteus, ei, m.

A preſs where apparel is laid, Veſtiarium, ii, n. Preſſorium, ii, n. Taberna, æ, f.

A printer's preſs, Impreſſorium, ii, n. Prælum, i, n.

A preſſer, he that works at a preſs, Torcularius, ii, m.

A preſſing, Preſſura, æ, f.

A preſſing-board, Calotriticatorium, ii, n.

A preſſing-iron, Ferramentum preſſorium.

Preſs-money, Auctoramentum, i, n. Pecunia præparatoria.

To preſs Soldiers, Auctionor, ari. Conſcribere vel Colligere milites.

To preſume, Præſumo, ere.

Preſumption, Præſumptio, onis, f.

A pretence, Prætextus, ûs, m.

By pretence of an Attornment, a Licence, &c. Prætextu.

To prevent, Prævenio, ire.

A prevention, Anticipatio, f. Præoccupatio, onis, f.

A prey (*or booty*) Præda,

PRI.

Price (*or value*) Pretium, i Valor, oris, m.

To ſet a price upon, Apprecio,

A Prieſt, Presbyter, ri, m. cerdos, ōtis, c. 2.

Prieſthood, Sacerdotium, ii

Primacy, Primatus, ûs, m.

A Primate, Primas, atis,

A Prince, Princeps, ipis, taken with us diverſly, ſome for the King himſelf, but properly for the King's eldeſt who is Prince of *Wales*; as eldeſt Son of the *French* Ki call'd Dauphin, both being ces by their Nativity. Mr. in the *Glory of Generoſity*, pag. for *Edward* the Firſt to appea tumultuous Spirits of the *W men*, who being the Antient *genæ* of this Land, could n long time bear the Yoke o who they call Strangers; ſe Wife and Queen, being with into *Wales*, where at *Carn* ſhe was delivered of a Son, t upon called *Edward* of *Carna* and afterward asked the *W men*, ſeeing they thought m be governed by Strangers, i would be quietly rul'd by o their own Nation? who anſwe him, Yea. Then (ſaith he) appoint you one of your own trymen that cannot ſpeak word of *Engliſh*, and againſt Life you can take no juſt exce and ſo named unto them h born in *Carnarvan* not long b from which time it hath co ed that the King's eldeſt Son

before called Lord Prince, *ſ. Prærog. c.* 22. *fo.* 75.) hath called Prince of *Wales*, *Stow's* 1 *p.* 303. See *Anno* 27 *H.* 8. and *anno* 28 *ejuſd. c.* 3.

cipality, Principālitas, atis, f.

print, Imprimo, ere.

ted, Impreſſus, a, um.

inter, Impreſſor, oris, m. graphus, i, m.

ter's Ink, Atramentum Typhicum *vel* Impreſſorium.

tter caſt to print with, Typi, m.

ers ink-balls wherewith they e letters in the form lying up- Preſs, Tudes, itis, m.

ting, Impreſſio, onis, f. graphia, æ, f.

nity, Prioritas, atis, f.

ſage, Priſagium, ii, n. Lex. It is that cuſtom or ſhare belongeth to the King, out Merchandize as are taken by way of lawful Prize. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 5.

e. Priſa, æ, f.

riſon, Priſona, æ, f. Every ing of a Priſoner to eſcape reach of Priſon. If a Man one for Felony, and after n go at large whither he he be Arreſted for Felony, lony; if for Treaſon, it is on; if for Treſpaſs, it is a aſs; & *ſic de Singulis Stawnf.* 1. *c.* 26. Impriſonment is the g of any Perſon from his liberty, into the Cuſtody of aw, to anſwer to that which ded; and therefore to break iſon is to fly from the Try- e Law, and is adjudged a Felony, if he were impri- for Felony, otherwiſe not, *Stat. de frangend. priſonam.* *Juſt. of Peace.*

Out of this one fact there groweth ſometime a treble offence and felony. *viz.* 1. In the Priſoner himſelf, which is moſt properly called the breaking of Priſon: 2. Another in him that helpeth the Priſoner to get away, which is commonly termed Reſcue. 3. In the Officer or Party whatſoever, by whoſe wilful default he is ſuffered to go, and that is termed an Eſcape. *Id. lb.*

A Man impriſoned by proceſs of Law, ought to be kept *in ſalva & arcta cuſtodia*, and by the Law ought not to go out, tho' it be with a Keeper, and with the leave and ſufferance of the Gaoler; but yet Impriſonment muſt be *cuſtodia non pœna*, for *Carcer ad homines cuſtodiendos, non ad puniendos dari debet. Cook* on *Lit. l.* 3. *c.* 7. *Sect.* 438.

He which is Impriſoned by Judgment of the Law, ought to be kept in *ſalva & arcta cuſtodia*, *Salva* becauſe he ought to be in a Priſon ſo ſtrong that he cannot eſcape, and *Arcta* in reſpect that he ought to be kept cloſe without conference with others, or intelligence of things at large. *Cook Lechford's Caſe* 8 *Rep.*

A priſoner, Priſonarius, ii, m.

Private, Privatus, a, um.

Privately, Privatim, adv.

Privity, Scientia, æ, f.

Privy, Sciens, tis, adj.

Privy Seal, Privatum ſigillum. Is a Seal that the King uſeth ſometime for a Warrant, whereby things paſſed the Privy Signet, and brought to it, are ſent further to be confirmed by the Great Seal of *England*: Sometime for the ſtrength and credit of other things written upon occaſions more tranſitory, and of leſs continuance

nuance than those be that pass the Great Seal. *Vid.* Keeper of the Privy Seal, *Sub voce* Keeper.

A privy (or house of Office) Latrina, æ, f. Forica, æ, f. Cloaca, æ, f.

A Cleanser of Privies, Foricarius, ii, m. Coprophorus, i, m.

Privilege, Privilegium, ii, n. It is *Jus singulare*, whereby a private Man, or a particular Corporation is exempted from the Rigour of the Common Law, for that which is now called *Proprium*, hath been called of old Writers, *Privum*.

Privilege is either Personal or Real. A Personal Privilege is that which is granted to any Person, either against or beside the Course of the Common Law: as for example, a Person called to be one of the Parliament may not be arrested either himself, or any of his attendance, during the time of the Parliament. A Privilege Real is that which is granted to a Place, as to the Universities, that none of either may be called to *Westminster-Hall*, upon any Contract made within their own Precincts. And one toward the Court of Chancery, cannot originally be called to any Court, but to the Chancery, certain cases excepted. If he be, he will remove it by a Writ of Privilege grounded upon the Statute, *Anno* 18 *Ed.* 3. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Privilege*.

PRO.

Pro indiviso, Is a Possession and Occupation of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons, whereof none knoweth his several Portion, as Coparceners before Partition. *Brac. lib.* 5. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 1. *num.* 7.

Pro partibus liberandis, Is a writ for the partition of Lands betwe Co-heirs. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 316.

Probable (or like to be true) Pr babilis, le, adj.

Probability (or likelyhood) Pr babilitas, atis, f.

Probat of Testaments, Proba Testamentorum, Is the produc and insinuating of dead Mens W before the Ecclesiastical Jud Ordinary of the Place, where t Party dieth. And the Ordinary this case is known by the quant of the Goods that the Party ceased hath out of the Dioc where he departed. for if all Goods be in the same Dioce then the Bishop of the Dioces, the Arch-Deacon (according their composition or prescripti is) hath the Probate of the Te ment. If the Goods be dispersed divers Dioceses, so that there any Sum of Note (as five Pou ordinarily) out of the Dioc where the Party led his Li Then is the Archbishop of *Can bury* the Ordinary in this case his Prerogative: for whereas old time the Will was to be p ved in every Dioces, wherein Party deceased had any Goo it was thought convenient b to the Subject, and to the Arc episcopal See, to make one Pr for all before him, who was an of all the general Ordinary of Province. But there may be an ently some Composition betw the Archbishop and an Inferi Ordinary, whereby the Sum t maketh the Prerogative, is abo five Pound.

This Probate is made in t sorts, either in common form, *per testes*, the Proof in comm

m, is only by the Oath of the ecutor, or Party exhibiting the ill who ſweareth upon his cre-ity, that the Will by him exhi-ed, is the Laſt Will and Teſta-t of the Party deceaſed. The oof *per teſtes*, is when over and de his Oath, he alſo produceth neſſes, or maketh other Proof, onfirm the ſame, and that in Preſence of ſuch as may pre-d any Intereſt in the Goods of deceaſed, or at the leaſt in rabſence, after they have been fully ſummon'd to ſee ſuch a ll proved, if they think good; the latter courſe is taken moſt monly where there is fear of ife and Contention between Kindred and Friends of the ty deceaſed about his Goods. a Will prov'd only in common m, may be called into queſtion time within 30 Years after common Opinion, before it k Preſcription.

probationer, Probaticus, Is one is to be approved and allowed the College for his Doctrine Manners before they chooſe Fellow, and this in ſome Col-s is 12 Months proof or tryal; ome 6, and in others more or cording to their Cuſtoms.

Chirurgeon's Probe, Cathē-ēris, m.

To proceed (or go forward) Pro-ō, ere.

Procedendo, Is a Writ, whereby lea, or Cauſe formerly called a baſe Court, to the Chan-, King's-Bench, or Common-s, by Writ of Privilege, or tiorari is releaſed, and ſent n again to the ſame Court, to roceeded in there, after it ap-eth that the Defendant hath no cauſe of Privilege, or that the matter compriz'd in the Bill, is not well proved. *Brook hoc titulo*, and terms of Law, *Cook vol.* 6. *fol.* 63. *a.* *See anno* 21 *R.* 2. *cap.* 11. *in fine.* See in what diverſity it is uſed in the Table of the *Orig. Regiſt.* and alſo of the Judicial.

Proceſſe, Proceſſus, ūs, m. It is called Proceſs, becauſe it proceed-eth (or goeth out) upon former matter, either Original or Judicial.

This word Proceſs hath two ſignifications. It is largely taken for all proceeding in all real and perſonal Actions, and in all crimi-nal and common Pleas, and *Pro-ceſſus derivatur à Procedendo uſque ad finem.* 2. For the proceeding after the Originals is Plea before Judgment. See the Table of *Fitz. nat. brev. verbo Proceſs*, and *Brooks abridgment hoc Titulo.* And where-as the writings of our common Lawyers ſometime call that the Proceſs, by which a Man is called into the Court, and no more. The reaſon thereof may be given, be-cauſe it is the beginning or the Principal part thereof, by which the reſt of the Buſineſs is directed.

The difference between Proceſs and the Precept or Warrant of the Juſtices. The Precept or Warrant is only to attach and convent the Party before any Indictment or Conviction, and may be made ei-ther in the name of the King, or of the Juſtice. Proceſs is always in the name of the King, and uſually after an Indictment found, or o-ther Conviction; and becauſe the King is a Party, it muſt alſo be with a *Non omittas propter aliquam libertatem. Cook's 8th Rep. Black-more's Caſe.*

Divers kinds of Proceſs upon Indictments before Juſtices of Peace. See in *Crompt.* Juſtice of Peace, *fol.* 133. *b.* 134, 135. but for Order's ſake, I refer you rather to Mr. *Lambert* in his Treatiſe of Proceſſes adjoined to his Eirenarchy, who according to his Subject in hand, divideth criminal Proceſs, either into Proceſs touching cauſes of Treaſon or Felony, and Proceſs touching inferiour Offences. The former is uſually a *Capias*, *Capias aliâs*, and *Exigi facias*. The ſecond is either upon Indictment or Preſentment, or Information: That upon Indictment or Preſentment, is all one, and is either general, and that is a *venire facias*, upon which if the Party be returned ſufficient, then is ſent out a *Diſtringas* infinite untill he come. If he be returned with *Nihil habet*, then iſſueth out a *Capias*, *Capias aliâs*, *Capias pluries*, and laſtly an *Exigi facias*. The ſpecial Proceſs is that, which is eſpecially appointed for the Offence by Statute; for the which he referreth his Reader to the 8th Chapter of his 4th Book, being very different.

A proceſſion, Proceſſio, onis, f.

Proceſſum continuando, Is a writ for continuance of a Proceſs, after the death of the Chief Juſtice, in the writ of Oyer and Terminer. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 128. *a.*

To proclaim (or make a proclamation) Proclamo, are.

A proclamation, Proclamatio, onis, f. It ſignifieth a Notice publickly given of any thing, whereof the King thinketh good to advertize his Subjects. So it is uſed *anno* 7 R. 2. *cap.* 6.

Proclamation of Rebellion is a publick Notice given by the Officer, that a Man not appearing upon a Subpæna, nor an Attachment in Chancery, ſhall be reputed a Rebel, except he render himſelf by a day aſſigned, *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 92.

Proclamation of a fine, Proclamatio Finis. It is a Notice openly and ſolemnly given at all the Aſſizes that ſhall be holden in the County within one Year after the Ingroſſing of the Fine, and not at the four General Quarter Seſſions. And theſe Proclamations be made upon tranſcripts of the Fine, ſent by the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, to the Juſtices of Aſſize, and the Juſtices of Peace. *Weſt. part* 2. *Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect.* 132. where alſo you may ſee the form of the Proclamation. I read in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 85. *C.* that the King's Proclamation is ſufficient to ſtay a Subject from going out of the Realm. See the force of Proclamations. *Anno* 31 *H.* 8. *cap.* 8. New Book of Entries, verbo Proclamation.

A Proctor, Procurator, oris, m.

Proctors of the Clergy, Procuratores Cleri.

To procure, Procuro, are.

To produce, Produco, ere.

Proffer, Proffrum, i, n. It is the time appointed for the Accompts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, which is twice in the Year. *Anno* 51 *H.* 3. *Stat.* 5. and it may be gathered alſo out of the *Regiſt. fol.* 139. in the writ *de attornato vicecomitis pro proffr faciendo.*

To profeſs, Profiteor, eri.

Profeſſion, Profeſſio, onis, f.

A profeſſor (or a publick Reader of Lectures in open Schools) Profeſſor, oris, m.

Profitable, Utilis, le, adj.

Profit, Profectus, ûs, m. Utilitas, atis, f.

To profit, Proficio, ere.

Profuſe (or waſtful) Profuſus, a, um.

Profuſely, Profuſè, adv.

A progeny, Progenies, ei, f.

The progenitors, Progenitores, um, pl.

To prognoſticate, Prognoſtico, are.

Prognoſtication, Prognoſticon, i, n. Præſagium, ii, n.

A progreſs, Progreſſio, onis, f.

To prohibit, Prohibeo, ere. Prohibitio de vaſto directa parti, Is a Writ Judicial, directed to the Tenant, and prohibiting him from making waſt upon the Land in controverſy during the ſuit. *Regiſt. Judic. fol.* 21. It is ſometime made to the Sheriff, the example whereof you have there next following.

Prohibition, Prohibitio, onis, f. It is a writ framed for the forbidding of any Court, either ſpiritual or ſecular, to proceed in any Cauſe there depending, upon ſuggeſtion, that the Cognition thereof belongeth not to the ſaid Court. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 39. but it is moſt uſually taken for that Writ which goeth for one which is Impleaded in the Court-Chriſtian, for a Cauſe belonging to the Temporal Juriſdiction, or the Cognizance of the King's Court, whereby as well the Party and his Council, as the Judge himſelf, and the Regiſter, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cauſe: for that it appertaineth to the diſinheriting of the Crown of ſuch right as belongeth to it. In how many Caſes this lyeth, See *Broke hoc Tit.* and *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 39. *& ſeq. Regiſt. Orig.* See the new Book of Entries *verbo* Prohibition and *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 39.

Prolocutor of the Convocation-Houſe, Prolocutor domus Convocationis, Is an Officer choſen by Perſons Eccleſiaſtical, publickly aſſembled by the King's Writ at every Parliament, and as there are two Houſes of Convocation, ſo there are two Prolocutors, one of the higher Houſe, the other of the lower Houſe, who preſently upon the firſt aſſembly, is by the motion of the Biſhops, choſen by the lower Houſe, and preſented to the Biſhops for their Prolocutor. That is the Man by whom they mean to deliver their Reſolutions to the higher Houſe, and to have their own Houſe eſpecially ordered and governed. His Office is to cauſe the Clerk to call the Names of ſuch as are of that Houſe, when he ſeeth cauſe, to cauſe all things propounded to be read by him, to gather the Suffrages, and ſuch like.

Promiſcuous (one with another) Promiſcuus, a, um.

A promiſe, Promiſſio, onis, f. Promiſſum, i, n.

To promiſe, Promitto, ere.

Promiſed, Promiſſus, a, um.

A promiſer, Promiſſor, oris, m.

A Promontory (or brow of a Hill hanging over the Sea) Promontorium, ii, n.

A promoter, Inquiſitor, oris, m.

Promoters, Promotores, m. pl. Are thoſe which in popular and penal Actions do deſer the Names, or complain of Offenders, having part of the profit for their Reward,

they belong especially to the Exchequer, and the King's Bench. *Smith de Rep Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 14.

A prong (or pitchfork) Merga, æ, f.

A proof of Instruments (before playing) Incentivum, i, n.

To prove (or try) Probo, are.

A proof (or tryal) Probatio, onis, f.

Proper, Proprius, a, um

A property (or propriety) Proprietas, atis, f.

To whom the property of a thing belongs, Proprietarius, a, um.

To proportion, Proportiono, are. Ry. 52.

Proportion, Proportio, onis, f.

Proportionable, Proportionabilis, le, adj. Co. Ent. 5.

Proportioned, Proportionatus, a, um.

A proposal (or proposition) Propositio, onis, f.

To propose, Propono, ere.

To prop, Sustineo, ere. Fulcio, ire.

A prop, Sustentaculum, li, n. Fulcimentum, i, n. Fulcrum, i, n. Adminiculum, li, n.

Propped, Fultus, a, um.

A vine prop (or hop pole) Ridica, æ, f.

Proprietary, Proprietarius, a, um.

A prorogation, Prorogatio, onis, f.

Prorogued, Prorogatus, a, um.

A prosecutor, Prosecutor, oris, m.

A prospect, Prospectus, ûs, m.

To prosper (or make prosperous) Prospero, are.

Prosperity, Prosperitas, atis, f.

To protect, Protego, ere.

Protection, Protectio, onis, f. Guardia, æ, f.

To protest, Protestor, ari.

A protestant, Protestans.

Protestation, Protestatio, onis, f.

A Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, Unus Prothonotariorum Curiæ Domini Regis de Banco. There are three of them in the Common Pleas, *Anno* 5 *H.* 4. *cap.* 14. He is termed the chief Clerk of that Court. His Office is to enter and inroll all manner of Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, and Judgments and all Actions, the same Term that the Appearance is made. He also makes out all judicial Writs *venire facias*, after issues joined and *habeas corpus* for the bringing in of the Jury after it is returned upon the *venire facias*. He also maketh forth Writs of Executions and of Seisin, Writs of *Supersedeas* for appearance to Exigents, as well as the Exigents, and Writs of Privileges, for removing of Causes from other inferiour Courts of Record, in case where the Party hath cause of Privilege. Also Writs of *Procedendo*, of *scire facias*, in all cases, Writs to enquire of Damages, and all Process upon Prohibitions, and upon Writs of *audita querela* and false Judgment. Finally, he inrolls all Recognizances acknowledged in that Court, and all common Recoveries, and may make exemplifications of any Records the same Term, before the Rolls are delivered from them.

A Prothonotary of the King's Bench, Protonotarius de Banco Regis, Is an Officer in the King's Bench that recordeth all Actions Civil, sued in that Court, as the Clerk of the Crown-Office doth all continual Causes.

Provender, Præbenda, æ, f. Le. 37. 49.

To provide, Provideo, ere.

A province, Provincia, æ, f.

Provided, Proviso. 1 Co. 10.

Proviſo

Proviſion, Proviſio, onis, f.

Proviſo, Is a condition inſerted in any Deed, upon the Obſervation whereof the validity of the Deed conſiſteth, which Form of Condition, ſeemeth to be borrowed from *France* for (*Pourveu quelicum*) *ſemper conditionem inest*. Or rather from the *Lat.* *Provideo*. Our Common Lawyers ſay, that it ſometime ſignifieth but a Covenant, whereof we have a large Diſpute in the ſecond Book of the Lord *Cook's* Reports, in the Lord *Cromwell's* Caſe. It hath alſo another ſignification in matters judicial: as if the Plaintiff or Defendant deſiſt from Proſecuting an Action, by reaſon bringing it to a Tryal, the Defendant or Tenant may take out the Writ *Venire facias* to the Sheriff, which expreſſeth it in theſe words, *Proviſo quod*, &c. to this end, that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to this purpoſe, the Sheriff ſhall ſummon but one Jury upon them both. *See Old. Nat. Brev. in the Writ Niſi Prius. fol.* 159.

Provocation, Provocatio, onis, f.

To provoke, Provoco, are.

A provoſt, Præpoſitus, i, m.

The Provoſt of a provoſtſhip, Præpoſitus præpoſituræ, 2 *H.* 5. 9.

A Provoſt-martial, Præfectus, m.

The prow (or fore-caſtle, of a ſhip), Prora, æ, f.

P R U.

Prudence, Prudentia, æ, f.

Prudhow or Prodhow (Caſtle in Northumberland) Procolitia Procolitia.

To prune (or lop) trees, Puto, are.

Pruned, Putatus, a, um, Sarpt-a, um.

To prune young ſhoots with a pruning-hook, Scalpro putare germina.

A prune (or plum) Prunum, i, n.

A pruning iron, Scirpicula, æ, f.

Of or for pruning, Putatorius, a, um.

P S A.

A pſaltery, Pſalterium, ii, n. Nablium, ii, n.

P U B.

Publick, Publicus, a, um.

To publiſh, Publico, are. Promulgo, are.

Publiſhed, Promulgatus, a, um.

A publiſher, Promulgator, oris, m.

A publiſhing, Promulgatio, onis, f.

P U C.

Pucellage (or maiden-head) Pucellagium, ii, n.

P U D.

A pudding, Fartum, i, n. Botulus, i, m.

A dry pudding (or dumpling) Globulus, li, m.

A black pudding (or blooding) Apexabo, inis, f. Baliſcus, ci, m.

A bag-pudding, Fundulum, li, n. Farreum, ei, n.

A haſty pudding, Fugetatio, onis, f. Maza, æ, f. Maſſula, æ, f.

A pan-pudding, Minutal, lis, n. Libum Teſtaluceum.

A pudding-maker, Fartor, oris, m. Offarius, ii, m.

Pudſey (the Family) De Puteaco.

P U L.

A pullet (or young hen) Pullaſtra, æ, f. Pulletra, æ, f. Gallina minuſcula.

A pulley wherein a cord runneth to draw any thing, Trochlea, æ, f. Orbiculus, li, m. Aremon, onis, m.

A pulpit, Pulpitum, i, n. Subſellium, ii, n. Lectrum, i, n. Suggeſtum, i, n. Analogium, ii, n.

Pulſe

Pulſe (as Beans and Peaſe) Legumen, inis, n.

The pulſe (or beating of the Arteries) Pulſus, ûs, m.

P U M.

A pumice ſtone, Pumex, icis, m.

Smoothed with a pumice-ſtone Pumicatus, a, um.

To pumice (or make ſmooth with a pumice ſtone) Pumico, are.

A pump to draw water with, Antlia, æ, f.

To pump, Exantlo, are.

The pump of a ſhip, Sentina, æ, f.

To pump water out of a ſhip, Sentino, are.

A pair of pumps, Endromides, um, pl.

P U N.

To puniſh, Punio, ire.

Puniſhed, Punitus, a, um.

A puniſhment, Pœna, æ, f.

P U R.

Purcels (the Family) De Purcellis.

To purchaſe, Perquiro, ere.

A purchaſe, Acquiſitum, i, n. perquiſitum, i, n. Spel. 22. Adquiſitum, i, n. 2 Mon. 380. Perquiſitio, onis, f. Purchaſia, æ, f.

Purchaſed, Perquiſitus, a, um.

A purchaſer, Perquiſitor, oris, m.

Purgation, Purgatio, onis, f.

Purple, Purpura, æ, f.

Purple Coloured, Purpureus, a, um.

Purpreſture, Purpreſtura, æ, f. Ra. *Ent.* 135. Co. *Lit.* 277.

A purpriſe, Purpriſa, æ, f. Purpriſum, i, n. Ra. *Ent.* 533.

A purport, Purporta, æ, f.

Purporting, Purportans, Co. *Ent.* 196. 35. 1 Mon. 754.

A purſe, Burſa, æ, f. Crumēna, æ, f. Perula, æ, f.

A little purſe, Burſella, æ, f.

The ſtrings of a purſe, Aſtrigmenta Burſæ.

A purſe-bearer, Burſarius, il

A purſe maker, Crumenari ii, m. Marſupiarius, ii, m.

A purſevant, Apparitor, oris,

A purveyour, Proviſor, oris,

Q U A.

A *Quackſalver (or pedling* ſician) Mediculus circum raneus. Circulator, oris, m.

Quackſalvery, Medicina guentaria.

A quadrangle (having four ners) Quadrangulus, li, m.

Quadrangular (four ſqua Quadrangularis, re, adj.

The Quadrant (a Mathemati Inſtrument) Quadrans, tis, m.

Quadrate (or fourſquare) Qu dratus, a, um.

A quadrate (or geometrical ſtrument) whereby the diſtance height of a place is known afar by looking through a certain lit hole therein, Dioptra, æ, f.

Quadripartite (or of four par Quadripartitus, a, um.

To quadruplate, Quadruplico, a

Quadruple, (or four-fold) Qu druplus, a, um.

Quæ plura, Is a Writ that lyet where an Inquiſition hath be made by the Eſcheatour in a County, of ſuch Lands, or Ten ments as any man died ſeized o and all that was in his poſſeſſio be not thought to be found by t Office. The Form whereof ſee the *Regiſt. orig. fol.* 293. and *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 255. It diffe eth from the Writ called *Meli Inquirendo*, as *Fitz-herbert* the ſaith, becauſe this is grante where the Eſcheatour former proceede

eded by vertue of his Office, he other, where he found the Office by vertue of the Writ *Diem clauſit extremum.* See ew Book of Entries, *verbo plura.*

e ſervitia, Is a Writ Judicial, g from the Note of a Fine, lyeth for the Cognizee of a oor, Seignory, chief rent or r ſervices, to compel him that ant of the Land, at the time te of the Fine levied, to At- unto him. *Weſt. part 2. Symb. Fines, Sect.* 826. To the ſame ſpeaketh the *Old Nat. brev.* 55. See the new Book of En- *verbo Per quæ ſervitia.*

uarens non invenit Plegium, return made by the Sheriff, this Condition inſerted. *Si ecerit B. Securum de Loquela proſequenda,* &c. *Fitz. Nat. fol.* 38. *O.*

uale Jus, Is a Writ Judicial, lyeth where a man of Reli- hath Judgment to recover , before Execution be made e Judgment, for this Writ between Judgment and Ex- on, go forth to the Eſchea- to enquire whether the Re- us Parſon hath right to reco- or the Judgment is obtained Colluſion, between the De- ant and the Tenant, to the t the true Lord be not de- ed. See *Weſtm. 2. cap.* 32. *Viri Relig.* &c. The form of Writ you may have in the *Judic. fol.* 8. 16, 17. & 46. in *Old nat. brev. fol.* 161. See new Book of Entries, *verbo Jus.*

qualifie, Qualifico are.

alified, Qualificatus, a, um.

Quality, Qualitas, atis, f.

A contrariety of natural qualities, Antipathia, æ, f.

A quality or property conceived by nature or exerciſes, Habitus, ûs, m.

A quality or degree, Gradus, ûs, m.

Of what quality, Qualis, le, adj.

A quantity, Quantitas, atis, f.

Of what quantity, Quantus, a, um.

Quantum meruit, An Action brought upon a promiſe to pay the Plaintiff what he deſerves.

Quare Ejecit Infra terminum, Is a Writ that lyeth for a Leſſee in caſe where he is caſt out of his Farm, before his term is expired, againſt the Feoffee of the Leſſor that ejecteth him, and it differeth from the *Ejectione Firmæ,* becauſe this lyeth, where the Leſſor after the Leaſe made, infeoffeth another, which ejecteth the Leaſſee. And the *Ejectione Firmæ* lyeth againſt any other Stranger that ejecteth him. The effect of both is all one: and that is, to recover the reſidue of the Term. See *Fitz. herb. Nat. Brev. fol.* 197. See the *Reg. Orig. fol.* 227. and the new Book of Entries *verbo Quare Ejecit infra terminum.*

Quare impedit, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchaſed a Mannor, with an Advowſon thereunto belonging againſt him that diſturbeth him in the right of his Advowſon, by preſenting a Clerk thereunto, when the Church is void. And it differeth from the Writ called, *Aſſiſa ultimæ præſentationis,* becauſe that lyeth where a Man or his Anceſtors, formerly preſented, and this

this for him that is the Purchaſer himſelf. See the Expoſitor of the Terms of Law, and *Old. Nat. brev. fol.* 27. *Bract. Lib.* 4. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 6. *Brit. cap.* 92. and *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 32. and the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 30. where it is ſaid that a *Quare impedit* is of a higher nature than *Aſſiſa ultimæ præſentationis*; becauſe it ſuppoſeth a Poſſeſſion and a Right. See at large the new Book of Entries *verbo quare impedit.*

Quare non permittit, Is a Writ that lyeth for one that hath Right to preſent for a Turn againſt the Proprietary. *Fleta Lib.* 5. *cap.* 16.

Quare non admiſit, Is a Writ that lyeth againſt a Biſhop refuſing to admit his Clerk, that hath recovered in a Plea of Advowſon, the further uſe whereof ſee in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 47. and *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 32. See the new Book of Entries *verbo quare non admiſit.*

Quare Obſtruxit, Is a Writ that lyeth for him who having a Servitude to paſs through his Neighbour's ground, cannot enjoy his Right, for that the Owner hath ſo ſtraitned it, *Fleta Lib.* 4. *cap.* 26.

A Quarentine (or quantity of Land containing 40 *perches)* Quarentena terræ. 1 Mon. 313. 2 Mon. 547. 555.

A quarentin, Quarentena, æ, f.

Quarentina Mulieris, *Lex* 104. *Brac.* 60. *Stat. De Merton*, Is is a benefit allowed by the Law of *England* to the Widow of a Landed-Man deceaſed, whereby ſhe may challenge to continue in his capital Meſſuage *(or chief Manſion-Houſe)* by the ſpace of forty days, after his deceaſe. Of this ſee *Brac. Lib.* 2. *c.* 40. And if the Heir, or any other attempt to eject her, ſhe may have the Writ *de Quarentena habenda. Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 161. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 175. *Anno* 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 7. and *Anno* 20 *cap.* 1. and *Brit. cap.* 103. Mr *Skene*, *de verb. ſignif. verbo Quarentina Viduarum*, deriveth this Word from the *French*, *Quareſme (i.e.)* Lent 40 days, who alſo have this Cuſtom, called *Le Quereſme des veſues*, granted to Widows after the deceaſe of their Husbands, as he proveth out of *Papon* in his Arreſts, *Lib.* 15. *Tit. de dotes*, *cap.* 7. *Lib.* 10. *Tit. Subſtitutiones*, *cap.* 30. Of this read *Fleta* alſo, *Lib.* 5. *c.* 23.

A quarrel or ſtrife, Querēla, æ, f. Briga, æ, f. This properly concerneth Perſonal Actions, or mixt at the higheſt for the Plaintiff in them is called *Querens*, and in moſt of the Writs it is ſaid *Queritur*. And yet if a Man releaſe all Quarrels (a man's Deed being taken moſt ſtrongly againſt himſelf) It is as beneficial as all Actions, for by it all Actions Real and Perſonal are releaſed. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 8. *Sect.* 511. *Litigiosum nomen actionem ſignificat ſive in rem ſive in Perſonam.*

To quarrel, Litigo, are, Cavillor, ari.

A quarreller, Cavillator, oris, m.

Quarrellous, Litigioſus, a, um.

A quarrel of glaſs, Rhombus vitri, vitrum quadratum feneſtræ.

A quarrel, bolt or dart ſhot out of an Engine, Cătăpultarium pilum.

A quarry of ſtones, Quarera, æ, f. Reg. 105. 1 Mon. 707. 811. 2 Mon. 281. 252. Quareria, æ, f. Lapidicina, æ, f. Latumia, æ, f.

A quarry of whet-ſtones, Cotaria, æ, f.

A

A quarry-man (*or he that work-in a quarry*) Lapicida, æ, m. tomus, i, m.

A quart meaſure, Quarta, æ, f. *Intr.* 178. Quartarius, ii, m.

Quartain, Quadrinus, a, um.

A quartain Fever, Quartana, f. Febris quartana.

He that hath ſuch a Fever, Quar-arius, a, um.

A quarter (*or eight Buſhels*) Quarterium, ii, n.

A quarter or fourth part of any ing, Quarta, æ, f.

A quarter of Wheat, Quarte-um Tritici, *Brac.* 35.

Of a quarter, Quarterialis, le, Quarteriatus, a, um, *Spel* 51.

Quarterly, Quarteriatim, adv.

A Quarter (*a piece of Timber four ches thick*) *commonly four ſquare, it were a quarter or fourth Part a Beam*, Trabs quadrata. Tri-alis materia.

A quarter of a Foot, Quadrans, dis.

A quarter of a Year, Trimeſtre patium, *tempeſtas anni*.

Quarters for Soldiers, Stativa, f.

Quarters or Rafters croſs a anſome, Tranſumſaria.

A double quarter, Trabs craſ-or.

A quarter-Maſter, Metator, o-is, m. Campometator, oris, m. Quartus Magiſter.

Quarter Seſſions, Generalis Quar-rialis Seſſio pacis, Is a Court eld by the Juſtices of Peace in very County, once every Quar-er. The Juriſdiction whereof ow far it extendeth, is to be arned out of *Lamb. Eirenar.*

Sir *Thomas Smith*, *de Rep. Angl.* b. 2. *cap.* 19. But to theſe you muſt add the late Statutes of the Realm, for their Power daily increaſeth. Originally it ſeemeth to have been erected only for Matters touching the Peace. But in theſe days it extendeth much further. That theſe Seſſions ſhould be held Quarterly was firſt of all Ordained (ſo far as I can learn) by the Statute *Anno* 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 1. *cap.* 8. Of theſe read *Lamb. Eirenar. Lib.* 4. where he ſetteth them out, both Learnnedly and at large.

To quarter (*or Diſmember*) Deartuo, are. Artuo, Diſſeco, are.

Quartered, Exartuatus, a, um. Excarnificatus, a, um. Diſſectus, a, um.

To quaſh, Quaſſo, are, Caſſo, are. It ſignifieth in our Common Law to over throw. *Bract. Lib.* 5. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 3. *num.* 4.

QUE.

A Queen, Regina, æ, f. Domina Regina, Is either ſhe that holdeth the Crown of this Realm by Right of Blood, or elſe ſhe that is Married to the King. In the former ſignification, ſhe is in all Conſtruction the ſame that the King is, and hath the ſame Power in all reſpects. In the other ſignification ſhe is Inferiour, and a Perſon exempt from the King, for ſhe may ſue and be ſued in her own Name: Yet that ſhe hath, is the King's: and look what ſhe loſeth, ſo much departeth from the King. *Stawnf. Prærog.* cap. 2. *fol.* 10. in *fin. Kitchin fol.* 1. *b. Cook, Lib.* 4. Copy-hold Caſes, *fol.* 23. *b.*

Quem Reditum reddit, Is a Writ Judicial, that lyeth for him,

to whom a Rent Seck, or Rent Charge is granted, by Fine Levied in the King's Court, againſt the Tenant of the Land, that refuſeth to atturn unto him, thereby to cauſe him to atturn. See *Old Nat. Brev.* fol. 156. *and Weſt. part.* 2. *Symbol.* Tit. *Fines.* Sect. 125. See the New Book of *Entries*, *verbo*, *quem reditum reddit.*

To quench (or Extinguiſh) Extinguo, ere.

Quenched (or put out) Extinctus, a, um.

A quenching, Extinctio, onis, f.

A quencher, Extinctor, oris, m.

Querela coram Rege, & Conſilio, diſcutienda & terminanda, Is a Writ whereby one is called to Juſtifie a Complaint of a Treſpaſs made to the King and himſelf, before the King and his Council, *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 124. *b.*

A queriſter (or Choireſter) Choriſta, æ, m.

A quern (or Hand-mill) Molendina, æ, f. Mola manualis.

A Pepper-quern (or Muſtard-quern) Mola Piperaria. Fraxillus, li, m.

A querry for the King's Horſes, Stabulum Principis.

A queſt (Inqueſt or Inquiſition) Duodena, æ, f. Inquiſitio, onis, f. Duodecimviratus, i, m. Thereof in *London*, in the *Chriſtmas* Holidays, the Citizens in every Ward hold a Queſt, and a Queſt-Houſe, as they call it, to enquire and be informed, what Miſdemeans or Annoyance is made or done within the Ward.

A queſt (or the Office of a Queſtor) Quæſtura, æ, f.

A queſtion (or demand) Queſtio onis, f.

A dark, or ſubtile queſtion, Ænigma, atis, n.

Queſtionleſs (without all queſtion) Indubius, a, um. Indubitatus, a, um. Indubitanter, adv.

To queſtion (or ask a queſtion) Queſtionor, ari. Queſtionem agere. *To call one in queſtion.* In Crimen vocare.

A Queſtioner (or Examiner) Queſtionarius, ii, m. Quæſtus eſt Nobis, &c. Is the form of a Writ of nuiſance, which by the Statute, *Anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 24. lieth againſt him, to whom the Houſe or other thing that breedeth the Nuiſance, is alienated, whereas before that Statute, this Action lay only againſt him that firſt levied the thing, to the hurt of his Neighbour. See the Statute.

QUI.

Quia Improvidè, ſeemeth to be a *Superſedeas* granted, in the behalf of a Clerk of the Chancery, ſued againſt the Privilege of that Court, in the Common-Pleas, and purſued to the Exigend. See *Dyer, fol.* 33. *n.* 18.

Quick-graſs, Gramen caninum.

Quick (or lively) Vivificus, a, um. Agilis, le, adj.

Quickneſs, Celeritas, atis, f. Agilitas, atis, f.

Quickly, Cito, Celeriter, adv.

Quick-ſands, Sabulum vivum, Inſidæ & rapaces arenæ. Syrtes, f.

A quick ſet Hedge, Sepes viva. Sepimentum virgulteum.

Quickſilver, Hydrargyrum, i, n. Argentum vivum.

Quid

Quid pro quo, Is an Artificial ſpeech in the Common-Law, ſignifying a mutual Proteſtation or Performance of both Parties to a Contract: As a Horſe and an Pound between the Buyer and the Seller. *Kitch. fol.* 184. It uſed in our common Speech one for another, as to render one *quid pro quo*, (*i. e.*) to give him as good as he brings.

Quid Juris clamat, Is a Writ Judicial, iſſuing out of the Record of the Fine, which remaineth with the *Cuſtos Brevium* of the Common Pleas, before it be Ingroſſed (for afterward it cannot be had) and it lieth for the Grantee of a Reverſion or Remainder, when the particular tenant will not atturn. *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect.* 218. from ſee further. See the *Regiſter Judicial fol.* 36, 37. and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, quid Juris clamat.*

Quiet, Quietus, a, um.

A quill, Calamus, i, m. Calamus pennæ.

A quil (*or bow to play on the Harp, Rebeck or Dulcimer*) Plectrum, i, n.

A quilt, (*or quilted counterpoint, or covering for a Bed*) Culcitra, æ, f. Stragulum, li, n.

A little quilt of many Pieces, Centunculus, li, m.

A quilt made of Leather, Sallanum, i, n.

A quilt-maker for Beds, Plumarius, ii, m.

Quilted, Culcitratus, a, um.

A quil-turn, (*i. e.*) *that turns the quills or Spoiling-Wheel*, Harpedone, is, f. Rota Glomeratoria, qua fila rotando conglomerantur.

A quince (*a kind of Fruit*) Malum cotoneum, Cydonium malum.

Quinborough (*in Kent*) Regis Burgus.

The Quinſey (*a Diſeaſe in the Throat*) Angina, æ, f. Synanche, is, f.

Quintane, Quintana, æ, f. (*i. e.*) *an Exerciſe on Horſeback, uſed at Weddings.*

A quintal, (*or hundred Weight*) Centupondium, ii, n.

Quintilian (*a man's name*) Quintilianus, i, m.

Quintus (*a man's name*) Quintus, i, m.

A Quire or Choire in a Church, Chorus, i, m.

The Maſter of the Quire, Phonaſcus, ci, m. Magiſter Chori.

To quit (*or diſcharge*) Quieto, are. Exonero, are.

A Quit-claim (*or Releaſe*) quieta clamantia.

Quittance, Quietantia, æ, f.

Quit-Rent, Quietus reditus.

A quiver of Arrows, Pharetra, æ, f. Solennarium, ii, n.

Wearing a quiver, Pharetratus, a, um.

QUO.

Quo Jure, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that hath Land, wherein another challengeth common of Paſture, time out of Mind, and it is to compel him to ſhew by what Title he challengeth this common of Paſture, *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 128. Of this ſee *Brit.* more at Large, *Cap.* 29. ſee the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 156. and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, quo Jure.*

A quoif, Capital, alis, n.

Quo minus, Is a Writ that lyeth

lyeth for him which hath a Grant of House-bote, and Hey-bote, in another Man's Woods, against the Granter making such Wast, as the Grantee cannot enjoy his Grant, *Old. Nat. Brev. fol.* 148. Terms of Law, see *Brook hoc Titulo*, *Kitchin*, *fol.* 178. *b.* This Writ also lyeth for the King's Farmer in the Exchequer, against him to whom he selleth any thing by way of Bargain touching his Farm, *Perkin's Grant* 5. for he supposeth that by the Breach of the Vendee, he is disabled to pay the King his Rent.

Quo Warranto, Is a Writ that lieth against him, which usurpeth any Franchise or Liberty against the King, as to have Wayf, Stray, Fair, Market, Court Baron, or such like without good Title, *Old. Nat. Brev. fol.* 149. Or else against him that intrudeth himself as heir into Land, *Bract. Lib.* 4. *Tract.* 1. *cap.* 2. *num.* 3. See *Brook hoc Tit.* read also *Anno* 18 *Ed.* 1. *Stat.* 2. and 3. and *Anno* 30 *Ejusdem*, and the new Book of Entries, *Quo Warranto.*

Quod Clerici non eligantur in Officio Ballivi, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for a Clerk, which by reason of some Land he hath, is made, or in doubt to be made, either Bayliff, Beedle or Reeve, or some such like Officer. See *Regist. Orig. fol.* 187. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 175.

Quod Clerici beneficiati de Cancellaria, &c. Is a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution, toward the Procters of the Clergy in Parliament, *Regist. Orig. f* 261. *a.*

Quod ei deforciat, Is a Wr that lyeth for the Tenant Tail, Tenant in Dower, or T nant for Term of Life havi lost by the default, against hi that recovered, or against H Heir, exposition of Terms, *Brock*, *hoc Tit. Regist. Orig. f* 171. and the new Book Entries, *verbo*, *quod ei deforciat*

Quod permittat, Is a Writ th lyeth for him that is disseiz of his common of Pasture, gainst the Heir of the Disseis being Dead, Terms of Law. *Br cap.* 8. saith, that this Writ eth for him, whose Ancestor d ed seized of common of Pastu or other like thing annexed his Inheritance, against t Deforceor, see *Crook*, *hoc T Regist. Orig. fol.* 155. and t new Book of Entries, *ver quod permittat.*

Quod personæ nec prebendar &c. Is a Writ that lieth for s ritual Persons, that are distrain in their Spiritual Possessions, the payment of the fifteenth wi the rest of the Parish, *Fitz. n brev. fol.* 176.

A quoit, Discus, ci, m.

A quoit Caster, Discobolus, m.

Quotidian (*or daily*) Quotidi nus, a, um.

To quote (*or Cite*) Allego, a Cito, are.

A quoting, Citatio, onis, *f.*

QUU.

Quunster (*in Ireland*) Hul nia.

R A B.

Rabbet (or young Coney) Cuniculus, li, m.

R A C.

Race, Stock, or Lineage, Proia, æ, f. Progenies, ei, f.

Race (or Courſe) Curſus, ûs,

Race Place (or Courſe) Hippromus, i, m.

Rachel (a Woman's name) Rachel, lis, f.

To Rack, Torqueo, ere.

A rack (or manger) Crates paratis.

A Cheeſe-rack, Crates caſearia.

A Rack or Cobiron, to lay the wood in at the Fire, Crateteram, ii, n.

A Rack for a Croſs-Bow, Harpago, inis, f.

A Rack (or wooden Horſe) Equuleus, ei, m.

The Rack or ſides of a Chariot, Viminea plauſtri.

A Racker of Wine, Saccellator, oris, m.

A Racking of Wine, Saccellatio, onis, f.

A Racket to play with at Tennis, Reticulum, li, n.

Racline Iſle, one of the Hebrides, neareſt and next to Ireland, Ricina, Ricluna, Ricnea, Riduna.

R A D.

Radcot Bridge (in Oxfordſhire) Pons Decotanus Pons.

Radigund (a Woman's name) Radigunda, æ, f.

Radnor (in Radnorſhire) Radnoria.

Radnorſhire, Radnoriæ comitatus.

Old Radnor, Magæ, Magi, Magnæ, Magnis.

R A F.

A Raft, Ratis, is, f.

A Rafter, Tignum, i, n. Trabs, abis, f.

Rafters ſet a croſs, Tranſverſaria lignea.

A little Rafter, Tigillum, i, n.

The raftering of an Houſe, Contignatio, onis, f.

The ſpace between the Rafters, Intertignium, ii, n.

A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, Immiſſum, i, n.

Belonging to a Rafter, Tignarius, a, um.

R A G.

To rage, Furo, ere. Sævio, ire.

A rag, Panniculus, li, m.

A linnen rag, Linteolum, li, n.

Rags, Panni, orum, m. Fruſta pannorum.

R A I.

A raie or thin leaf of Gold, Silver, or other Metal, Bractea, æ, f. Bracteola, æ, f.

To rail, Maledico, ere.

A Railer, Maledicus, a, um. Maledictor, oris, m. Rabula, æ, m.

A rail of fine Linnen, Ralla, æ, f. Anabolagium, ii, n. Amictorium, ii, n.

A rail, or ſtake to bear up a Vine, Cantherium, ii, n.

A rail whereupon the Vine runeth, made like an Arbour, Pergula, æ, f.

A rail or rails to incloſe any thing, Vacerra, æ, f. Tigillum, i, n.

Rails on each ſide of a Gallery, Lorica, æ, f.

To ſet with rails, Longuriis circundare.

Rain, Pluvia, æ, f.

The

The rein (or rein of a Bridle) Habena, æ, f.

A raiſing-piece, Pecia ſtruens.

A Raiſin, Uvæ paſſæ.

R A K.

A Rake, Raſtrum, i, n. Sarculus, li, m.

An iron rake, or an iron Tool ſerving to rake, Scalpratum ferramentum.

A rake with two Teeth, wherewith they pull up Weeds and Herbs by the root, Irpex, cis, m.

A rake for an Oven, called a Cole-rake, Rutabulum, li, n.

A little rake, Raſtellum, i, n.

To rake, Sarrio, ire.

A raking, Sarritio, onis, f.

R A L.

Ralegh (in Eſſex) Raganeia.

Ralegh (the Family) De Ralega.

Ralph (a Man's name) Radulphus, i, m.

R A M.

A Ram, Aries, ĕtis, m.

A rammer, Fiſtuca, æ, f. Pavicula, æ, f. Trudes, is, f.

To ram (or beat in Stones) Fiſtuco, are.

To ram in Piles, Depango, ere.

A ramming of Piles, Oppactio, onis, f.

A ramming of the Ground, Fiſtucatio, onis, f.

Ramesbury in Wiltſhire) Ramesburia.

Ramſey (in Huntingdonſhire) Ramelia.

Ramſey Iſland, Limnos, Silimnus.

Rams-head (a Promontory in Ireland) Vennicnium Promont.

A rampire, (Trench or Bulwark) Munimentum, i, n. Agger, eris, m.

A rampire made of Wood, Valum, i, n.

To rampire a City round about Circumvallo, are. Vallo, are.

The making of a Rampire, Circumaggeratio, onis, f. Aggeſtio terræ.

R A N.

Randolph (a Man's name) Radolphus, i, m.

A range of Land, Rengia terræ 1 *Mon.* 515.

Ranges of Butchers Stalls, Regi famellorum Carnificum, 1 *Mon.* 113.

To range (as Meal through a Sieve is ranged) Cibro, are. Sucerno, ere.

Ranged, Ordinatus, a, um. Diſpoſitus, a, um.

A ranging Sieve, Subcernaculum, li, n. Cribrum rarum.

A range or beam, between two Horſes in a Coach, Limo, onis, m.

A Ranſome, Redemptio, onis, f.

R A P.

A rape, Rapa, æ, f. Raptus, i, m. Alſo a part of a Shire.

Raphael (a Man's name) Raphael, lis, m.

R A S.

To raſe (cancel or croſs out) Deleo, ere. Erado, ere.

Raſed (or put out) Eraſus, a, um. Cancellatus, a, um.

Raſing (or croſſing out) Abolitio, onis, f.

A Raſor (ſuch as Barbers use) Nŏvācŭla, æ, f. Culter raſorius vel tonſorius.

A Raſor-Caſe, Xyrŏthĕca.

A Raſp (or File) Scŏbina, æ. Radula, æ, f.

R A T.

A rate, Rata, æ, f. Ratum, i, Dyer 82.

Rating, Ratando, Ra. Entr.

To rate, Arrento, are.

A rate (or rent) Arrentatio, onis, f. Reg. 252. 254, 255. Ry. 2. *Stat. de Marl. cap.* 11. *Stat. Prærogativa, cap.* 7.

A Rat-catcher, Muſiarius, ii, m.

Rateby (in) Raga, Ragæ.

Ratification, Ratificatio, onis, f. ...ed for the confirmation of a ...k in a Prebend, &c. formerly ...n him by the Biſhop, &c. ...re the Right of Patronage is ...ted to be in the King. Of ..., See the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 304.

To ratify, Ratum facere Rati-bili parte bonorum, Is a Writ ...t lieth for the Wife, againſt ... Executors of her Husband, ...ing her the third part of her ...band's Goods, after Debts ... Funeral Charges defrayed. ... *nat. brev. fol.* 222. who ...e citeth *cap.* 18. of *Magna ...ta.* And *Glandvile*, to prove ... according to the common ... of *England*, the Goods of ... deceaſed, his Debts firſt paid, ...ld be divided into three parts, ...reof his Wife to have one, ... Children the ſecond, and the ...utors the third; *Fitz* ſaith ... that this Writ lieth as well ... the Children as for the Wife, ... the ſame appeareth by the ...ſt. Orig. fol.* 142. but I take ...at this Writ hath no uſe but ...ndon, and where the Cuſtom ...e Country ſerveth for it. See ...new Book of Entries, *Verbo, ...nabili parte & rationabili parti-...rum.*

R A V.

To raviſh (or force a Woman) Rapio, ere.

Raviſhed, Raptus, a, um.

A raviſher, Raptor, oris, m, Stuprator, oris, m.

R A Y.

A Ray (or Water Lock) Caya, æ, f.

R E A.

To reach, Porrigo, ere. Exporrigo, ere.

Reached, Porrectus, a, um.

To read, Lego, ere.

To read over, Perlego, ere.

A Reader, Lector, oris, m.

A Reader in Schools, Profeſſor, oris, m.

A Reader to Scholars, Prælector, oris, m.

A reading, Lectio, onis, f. Lectura, æ, f.

Ready (or preſent at hand) Promptus, a, um. Paratus, a, um.

Reading (in Berkſhire) Pontes Readingum.

Readily, Promptè, adv.

Real (or that is indeed) Realis, le, adj.

Really, Realiter, adv.

A Realm, Regio, onis, f. Regnum, i, n.

To reap, Meto, ere. Tondeo, ere.

A reap-hook, Falx Meſſoria.

Reaped, Meſſus, a, um.

A Reaper, Meſſor, oris, m. Falcator, oris, m.

A reaping, Falcatio, onis, f. Brac. 35. Meſſio, onis, f.

Pertaining to reaping, Meſſorius, a, um.

A reaſon, Ratio, onis, f.

Reaſonable, Rationabilis, le, adj.

Reaſonable Aid; Rationabile Auxilium.

Reattachment, Reattachiamentum, i, n.

Reather-Hithe, Nauticus ſinus.

R E B.

Rebecca (a Woman's name) Rebecca, æ, f.

To rebel, Rebello, are.

Rebellion, Rebellio, onis, f.

Rebellio, Breve Rebellionis, A Writ of Rebellion, to bring a Perſon in Contempt into the Court of Chancery.

Rebutter, Repellere *(i. e.)* to Repel or Bar; that is the underſtanding of the Common Law, the Action of the Heir by the Warranty of his Anceſtor, and this is called to Rebut or Repel, *Cook on Lit. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12.

A Man giveth Land, which he hath to him and the Iſſue of his Body, to another in Fee with Warranty: And the Donee leaſeth out his Land to a third for Years: The Heir of the Donor impleadeth the Tenant, alledging, that the Land was entailed to him, the Donee cometh in, and by vertue of the Warranty made by the Donor repelleth the Heir, becauſe though the Land were entailed to him, yet he is Heir to the Warranty likewiſe: And this is called a *Rebutter*. See *Brook*, *Tit.* Barre *Numb.* 13.

And again, If I grant to my Tenant to hold, *Sine impetitione vaſti*, and afterward I implead him for waſt made, he may debar me of this Action, by ſhewing my Grant, and this is likewiſe a Rebutter, *Idem eod. num.* 25. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Rebutter*.

R E C.

To Recant, Recanto, are. Re clamo, are.

A Recantation, Recantatio, nis, f.

Recaption, Recaptio, onis, Recaptio, Breve Recaption A Writ of Recaption which li where a ſecond Diſtreſs is take pending a Suit for a former.

To receive, Recepto, are. We Indict. 81. Recipio, ere.

Received, Receptus, a, um.

A receiving (entertaining harbouring) Receptamentum, i, Reg. 80. 2. Inſt. 645. Brac. 15 Fle. 57.

A Phyſician's Receipt, Doſis, f.

A Receiver, Receptor, oris, Receptator, oris, m.

A Receptacle (a Place to recei a Store-Houſe, or Ware-Hou Receptaculum, li, n.

To recite, Recito, are.

Reciting, Recitando.

To reckon, Supputo, are. Co puto, are.

Reckonings (Accompts) Ratio nia, Recenſiones, Calculi, Co puti.

A ſhot (or Reckoning) Comm ſa, æ, f.

Reckoned, Recenſus, a, um. meratus, a, um.

That may be reckoned, Com tabilis, le, adj.

A Recognizance, Recogni onis, f. *(i. e.)* an Obligation knowledged of Record: Alſo Acknowledgment.

Recognitors, Recognitores, a Word uſed for the Jury im nelled upon an Aſſize, the re why they are ſo called may bec

ecauſe they acknowledge a Diſ-ſin by their Verdict, ſee *Bract. Lib.* 5. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 9. *num.* 2. nd *Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 1. *cap.* 11. um. 16.

To recommend, Recommendo, re.

To recompenſe (or require) Re-mpenſo, are.

To reconcile, Reconcilio, are.

A Record, Recordum, i, n.

To record, Vide *to regiſter*, Re-rdare Facias, *or* Recordari fa-as, Is a Writ directed to the heriff, to remove a Cauſe de-nding in an Inferiour Court to e King's Bench, or Common leas, as out of a Court of An-ent Demeſne, Hundred or ounty, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 71. Out of the County Court, *em fol* 46. B. or other Courts Record, *Idem*, *fol.* 71. C. d 119 K. But if you would arn more exactly, where, and what Caſes this Writ lyeth, d *Brook* in his Abridgment, *itulo Recordare & Pone.* It emeth to be called a *Recorda-*, becauſe the Form is ſuch, t it commandeth the She-f to whom it is directed, to ake a Record of the Pro-eding by himſelf and others, d then to ſend up the Cauſe. e *Regiſt. verbo*, *Recordare*, in e Table of the Original rits.

A Recorder, Recordator, oris, (*i. e.*) a Judge of a Town urt of Record. He is one om the Mayor, or other Ma-rate of any City or Town rporate, having Juriſdiction, a Court of Record within their Precincts by the King's Grant doth aſſociate unto him for his better direction in Mat-ters of Juſtice, and Proceedings according to Law.

A recorder (*or Flute*) Tibia Sarrana. Recordo & proceſſu mit-tendis, Is a Writ to call a Re-cord, together with the whole Proceeding in the Cauſe, out of one Court into the King's Bench, which ſee in the Table of the *Regiſt. Orig.* how diverſly it is uſed.

To recover, Recupero, are.

Recovery, Recuperatio, onis, f. It ſignifieth in our Common Law, an obtaining of any thing by Judgment or Trial of Law: But you muſt obſerve there is a true Recovery and a Feign-ed.

A true Recovery, Is an actu-al or real Recovery, of any thing or the value thereof, by Judgment; as if a Man ſued for any Land, or other thing move-able or immoveable, and have a Verdict and Judgment for him.

A Feigned Recovery is (as the Civilians call it) *Quædam fictio Juris*, a certain Form or Courſe ſet down by Law, to be obſerved, for the better aſ-ſuring of Lands or Tenements to us.

For the better underſtanding of this, read *Weſt. part* 2. Symb. Tit. Recoveries, *Sect.* 1. who ſaith, that the End and Effect of a Recovery, is to diſcontinue and deſtroy Eſtates, Tails, Remain-ders, and Reverſions, and to bar the former Owners thereof,

and in this formality, there are required three Parties, *viz.* the Demandant, the Tenant, and the Vouchee. The Demandant is he, that bringeth the Writ of Entry, and may be termed the Recoverer. The Tenant is he against whom the Writ is brought, and may be termed the Recoveree. The Vouchee is he, whom the Tenant Voucheth or calleth to Warranty, for the Land in demand, *West. ubi supra*, in whom you may read more touching this Matter.

But for Example to explain this Point. A Man that is desirous to cut off an Estate tail in Lands or Tenements, to the end, to sell, give, or bequeath it, as himself seeth good, useth his Friend to bring a Writ against him for this Land. He appearing to the Writ, saith for himself, that the Land in Question came to him or his Ancestors, from such a Man or his Ancestor, who in the Conveyance thereof, bound himself and his Heirs, to make good the Title to him, or to them to whom it was conveyed. And so he is allowed by the Court, to call in his third Man to say what he can for the justifying of his Right to this Land, before he so conveyed it. The third Man cometh not; whereupon the Land is recovered by him that brought the Writ, and the Tenant of the Land is left for his Remedy to the third Man that was called, and came not in to defend the Tenant, and by this means the Entail which was made by the Tenant or his Ancestor, is Cut off by Judgment hereupon given for that he is pretended to have no Power to entail the Land whereunto he had no just Title as now it appeareth: Because he is evicted or recovered from him. This kind of Recovery is by good Opinion, but a Snare to deceive the People, *Doct. Stud.* cap. 31. dial. 1. fol. 56. a.

This feigned Recovery is also called a common Recovery, and the reason of that Epitheton is because it is a beaten and common Path to that end for which it is ordained, *viz.* to cut off the Estates above specifyed, see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Recovery.*

A true Recovery is as well of the Value, as of the Thing: For the better understanding whereof, know, that (in value) signifieth as much as (*Illud quod Interest*) with the Civilians; for Example, if a Man buy Land of another with Warranty, which Land a third Person afterwards by Suit of Law recovereth against me, I have my Remedy against him that sold it me, to recover in value, that is, to recover so much in Money as the Land is worth, or so much other Land by way of Exchange. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 134. To recover a Warranty, *Old nat. brev. fol.* 146. is to prove by Judgment, that a Man was his Warrant against all Men in such a thing.

To recourse (or have recourse) Recurro, ere.

Recto, Is a Writ called in *English*, a Writ of Right, which is of so high a Nature, that

ereas other Writs in real acti-, are only to recover the ſeſſion of the Lands or Tene-nts in Queſtion, which have n loſt by our Anceſtors or our es, this aimeth to recover h the Seiſin, which ſome of r Anceſtors or we had, and the Property of the thing, ereof our Anceſtors died not ed, as of Fee: And whereby Pleaded and tried both the hts together: *viz.* as well of ſeſſion as Property. Inſomuch, f a Man once loſe his Cauſe n this Writ, either by Judg-nt, by Aſſize, or Battel, he without all Remedy, and ſhall excluded *(per exceptionem rei dicatæ) Bract. Lib.* 5. *tract.* 1. 1. *& ſeq.* where you may more at large concerning Writ. It is divided into two ies, *Rectum patens*, a Writ Right patent, and *Rectum ſum*, a Writ of Right cloſe. is the Civilians call *Judicium torium.*

The Writ of right Patent is alled, becauſe it is ſent open, is in Nature the higheſt Writ ll others, lying always for that hath Fee-ſimple in Lands or Tenements ſued and not for any other, and n it lyeth for him that Chal-geth Fee-ſimple, or in what es, ſee *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 1. whom ſee alſo *fol.* 6. of a ſpe-l Writ of Right in *London*, erwiſe called, a Writ of ht according to the Cuſtom *London.* This Writ is alſo ed, *Breve magnum de Recto.* iſt. *Orig. fol.* 9. *A. B.* and a, Lib. 5. cap. 32. Sect. 1.

A Writ of Right cloſe, is a Writ directed to a Lord of Ancient Demeſne, and lyeth for thoſe which hold their Lands and Tenements by Charter in Fee-ſimple, or in Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, or in Dower, if they be ejected out of ſuch Lands, *&c.* or diſſeiſed. In this caſe a Man or his heir, may ſue out this Writ of Right cloſe directed to the Lord of the Ancient Demeſne, commanding him to do him right, *&c.* in his Court. This is alſo called a ſmall Writ of Right, *Breve parvum. Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 9. *A. B.* and *Brit. cap.* 120. *in fine.* Of this ſee *Fitz.* likewiſe at large, *Nat. brev. fol.* 11. *& ſeq.*

Yet note, that the Writ of Right Patent ſeemeth further to be extended in uſe, than the Original Invention ſerved, for a Writ of Right of Dower, and only for Term of Life, is patent, as appeareth by *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 7. *E.* The like may be ſaid of divers others that do hereafter follow. Of theſe ſee alſo the Table of the *Regiſt. Orig. verbo Recto.* This Writ is properly tryed in the Lord's Court, between Kinſmen that claim by one Title from their Anceſtor. But how it may be thence removed, and brought either to the County, or the King's Court, ſee *Fleta*, Lib. 6. cap. 3, 4. and 5. *Glanvile* ſeemeth to make every Writ, whereby a Man ſueth for any thing due to him, a Writ of Right, *Lib.* 10. *cap.* 1. *Lib.* 11. *cap.* 1. *Lib.* 12. *cap.* 1.

Recto de Dote, Is a Writ of Right of Dower, which lyeth

for a Woman, that hath received part of her Dower, and purpoſeth to demand the remanent in the ſame Town, againſt the Heir, or his Guardian, if he be Ward. Of this ſee more in *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 5. & *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 7. *E. Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 3. and the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Droyt.*

Recto de dote, unde nihil habet, Is a Writ of Right which lyeth in caſe, where the Husband having divers Lands or Tenements, hath aſſured no Dower to his Wife, and ſhe thereby is drawn to ſue for her Thirds, againſt the Heir or his Guardian, *Old. nat. brev. fol. regiſt. Orig. fol.* 170.

Recto de rationabili parte, Is a Writ that lyeth always between Privies in Blood, as Brothers in Gavelkind, or Siſters or other Coparceners, as Nephews or Neeces, and for Land in Fee ſimple. For Example: If a Man leaſe his Land for Term of Life, and afterwards dieth, the one Siſter entring upon all the Land, and ſo deforcing the other, the Siſter ſo deforced, ſhall have this Writ to recover her part, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 9. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 3.

Recto quando Dominus remiſit, Is a Writ of Right, which lyeth in caſe, where Lands or Tenements that be in the Seigneury of any Lord, are in demand by a Writ of Right, for if the Lord hold no Court, or otherwiſe at the Prayer of the Demandant or Tenant ſhall ſend to the Court of the King his Writ, to put the Cauſe thither for that time (ſaving to him another time the Right of his Seigneury) then this Writ Iſſueth out for the other Party, and hath this Name from the Words therein compriſed, being the true occaſion thereof. This Writ is cloſe, and muſt be returned before the Juſtices of the Common Bank, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 16. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 4.

Recto de Advocatione Eccleſiæ, Is a Writ of Right lying where a Man hath Right of advowzon, and the Parſon of the Church dying, a Stranger preſenteth his Clerk to the Church, and he not having moved his Action of *Quare Impedit*, nor *Darrein preſentment*, within ſix Months, but ſuffered the Stranger to Uſurp upon him, and this Writ he only may have, that claimeth the Advowzon to himſelf, and to his Heirs in Fee, and as it lyeth for the whole Advowzon, ſo it lyeth alſo for the half, the third, the fourth part. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 14. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 29.

A rector, Rector, oris, m. Rector Eccleſiæ parochialis.

A rectory, Rectoria, æ, f.

A rectory Impropriate, Rectoria Impropriata.

Rectus in Curia, Is he that ſtandeth at the Bar, and hath no Man to object any Offence againſt him. *Smith de repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *Cap.* 3. See *Anno* 6 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 1. *Cap.* 12.

Reculver (in Kent) Reculſum Regulbium.

Red, Ruber, bra, brum.

Redbridge, (in Hampſhire Arundinis vadum.

Redburn (in Hertfordſhire) Aqua rubra, Durocobrivæ.

Redcliff (near London) Rubeclivus.

ddendum, The Clauſe in a
e that reſerves the Rent.
ddition, Redditio, onis, f.
diſſeiſin, Rediſſeiſina, æ, f.
diſſeiſina, Is a Writ lying for
ediſſeiſin, *Regiſt. Orig. fol.*
and 207.
redound, Redundo, are.
redreſs, Emendo, are. Re-
o, are.
reduce, Reduco, ere.
vers or Rivers, (*the Family*)
Redveriis, De Ripariis, Ri-
i, De Riperia.

R E E.

Reedify, Rexdifico, are.
Reel to wind Yarn or Thread
Girgillus, li, m. Rhombus,
Alabrum, i, n.
reel Yarn, Alabro, are. Glo-
o, are.
Reeling, Alabratio, onis, f.
Reeler of Yarn, Alabrator,
m.
eeled (or wound up) Alabra-
a, um.
re-enter (to take Poſſeſſion
n) Re-entro, are.
Reeve of a Mannor, Præfe-
Manerii, Grevius Manerii.
e-extent, Re-extentum, i, n.
a ſecond Extent made upon
ds or Tenements, upon com-
nt made, that the former
ent was partially performed,
Tit. Extent. fol. 313.

R E F.

Refer, Refero, ferre.
To put a thing into a third's
to refer it to him, Intertio, are.
refine, Fino, are. *Plo.* 320.
Refiner (or Purifier of Me-
Auriſex, icis, m.
efined (Racked) Fecatus, a, um.
Refuge, Refugium, ii, n.
dium, ii, n. Perfugium, ii, n.

To Refuſe, Recuſo, are, Detra-
cto, are.
The Refuſe, Recrementum, i, n.
Excrementum, i, n.

R E G.

Regard, Regardum, i, n. Re-
wardum, i, n. 3. *Bul.* 91.
Regardum Foreſtæ, *Ry.* 2. 24.
651. *Rewardum Foreſtæ*, *Ry.* 2.
1 *Mon.* 513. 2 *Mon.* 631. (*i. e.*)
the Compaſs of a Regarders
Ground in a Foreſt.
A Regarder, Regardator, oris,
m. Is an Officer of the Foreſt,
who is to view it and inquire in-
to Offences.
Regarding, Regardans, tis, adj.
Weſt. Indict. 239.
A Regiment, Regimentum.
A Regiſter, Regiſtrarius, ii,
m. Lex 108.
The Regiſter, Regiſtrum, i, n.
Lex 108.
A Regrater, Regratarius, ii,
m. *Stat. de Colliſtrigio. Ry.* 248.
One who buys and ſells in the
ſame Market or Fair.
Regular, Regularis, re, adj.
Regularly, Regulariter, adv.

R E I.

To reject (or caſt off) Rejicio,
ere. Rejecto, are.
Rejected, Rejectus, a, um.
To Reign (or Rule) Regno, are.
The Reins, Renes, um, m.
To re-infeoffe, Refeoffo, are.
Co. Entr. 291.
A Rejoinder, Rejunctio, onis, f.
It ſignifieth in our Common-
Law, as much as *Duplicatio*, with
the Civilians, that is, an Ex-
ception to a Replication. For the
firſt Anſwer of the Defendant to
the Plaintiff's Bill, is called an
Exception, the Plaintiff's anſwer
to that, is called a Replication,
and

and the Defendant's to that, Duplication in the Civil Law, and a Rejoinder with us, eſpecially in Chancery, *Weſt. part* 2. *Symb. tit. Chancery, Sect.* 56. where he citeth theſe words out of *Spigelim. Eſt autem rejunctio ſeu duplicatio, allegatio quæ datur reo ad infirmandam replicationem actoris, & confirmandam actionem rei.*

R E L.

A Relapſe into Sickneſs, Recidivatio, onis, f.

A relation (*or rehearſing*) Relatio, onis, *f.*

To releaſe, Relaxo, are.

A Releaſe, Relaxatio, onis, f. It is an Inſtrument whereby Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things are ſometime extinguiſh'd, ſometime transferred, ſometime abridged, and ſometime enlarged, *Weſt. part* 1 *Symb. lib.* 2. *Sect.* 50.

Releaſe is the giving or diſcharging of the Right or Action, which any hath or claimeth againſt another, or his Land. *Laxare* is properly to put Priſoners in Fetters at Liberty, and *relaxare* is to do this often, and *Metaphorice relaxare* is to put at Liberty fettered Eſtates and Intereſts, and to make them abſolute, *Cook's* 10 *Rep. Hampet's Caſe.*

There is a Releaſe in Fact, and a Releaſe in Law, *Perk Grants* 71. A Releaſe in Fact, ſeemeth to be that which the very words expreſly declare. A Releaſe in Law is that which doth acquit by way of conſequent or intendment of Law, an Example whereof you have in *Perk ubi ſupra.* Of theſe how they be available, and how not, ſee *Littleton* at large, *Lib.* 3. *cap.* 8. *fol.* 94. Of divers ſorts of theſe Releaſes, ſee the new Book of Entries, *verbo* Releaſe.

Relief, Relevium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) a kind of Fine paid by the Heir at a Tenant's Death.

To relieve, Relevo, are, Erigo, ere.

Religion, Religio, onis, f.

Religious, Religioſus, a, um.

R E M.

A Remainder, Remanere, is, *n. Co. Lit.* 49. The Remainder of an Eſtate.

Remainders, Remaneria.

To remain, Remaneo, ere.

Remarkable, Notabilis, le, adj.

A remedy, Remedium, ii, n.

To remedy, Remedio, are, *Reg.* 80.

Remedied, Remediatus, a, um. *Ra. Entr.* 24.

Be it remembred, Memorandum.

A remembrance, Remembrancia, æ, f. Memoranda.

A remembrancer, Rememorator, oris, m.

To remit, Remitto, ere.

Remiſſion, Remiſſio, onis, f.

Remote (*or far diſtant*) Remotus, a, um.

To remove (*withdraw or put aſide*) Removeo, ere.

Removeable, Amotibilis, le, adj. *Bract.* 12. Sæpe.

R E N.

To render (*give or pay back*) Reddo, ere.

A rendring, Redditio, onis, f.

To renew, Renovo, are.

Renet, Coagulum, li, n.

To renounce, Renuncio, are.

Rent, Reditus, ûs, m. It comes of the French Rent, (*i. e.*) *Vectigal, penſitatio annua.* And ſignifies

with us, a ſum of Money, other conſideration, iſſuing arly out of Lands or Tene-nts, *Plowden caſu Browning*, 132. *b.* and *fol.* 138. *a.* and *b.*

There are three ſorts of Rents ſerved by our Common Law-, that is Rent-Service, Rent-harge, and Rent-Seck. Rent-rvice is where a Man holdeth Land of his Lord by Fealty, certain Rent; or by Fealty, rvice, and certain Rent, *Little-n, Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 12. *fol.* 44. or t which a Man, making a aſe to another for Term of ars, reſerveth Yearly to be id him for the ſame. Terms Law, *verbo* Rents, who giveth is Reaſon thereof, becauſe it is his Liberty, whether he will rain, or bring an Action of bt.

A Rent Charge is that which Man making over an Eſtate of Lands or Tenements to ano-r, by deed indented either in , or Fee-tail, or for Term of e, reſerveth to himſelf by the d Indenture, a Sum of Money arly to be paid to him with uſe of Diſtreſs, or to him and Heirs, ſee *Littlet. Ubi ſu-*.

A Rent ſeck, otherwiſe a dry nt, is that which a Man, ma-g over an Eſtate of his Land Tenement, by Deed indented, rveth Yearly to be paid him hout Clauſe of diſtreſs men-ed in the Indenture, *Little. ſupra*, and Terms of the Law, Rents. See the new Expo-of Law Terms; ſee *Plowden Browning*, *fol.* 132. *b.* See the differences between a Rent and an Annuity, *Doct. & Stud. Cap.* 30. *Dial.* 1. Tenure by Rents is called, *vivi reditus*, becauſe the Lords and the Owners thereof, do live by them, *Cook* on *Lit.* A A Feme ſole Leſſee for Life rendring Rent, takes a Husband, the Rent Arere, the Wife dieth, though here be no recovery in the Wife's Life-time, yet becauſe the Baron took the profit, he is ſtill chargeable in a Writ of Debt for the Rent, for *qui ſentit commodum ſentire debet & onus*, Wom. Law.

For Rent payable at a Day, the Party hath all the Day till Night to pay it, but if it be a great Sum, as five hundred or a thouſand Pounds, he muſt be ready as long before the Sun-ſet, as the Money may be told: For the other is not bound to tell it in the Night, *Cook's fifth Rep. Wade's Caſe.*

A Penny-rent, Denarata Reditus, *Reg.* 1.

A rent payable by and chargeable on the Grantor and his Heirs, and not on Lands, Annuus reditus.

Rent paid to the Lord of the Hundred in Silver Coin, Alba firma.

Rent is demanded by the Name of ſex libratas, decem ſolidatas, ſex denariatas, & unam obolatam reditus.

A rent (or Tatter) Sciſſura, æ, f. Ruptio, onis, f.

To rent (or Tear) Frango, ere. Lanio, are. Lacero, are.

A rental (or an account of rents in Writing) Rentale, is, *n. Ra. Entr.* 209. *Co. Entr.* 146.

A rent-master, (Collector or Bailiff) Quæstor ærarius. Præfectus ærarii.

R E P.

To repair, Reparo, are. Restauro, are.

Repassage, Repassagium, ii, n. *Ra. Entr.* 235.

To repeal, Repello, ere.

Repealed, Repellatus, a, um. 2 *Mon.* 702.

A repealing, Repellatio, onis, f. *Co. Entr.* 204. Repellum, i, n.

Repleader, (Replacitare) is to Plead again that which was once pleaded before, *Rastal. Tit. Repleader*, see the New Book of Entries, *Verbo*, Repleader.

Replegiare de averiis, Is a Writ brought by one, whose Cattle are destrained or put in Pound upon any cause by another, upon surety given to the Sheriff to pursue the Action in Law, *anno* 7 *H.* 8. *cap.* 4. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 68. see the *Regist. Orig.* of divers sorts of this Writ called *Replegiare*, in the Table, *verbo eodem*, see also the *Regist. Judic.* fol. 58. and 70. see also the New Book of Entries, *verbo*, *Replevin*, *Dyer fol.* 173. *num.* 14.

A Replevin, Replegiamentum, i, n.

To replevin, Replegio, are. *Reg.* 180.

To be replevied, Replegior, ari.

That cannot be replevied, Irreplegiabilis, le, *Adj.*

A Replication, Replicatio, onis, f. Is an Exception of the second degree made by the Plaintiff upon the first Answer of the Defendant, *West. part* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Chancery *sect.* 55. and *Westm.* 2. *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 36. this is borrowed from the Civilians *De replicationibus, Lib.* 4. *Inst. Tit.* 14.

To reply, Replico, are.

A report, Reportus, i, m. C. 226. *Dyer* 166. It is in our Common Law a relation or repetition of a Case debated or argued which is sometime made to the Court, upon reference from the Court to the Reporter, sometimes to the World voluntarily, *Plowden's* Reports, the Lord *Cook's Reports*, &c.

To report, Reporto, are. *Entr.* 14. *Ry.* 259. *Pry.* 420.

To reprehend, Reprehendo, ere.

A reprehension, Reprehension onis, f.

To repress, Reprimo, ere.

A repriſe, Repriſa, æ, f. 110.

A repriſal, Repriſale, is, *Cow.* 226. 10. *Cow.* 133.

Repriſes (charges to be deducted) Repriſæ, arum, f.

To reprive, Reprendo, ere.

To reproach, Exprobro, are, famo, are. Inculpo, are.

A reproach, Probrum, i, n. C. tumelia, æ, f.

Reproachful, Contumeliosus, um.

Reproachfully, Contumeliosè, a

To reprove, Reprobo, are.

Reptacester, Richberg, Richrow near Sandwich (in Kent) Portum Rutupas, Rhutubi P. tus, Rhutupiæ Statio, Rhitu portus, Rutupinus portus, Ru pinum Littus, Rhutupiæ, T tulensis portus, urbs Rutupin

Repton (in Darbyshire) R dium, Repandunum.

A repulse, Repulsa, æ, f. pulsio, onis, f.

Reputa

Reputation, Reputatio, onis, f.

R E Q.

To request (or require) Requiro, Peto, ere.

A Request, Requesta, æ, f.

Requisite, Requisitus, a, um.

The Rearward of an Army, Regardia, æ, f. Kit. 208. Retardia, æ, f. Tergum exercitus.

R E S.

Reseeit, Receptio, onis, f.

Reseeit, Is in the Civil Law called *admissio tertiæ Personæ pro* ...*esse*, In our Law when one ...ed, whose Estate is so weak ...t he cannot defend full suit, ...e is another who is better able ...mitted upon Prayer: Sometimes ...eit is *Sur Reseeit*, this is a...inst Rule, as a Wife being ...nant for Life, is received up... the Default of her Husband, ...d after makes Default, he in ...version shall be received; so ...Baron and Feme be received; ...d after Baron make Default, ...e Feme shall be received, 2 *p. ...hilit. fol.* 345. If a Tenant for ...rm of Life, or Tenant for ...rm of Years bring an Action, ...in the Reversion cometh in, ...d Prayeth to be received to de...d the Land, and to plead with ...e Demandant, *vid.* Terms of ...w; many more you may have ...Brook Tit. Reseeit, fol.* 205. see ...rtin's *Dower*, 448.

Reseeit is also applied to an admittance of Plea, tho' the controversy be but between two only, ...ook *Estopel*, in many Places.

Rescous, Rescussus, i, m. It is ...Ancient *French* Word, coming ...m *Rescourter*, that is, *Recuperare* to take from, to rescue or ...cover. *Rescous*, is a taking away and setting at Liberty against Law, a Distress taken, or a Person Arrested by the Process or Course of the Law, *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 12. *Sect.* 237. There is a *Rescous* in Deed, and a *Rescous* in Law: Of the first hath been spoken.

A *Rescous* in Law is when a Man hath taken a Distress, and the Cattle distreined, as he is driving of them to the Pound, to go into the House of the Owner, if he that took the distress, demand them of the Owner, and he deliver them not, this is a *Rescous* in Law.

It is also used for a Writ which lyeth for this Act, called, *Breve de Rescussu*, whereof you may see both the Form and Use, in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 101. and the *Regist. Orig. fol.* 125. see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Rescous*. The *Rescous* in some Cases is Treason, and in some Felony, *Crompt. Justice, fol.* 54. *b.*

To rescue, Recupero, are.

A Rescue, Rescussus, i, m. Lex 109. *Co. Lit.* 160.

A Rescuer, Rescussor, oris, m.

To reseise, Reseisio, ire.

Reservation, Reservatio, onis, f.

To reserve, Reservo, are.

Residence (or Abode) Residentia, æ, f. Reliantia, æ, f. Reseantisa, æ, f. *Brast.* 337.

To reside, Resido, ere. Lex 110. *Cow.* 227.

A Resiant (or Tenant to a Manor) Resians, tis, m. *Plo.* 119.

The Residue, Residuum, ui, n.

Resignation, Resignatio, onis, f.

To resist, Resisto, ere.

To resolve, Resolvo, ere.

Resolution, Resolutio, onis, f.

To reſort, Reſorto, are. *Weſt. Indict.* 199.

The Right did reſort, Reſortebatur Jus. *Rq. Entr.* 29. *bis.*

Reſort (the Authority of a Court) Reſortum, i, n.

To reſpect (or have reſpect) Reſpicio, ere.

A Reſpect, Reſpectus, ûs, m.

Reſpight of Homage, Reſpectus Homagii.

A Reſpight (Pauſe or Stop) Spatium, ii, n. Intervallum, i, n.

The Reſt and Reſidue, Remanere & Reſiduum.

A reſting place, Quietorium, ii, n.

Reſtitution, Reſtitutio, onis, f.

To reſtore, Reſtituo, ere. Reddo, ere.

To reſtrain, Reſtringo, ere. Coerceo, ere.

To reſume, Reſumo, ere.

Reſummons, Reſummonitio, onis, f. It is a ſecond Summons, and calling of a Man to Anſwer an Action, where the firſt Summons is defeated by any occaſion, as the Death of the Party or ſuch like, *Brook, Tit. Reſummons, fol.* 214. See of theſe four ſorts, according to the four divers caſes in the Table of the *Regiſt. Judicial. fol.* 1. See alſo the new Book of Entries *verbo*, re-attachment and re-ſummons.

Reſumption, Reſumptio, onis, f.

R E T.

Retail, Retalium, ii, n. Retallia, æ, f. *Reg.* 184. *Ry.* 400.

To retail, Renumero, are.

A Retailer, Propola, æ, m.

To retain, Retineo, ere.

Retained, Retentus, a, um.

A Retaining (or keeping back) Retenementum, i, n. Retentio, onis, f.

A Retinue, Retinentia, æ, f. *Pry.* 309.

To retire, Retiro, are. *Weſt. Indict.* 74.

Retraxit, It is ſo called, becauſe that word is the effectual word in the Entry. It is an Exception againſt one that formerly commenced an Action, and withdrew it, or was Nonſuit before Trial, *Brook, Tit.* departure in deſpight, and *Retraxit. fol.* 216. See alſo the new Book of Entries, *verbo* Departure, and *verbo* Retraxit. The difference between a Non-ſuit and a *Retraxit*; a Retraxit is ever when the Demandant or Plaintiff is preſent in Court. A Non-ſuit is ever upon a demand made, when the Demandant or Plaintiff ſhould appear, and he makes default. *Coke on Lit. l.* 2. *c.* 11. *Sect.* 288.

A *retraxit*, Is a Barr of all other Actions, of Like or Inferiour Nature, *Qui ſemel actionem renunciavit, amplius repetere non poteſt.* But regularly Non-ſuit is not ſo, but that he may commence an Action of like Nature again, for it may be that he hath miſtaken ſomewhat in that Action, or was not provided of his Proofs, or miſtook the Day, or the like, *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 205, 206.

To retreat, Pedem referre.

To return, Redeo, ire.

To return back (or reſtore) Refundo, ere.

Return (as of a Writ) Retorna, æ, f. Retornum, i, n. Retornum brevis. In our Common Law it hath two particular Applications, as namely, the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, which is

nothing but a Certificate made the Court, whereupon the rit directeth him of that hich he hath done, touching e ſerving of the ſame Writ, and is among the Civilians is called ertificatorium. Of returns in this ignification, ſpeak the Statutes Weſt. 2. Cap. 39. Anno 13 d. 1, and Tract. contra vicecomites & clericos, with divers other, collected by Raſtal. Tit. return of Sheriffs, ſo is the return an Office, Stawnf. Prærog. fol. 0. A Certificate into the Court, that which is done by vertue of Office, See the Statutes of ays in Bank, Anno 51 H. 3. and nno 32 H. 8. Cap. 21. And in his ſignification Hilary Term is aid to have four returns, viz. Octabis Hilarii, Quindena Hilarii, raſtino Purificationis, Octabis Purificationis; and Eaſter Term to ave five returns, viz. Quindena aſchæ, Tres Paſchæ, Menſe Paſchæ, Quinque Paſchæ, and Craſtino Aſſenſionis; and Trinity Term ur returns, viz Craſtino Trinitatis, Octabis Trinitatis, Quindena Trinitatis, Tres Trinitatis; nd Michaelmas Term eight returns, viz. Octabis Mickaelis, Quindena Michaelis, Tres Michaelis, Menſe Michaelis, Craſtino Animarum, Craſtino Martini, Octabis Martini, Quindena Martini.

The other Application of this ord is in caſe of Replevy, for if Man diſtrain Cattel for Rent, c. and afterward juſtify or allow his Act, that it be found Lawful, the Cattel before delivered to him that was diſtrained pon ſecurity given to follow the Action, ſhall now be returned to him that diſtrained them, *Brook. Tit. Return d'Avers*, and *Hommes*, *fol.* 218. You may find this word often uſed in *Fitz. nat. brev.* as appeareth in the word Return in his Table: But in all thoſe Places, it hath the one or other of theſe two Significations.

To return, Retorno, are.

A return from a place, Reditus à loco.

Returnum Averiorum, Is a Writ Judicial, granted to one impleaded for taking the Cattel of another, and unjuſtly detaining of them, *contra vadium & Plegios*, and appearing upon Summons is diſmiſſed without Day, by reaſon that the Plaintiff maketh default, and it lyeth for the return of the Cattel unto the Defendant, whereby he was ſummonned, or which were taken for the ſecurity of his appearance upon the Summons, *Regiſt. Judic. fol.* 4. *a.*

Returnum Irreplegiabile, Is a Writ Judicial ſent out of the Common Pleas to the Sheriff, for the final Reſtitution or return of Cattel to the Owner, unjuſtly taken by another, as damage feiſant, and ſo found by the Jury before Juſtices of Aſſize in the County, for which ſee the *Regiſt. Judicial*, *fol.* 27. *a. b.*

R E V.

Reuben (*a man's name*) Reuben, Indecl.

Revels, Reveſla, orum, n. 1. *fol.* 89. (*i. e.*) ſports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, Tragedies, &c. uſed in the King's Houſe, the Inns of Court, or Houſes of other Great Perſonages.

Reverend, Reverendus, a, um.
To reverſe, Everto, ere. Abrogo, are.
Reverſion, Reverſio, onis, f.
To revert, Reverto, ere.
Revived, Redivivus, a, um.
Revocation, Revocatio, onis, f.
To revoke (or call back) Revoco, are.

R E W.

A Reward, Præmium, ii, n.
To reward, Præmior, ari.

R E Y.

A reyn (or drain for the avoiding of ſuperfluous moiſture) Obex Aquarius.
Reynold (a man's name) Reynoldus, i, m.

R H E.

Rhead River (in Northumberland) Rheadus.
Rhetorick, Rhetorica, æ, f.
A rhetorician, Rhetor, oris, m.
Rhetorically, Rhetorice, adv.
Of or belonging to Rhetorick, Rhetoricus, a, um.

R I B.

A riband, Lemniſcus, ci, m. Vitta, æ, f.
A rib, Coſta, æ, f.
Ribel river (or Rhibel mouth in Lancaſhire) Belliſama, Belliſama.
Ribblechester (in Lancaſhire) Coccium, Goccium, Ribodunum, Rigodunum.

R I C.

Rice (a kind of grain) Olyra, æ, f. Oriza, æ, f.
Rice (a man's name) Ricius, ii, m.
Rich (or wealthy) Dives, tis, adj.
Riches, Divitiæ, arum, f.
Richberge, *Richborough*. See *Reptacester*.
Richmond in the North, Richmundia.

Richmond (in Surrey) Richmondia, Richmundia Shenum.

R I D.

A riddle, Ænigma, atis, n.
To ride, Equito, are.
To ride away, Abequito, are.
A rider, Equitator, oris, m.
A rider of a Horſe (or Stable-boy) Equiſo, onis, m.
A riding, Equitatio, onis, f.
A riding Cap, Galericulum, li, n.
A ridge of Land, Riga, æ, f. *Lex* 111. Porca, æ, f.
The ridge (or top of an Hill, or Houſe) Faſtigium, ii, n.

R I E.

Rie river (in Yorkſhire) Rhius.

R I F.

Rifling, Riſura, æ, f. *Placita Cor.* 79. *Brac.* 144.

R I G.

Right, Jus, juris, n.
By Colour of a ſuppoſed Eſtate or Right (uſually taken in the worſt part) *Colore*.
Right (or juſt) Rectus, a, um.
Right againſt (or Oppoſite) Contra, Adverſum.

R I M.

A rime, Rima, æ, f. *Lex* 111.

R I N.

A ring, Annulus, li, m.
A little ring, Annellus, li, m.
A wedding ring, Annulus pronubus.
A ſealing ring, Annulus Sigillaris.
A ring Box, Annularium, ii, n.
A ring which Women wear on their Fore-finger, Corianus, i, m.
A ſeller of rings, Annularius, ii, m.
A ring with a Sapphire, Annulus aureus cum Sapphiro in eodem fixo.

A

ring that Smiths tie Horſes to, atum, i, n.

he ſtaple-ring or chain that eth to Tokes, Ampron, onis,

ring of a door (or hammer ewith men knock at the door) nix, cis, f.

he Iron rings in which the gud- s of a wheel Spindle turn, Ar- x, arum, f.

an Ear-ring, Inauris, is, f.

of or belonging to a ring, Annu- re, adj. Annularius, a, um.

inged (wearing rings) as when they are tyed up, An- tus, a, um.

a ring-leader, Præſultor, oris, Coryphæus, i, m.

ring worm (or tetter) Impe- inis, f.

R I O.

A riot, Riottum, i, n. *Cow. Pace Regis.* 30. Riottum, i, *Keil.* 194. *Pace Regis.* 26. Riota, Riot is where three at the or more do ſome unlawful it comes from the French *Riotter, id eſt, Rixari,* to or brawl, *Cook on Lit. Lib. Sect.* 50.

t ſignifieth in our common , the forcible doing of an un- ful act, by three or more Per- aſſembled together for that poſe, *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* ictments, *Sect.* 65. *p.* The ferences and Agreements be- en a Riot, a Rout, and un- ful aſſembly, ſee in *Lamb. Ei- r. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *&c.* ſee the tute 1 *M.* 1. *cap.* 12. and *Kitch.* 19. who giveth theſe Exam- of Riots: The breach of in- ures or banks, or Conduits, ks, Pounds, Houſes, Barns, the burning of ſtacks of Corn, *Lamb. ubi ſupra,* uſeth theſe Examples, to beat a Man, to enter upon a Poſſeſſion forcible, ſee *Rout.* See alſo *Crompt.* Juſtice of Peace, divers caſes of Riots, *&c. fol.* 53.

Riotouſly, Riotosè, adv. *Pace Regis.* 30.

To rip (that which is ſewed) Diſſuo, ere.

Ripped, Diſſutus, a, um. Reſutus, a, um.

A ripier (one that carries fiſh about) Riparius, ii, m.

R I T.

A rite (or Cuſtom) Ritus, ûs, m.

Rites, Juſta, orum, n.

Riton upon Dunſmore (in Warwickſhire) Rugnitunia, Rutunia, Ruitonia.

R I V.

To rive in pieces, Diſcerpo, ere, Proſcindo, ere. Lacero, are.

A river, Rivus, vi, m. Fluvius, ii, m. Flumen, inis, n. Amnis, is, m.

The mouth of a river (or the place whereat it runneth into the Sea) Oſtium, ii, n. Faucis, is.

The middle of the breadth of the river, Filum aquæ, 2 *Mon.* 209. *Ra. Entr.* 666.

The Bank of a river (or the river it ſelf) Riparia, æ, f. 2 *Inſt.* 30. 474, 478. 2 *H.* 4. 8. *Pry.* 185. *bis,* 383.

Places before the river banks, Paripia, orum, n.

A little river (or brook) Rivulus, i, m.

The Chanel of a river, Affluens, ior, iſſimus, adj. Alveus, ei, m.

A river that floweth over the banks, Expanditor amnis.

The

The turning of a river another way, Diverticulum fluminis.

Of a river, Fluvialis, le, adj.

Full of rivers, Fluminoſus, a, um.

River by river, Rivatim, adv.

To rivet, Depango, ere.

Riveted, Depactus, a, um. Impetratus, a, um.

A riveting, Depactio, onis, f.

Rivets (or ſplints in harneſs) Clavi, orum, m.

R O A.

A road for Ships, Navale, is, n. Statio, onis, f.

Road (or high way) Via Regia.

To roaſt, Aſſo, are. Torreo, ere. Torrefacio, ere.

Roaſted, Aſſatus, a, um. Aſſus, a, um.

Roaſted meat, Aſſatura, æ, f. Carnes aſſatæ.

Roaſt beaf, Bubula aſſa.

Throughly roaſted, Inaſſatus, a, um.

Roaſted under aſhes, Subcineritius, a, um.

A roaſting, Aſſatio, onis, f. Aduſtio, onis, f.

A roaſter, Aſſator, oris, m.

R O B.

A robe, Roba, æ, f. Brac. 60.

A robe or kirtle worn by Kings under their Mantles of Eſtate, Trabea, æ, f.

To rob (or ſpoil) Rapio, ere. Spolio, are. Latrocinor, ari.

He hath robbed, Robbaverit, *Pry.* 153. *Brac.* 102. 112.

A robber, Robator, oris, m. Terms *de Ley. Cow.* 84.

Robbers, Robberatores, m. *Pl. Ry.* 178.

A robbery, Roboria, æ, f. Roberia, æ, f. *Reg.* 272. *Co. Lit.* 288. *Dyer*, 213.

Robaria, æ, f. In our commo Law is a Felonious taking awa of another Man's goods from h Perſon or preſence, againſt h will, putting him in fear, and purpoſe to ſteal the ſame Good *Weſt. Part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Indi ments, *ſect.* 60. This is ſometim called violent Theft, *Idem*, which is Felony for two penc *Kitch. fol.* 26. and 22. *lib. aſſ* 39.

Robbery is ſo called, becau Goods are taken as it were *de robe*, from the Robe, that is fro the Perſon, *Leigh. Phil. Com.* 207. Either becauſe they b reaved the true Man of ſome his Robes or Garments, or becau his Money or Goods were take out of ſome part of his Garme or Robe about his Perſon, Sir *ward Cook's third part of Inſt ch.* 16.

A robbery was done in *Janua* after the Sun-ſetting, during tw light, and it was adjudged th the Hundred ſhould anſwer it, becauſe it was convenie time for Men to Travel, or about their Works or buſineſſ and with this accords the Bo in 3 *Ed.* 3. *Tit. Coronne* 29 That if one kill another at t hour of the Evening and eſca by the common Law the To ſhall be amerced, for this is cou ted in the Law part of the Da *Cook 7th Rep. Aſhpoole's caſe.* Man in time of Divine Servic upon the Sabbath-day was rob *Mountague*, Chief Juſtice, was Opinion, that the Hundred ſhou not be charged, but *Doderidge*, *John Crook*, and *Hawtain*, Juſtic

wo

e of contrary Opinion, that Hundred ſhould be charged, ſo it was adjudged, *termino helis.* This is altered of late, ough the thing ſo taken, be to the value but of a penny, it is Felony, for which the of- er ſhall ſuffer Death, and not have the benefit of his gy, not ſo much for the va- of the goods taken, as for ter- ing the party robbed, a put- him in dread and fear of his . *Stawnford, Dr. & Stud.*

le that robbeth any dwelling ſe, or Out-houſe belonging in the Day time, of the va- 5 *s.* whether it be Money, ds or Cattels, ſhall not have Clergy, 39 *Eliz.* 15. *c.*

a Bailiff of a Mannor, or a iver, or a Factor of a Mer- t, or the like Accountant be ed, he ſhall be diſcharged eof upon his account. But rwiſe it is of a Carrier, for ath his hire, and thereby im- ely undertaketh the ſafe de- y of the Goods delivered to and therefore he ſhall an- the value of them, if he be ed of them, *Cook, 4th Rep. ker's caſe.* 83. *B.* and on *Lit. 2, cap.* 5. *ſect.* 123.

if Goods be delivered to a to be ſafely kept, and after goods are ſtollen from him, ſhall not excuſe him, becauſe he acceptance, he undertook eep them ſafely, and there- he muſt keep them at his l.

it is if Goods be delivered to to be kept: For to be kept, to be ſafely kept is all one in . But if Goods be delivered to him to be kept, as he would keep his own, there if they be ſtollen from him without his de- fault or negligence, he ſhall be diſ- charged, *Idem Ibid.*

So if Goods be delivered to one as a gage or pledge, and they be ſtollen he ſhall be diſcharged, be- cauſe he hath a Property in them, and therefore he ought to keep them no otherwiſe than his own: But if he that gaged them tendered the Money before the ſtealing, and the other refu- ſed to deliver them, then for this default in him he ſhall be charged.

If *A.* leave a Cheſt locked, with *B.* to be kept, and taketh away the Key with him, and acquaint- eth not *B.* what is in the Cheſt, and the Cheſt together with the Goods of *A.* are ſtolen away, *B.* ſhall not be charged therewith, becauſe *A.* did not truſt *B.* with them, as this caſe is.

R O C.

Roch (the Family) De Rupe *and* Rupibus, Rupinus.

Rocheſter (in Northumberland) Bramenium, Bremenium.

Rocheſter City (in Kent) Darvernum Dorobrevum, Durobrevis, Durobrevum, Durobrius, Durobrovæ, Duropronis, Duroprovis, Hroſi vel Rheſi Civitas, Roffa, Roibis, Roffi civitas.

Biſhop of Rocheſter, Epiſcopus Roffenſis.

A rochet, Rochetum, i, n.

A rock, Rupes, is, f. Petra, æ, f.

R O D.

A Rod, Virga, æ, f.

A rod or pearch of Land, Roda terræ.

Rodney (the Family) De Radeona.

R O E.

ROE.

A roe or roebuck, Caprea, æ, f. Capreolus, li, m.

ROG.

Roger (a man's Name) Rogerus, i, m.

A rogue, Rogus, i, m. *Lex* 112. Vagrants.

ROL.

To roll, Volvo, ere.

To roll (or wrap about) Circumvolvo, ere. Circumplico, are.

To roll from a place, Evolvo, ere.

To roll ſmooth Lands (or break clods with a Roller) Deocco, are.

To drive a thing on rolls, Phalango, are.

Rolled, Volutus, a, um.

A rolling, Volutatio, onis, f.

Rollers on which Ships are run a-ſhoar, or into the Sea, Phalangæ, arum, f.

One that turns great Weights on Rollers, Phalangarius, ii, m.

A roller of timber to break Clods with, and make the Ground even, Cylindrus, i, m. Volvulus, li, m.

A roll or wreath for a Woman's head to bear Water, or Milk on, Arculus, li, m.

A muſter-roll, Cenſura, æ, f.

Maſter of the rolls, Magiſter rotulorum Curiæ Cancellariæ Domini Regis.

To roll (or enroll) Irrotulo, are.

A roll or ſtrickle, to ſtrike any meaſure even, Hoſtorium, ii, n.

A rolling Pin, Magis, idis, f.

A roll (or Catalogue) Rotulus, li, m. *Lex* 112. It ſignifieth with us a Schedule of Paper or Parchment, turned or wound up with the hand, to the Faſhion of of a Pipe. So it is uſed in *Stawnf.* Pleas of the Crown, *fol.* 11. The Chequer Roll of the King's houſe out of the Statute, *Anno* 3 *H.* *cap.* 13. which ſignifieth noth but the Catalogue wherein Names of the King's Houſh Servants are ſet down, and *A* 5 *R.* 2. *cap.* 14. *Stat.* 1. there mention made of the Great R of the Exchequer, which fe eth otherwiſe to be called Pipe. The Rolls is alſo a pl deſtinated by *Edward* the Th to the keeping of the Rolls Records of the Chancery, Maſter whereof is the ſec Man in Chancery, and in abſence of the Lord Chance or Keeper, ſitteth as Judge, ing commonly called the Ma of the Rolls. See Maſter of Rolls, and Chancery.

ROO.

A rood, Roda, æ, f.

A rood of Land, Rodata ter It is ten Perches, the fou part of an Acre, *Eliz.* 5. *c.*

A roof (or Covering of a Ho Tectum, i, n.

A Vaulted roof of an houſe, quear, aris, n.

A roof (or cieling) boarded, bulatum laqueatum.

A roof or cieling fretted, Ver culatum Laquear.

A bending roof, Teſtudinat i, n.

A roof of tiles, Tectum Te laneum.

A room, Romea, æ, f.

An inner room, Conclave, Penetral, alis, n.

A withdrawing room, Poſc um, ii, n.

Dining rooms, Romeæ pra riæ.

A rooſt (or Hen-rooſt) Gall rium, ii, n.

A root, Radix, icis, f.

ROP.

A rope (or cord) Funis, is, m. ...ſtis, is, m.

A little rope (or cord) Funicu... li, m.

A cable rope, Cucurba, æ, f. ...dens, tis, m. vel f. Funis An...rarius.

A rope like a Chaplet, Serta, æ, f.

A Dancing rope, Catadromus, m.

A Walker on a rope, (or rope-...cer) Funambulus, li, m. Pe...riſta, æ, m.

A rope, wherewith Ships are tyed ...a Poſt or Stone, Prymneſium, ...n.

The rope, wherewith the Sail is ...ed to the Maſt, Anquina, æ, f. ...iſera, æ, f.

The rope of a Pulley, Ductarius ...is.

A rope in the fore-deck of a Ship, ...phon, onis, f.

The cable ropes of Ships, Habe... arum, f.

An inſtrument wherewith ropes ...made, Medipontus, i, m.

A roper (or rope-maker) Reſtio, ..., m. Reſtiarius, ii, m.

A rope-ſeller, Spartarius, ii, m.

To make ropes, Funes torquere.

Pertaining to ropes, Funalis, le,

ROS.

Roſamund (a Woman's name) ...ſamunda, æ, f.

Roſe (a Woman's name) Roſa, f.

Roſemary (a Woman's name) Ro...aria, æ, f.

Roſin, Roſſinum, i, n. *Dyer*, ... Reſina, æ, f.

Roſsland (in Cornwall) and Roſs ...Pembrookſhire) Roſſia.

Roſs Biſhoprick (in Scotland) Roſſia.

ROT.

Rotherbridge (in Suſſex) Robertinus Pons.

Rother river, Limenus fluvius.

Rothſay an Iſland in Scotland, *which formerly gave the Title of a Duke to the Prince of Scotland*, Rotheſia.

Rotler river, Lemanus, alias Lelienus.

ROU.

Rough timber, Maeremium impolitum.

Round, Rotundus, a, um.

A round thing, Orbis, is, m.

A rout, Routum, i, n. *Keil.* 194. *Pace Reg.* 26. Routa, æ, f. It is ſo called becauſe they do move and proceed in Routs and Numbers. It ſignifieth in our Common Law, an Aſſembly of three Perſons or more going on about forcibly to commit an unlawful act, but yet do it not, *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Indictments, *fol.* 65. *Lamb.* thus ſaith of it. A Rout is the ſame which the *Germans* yet call *Rot*, meaning a Band or great Company of Men gathered together, and going about to execute, or executing indeed any Riot or unlawful act, and ſaith more, that it is ſaid properly of the multitude that Aſſembleth themſelves in ſuch diſorderly ſort for their common Quarrels. As if the Inhabitants of a Townſhip, do aſſemble to pull down a Hedge or Pale, to have their Common, where they ought to have none, or to beat a Man that hath done them ſome publick offence or diſpleaſure. But the Statute of 18 *Ed.* 2.

Stat. 1. *Cap. unico*, which giveth Proceſs of Outlawry againſt ſuch as bring Routs into the preſence of the Juſtice, or in a fray of the People, and in the Statute of 2 *Rich.* 2. *cap.* 6. that ſpeaketh of riding in great Routs, to make entry into Lands, and to beat others, and to take their Wives, *&c.* do ſeem to underſtand it more largely.

It is a Rout whether they put their purpoſe in execution or not: If ſo be that they do go, ride, or move forward their meeting, *Brook. Tit. Riot.* 4, and 5.

So that a Rout is a ſpecial kind of unlawful aſſembly, and a Riot the diſorderly Fact committed generally by any unlawful Aſſembly. The one that three Perſons at the leaſt be gathered together, the other that they being together, do breed diſturbance of the Peace, either by ſignification of Speech, ſhew of Armour, turbulent geſture, or actual and expreſs violence. So that either the peaceable ſort of Men be unquietted and feared by the Fact, or the lighter ſort, and buſy Bodies emboldened by the Example. Thus far *Lambert* in his *Eirenar. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. where you may read more worth the noting, *Kitchin* giveth the ſame Definition of a Rout, *fol.* 20. An unlawful Aſſembly may well be called an Introduction, a Rout, a Perſecution, and a Riot, an Execution.

Routouſly, Routousè, adv.

R O W.

To row, Remigo, are,

Rowed, Remigatus, a, um.

A rower of a Ship, Remex, igis, m.

The maſter rower, Pauſarii ii, m.

Seats for the rowers, Tranſtra orum, n.

A rowing, Remigatio, onis,

A rowel, Stimulus, li, m.

Rowland (*a Man's name*) Rolandus, i, m.

A Rowney, Runcinus, i, (*i. e.*) a Load-horſe, ſumpter Horſe or Cart horſe.

Rowton (*in Shropſhire*) Rutupum.

R O X.

Roxburg in Teiſidale (*in Scotland*) Marchidunum.

R O Y.

Royal, Regalis, le, adj. Baſilicus, a, um.

Royal Aſſent, Regius Aſſenſus. Is that Approbation which the King giveth to a thing formerly done by others, as to the Election of a Biſhop by Dean and Chapter, which given, then he ſendeth the eſpecial Writ to ſome Perſon for the taking of his fealty; the form of which Writ you may ſee in *Fitz. nat. brev.* 170. *chap.* and alſo to a Bill paſſed by both the Houſes of Parliament. *Crompt. Juriſd. fol.* 8. which Aſſent being once given, the Bill is indorſed with theſe Words, *Le Roy veult*, it pleaſeth the King. If he refuſe to agree unto it then thus *Le Roy adviſera*, the King will yet think of it.

Royalties, Regalia, orum, *Ra. Ent.* 468. *Pry.* 146. Regalitates, um, f. It is the Rights of the King, *Jura Regis*, or the King's Prerogative, and ſome of theſe are ſuch as the King may grant to common Perſons, ſome high, as may not be ſeparated

his own Crown *Privative*, e Civilians term it, though *ulative* he may; ſee *Bracton*, 2. *cap.* 5. Theſe are in ſome expreſſed in the firſt of *Sa-*, *chap.* 8. but theſe Generali-ure ſpecified more at large by e Lawyers that write of this t, of whom I eſpecially com-d *Math. de afflictis* upon the e of the Feuds, *Quæ ſint Re-*, being the 33 Title of the d Book as ſome divide them, ccording to others the 56 he ſecond Book, where are ed in the Text 25 ſpecialties Royalties: See alſo *Hotto-*'s Commentaries in *Lib.* 2. *or. cap.* 56. ſee alſo *Stawnf.* *og.*

he Royal Exchange, Cambium ale, Burſa, Excambium Re-n Periſtilium.

nſton (Cambridgeſhire) Roiſiæ dum.

R U B.

rub, Frico, are.

ubbed, Frictus, a, um.

ubbidge, Rubboſa, æ, f. *Pry.* bis.

R U D.

rudder or ſtirrer belonging to ers, Motaculum, li, n.

rudder of a Ship, Clavus, i, Camax, cis, f.

udiment, Rudimentum, i, n.

R U F.

ruffian (or debauchee) Lecator, , m. Meretricarius, ii, m.

R U G.

rugg, Opimentum, i, n.

frieze rugg, Gauſapina, æ, f.

R U I.

ruinate, Ruino, are.

uine (or fall) Ruina, æ, f.

R U L.

To rule (or govern) Rego, ere.

Rule (or Domination) Dominatio, onis, f.

To rule (or have Soveraign Authority) Regno, are.

A rule to rule by, Regula, æ, f. Norma, æ, f.

A Carpenter's (or Maſon's) Rule Amuſſis, is, f.

A rule or inſtrument to meaſure Land, Gnoma, æ, f.

Made even or right by Rule or Square, Normalis, le, adj. Regularis, re, adj.

Rule by rule, Regulatim, adv.

A rule (or direction) Præſcriptum, i. n.

R U M.

To ruminate, Rumino, are.

A rumor, Rumor, oris, m.

A rumor-raiſer, Coryphæus, i, m. Auctor turbarum.

R U N.

A runaway, Transfuga, æ, c. 2.

A running away, Fugitas, atis, f.

To run, Curro, ere.

Runners (or Courſers) Proclaſtæ.

The runner (or upper Stone in a Mill) Catillus, li, m.

Runnet, Quactum, i, n.

A runlet, Orcula, æ, f. Amphora, æ, f.

R U P.

A rupture, Ruptura, æ, f.

A Rupture (or Burſtenneſs) Hernia, æ, f.

R U S.

Ruſhden (in Hertfordſhire) Vallæ Scirpinæ.

The ruſt of Iron, Rubigo, inis, f. Ferrugo, inis, f.

To ruſt, Rubigino, are.

Ruſſet, Ruſſetum, i, n. 2 *Mon.* 337.

Of Ruſſet Cloth, Ruſſetorum pannorum, *Mag. Chart. cap.* 25. 2 *Inſt.* 41.

Somewhat ruſſet, Ruſſulus, a, um.

R U T.

Rutland, Rutlandia.

R Y E.

Rye, Secale, is, n. Typha Cerealis.

S A B.

Sabin (*a Woman's name*) Sabina, æ, f.

Sabrina (*a Woman's name*) Sabrina, æ, f.

S A C.

A ſack, Saccus, i, m.

A little ſack, Sacculus, li, m.

A leather ſack, Culeus, ei, m.

The Mouth of a ſack, Lura, æ, f.

Merchandize of ſacks, Saccaria, æ, f.

A bearer of ſacks, Saccarius, ii, m.

Put in a ſack, Saccatus, a, um.

Of a ſack, Saccarius, a, um.

A ſack-cloth, Cilicium, ii, n.

A ſachel, Saccipium, ii, n.

Sack (*a Wine that cometh out of Spain*) Vinum Hiſpanienſe.

To ſack (*or waſte Countries or Cities*) Diripio, ere. Depopulor, ari.

Sacked (*or waſted*) Direptus, a, um. Populatus, a, um.

A ſacker (*or waſter*) Depopulator, oris, m. Direptor, oris, m.

A ſacking, Direptio, onis, f.

To ſtrain through a ſack, Saccello, are.

Sacred (*or holy*) Sacer, ra, rum. Conſecratus, a, um.

To make ſacred, Sacro, are.

Sacrilege (*ſtealing of holy things*) Sacrilegium, ii, n.

A ſacrilegious Perſon, Sacrilegus, i, m.

S A D.

A Saddle, Ephippium, ii, n. Sella Equi. Scordiſcus, ci, m.

A pack-ſaddle, Clitellæ, arum, f. Sagina, æ, f.

A ſide-ſaddle, Sella muliebris.

A ſaddle-cloth, Inſtratum, i, n.

The fore part of the ſaddle, Antelia, æ, f.

The ſaddle bow, Sellæ arcus.

A ſaddle-tree, Sellæ lignea forma.

To ſaddle an Horſe, Equum ſternere, Equo Ephippium imponere.

Saddled, Ephippiatus, a, um. Inſtratus Ephippiis.

A ſaddler, Ephippiarius, ii, m. Sellarius, ii, m. Scordiſcarius, ii, m.

S A F.

Safe, Salvus, a, um.

Safety, Salus, utis, f. Sanitas, atis, f.

Saffron-Walden (*in Eſſex*) Walden.

S A L.

Said, Idem, Eadem, Idem *Pron. Rel.* uſually and moſt properly *Idem* in Declarations of Pleadings is attributed to Plaintifs or Demandants, declaring of Pleading; *Prædictus*, to Defendants or Tenants, Places, Towns or Lands; *Præfatus* to Perſons named not being actors; yet the ſame Perſons, Lands, &c. come very nearly again to be named or mentioned in Pleading, uſually and moſt properly *Idem* is uſed.

Said is ſometimes omitted in Pleadings, and *quidem* uſed inſtead thereof, eſpecially in the beginning of a Sentence; as *Quidem Finis*, for which ſaid fine, *Quæ quidem Indentura*, which ſaid

d Indenture, *Quod quidem Re-dum*, which ſaid Record, *Qui idem locus*, which ſaid place.
To ſail, Navigo, are.
To ſail beyond, Prætranavigo, .
To ſail by or before, Prænavigo, .
To ſail to, Adnavigo, are.
To ſail through, Pernavigo, are.
To ſail forward, Provehor, eris.
To ſail over, Trajicio, ere.
To hoiſt ſail, Dare vela, Pan-re, ſive extendere vela, velifico, .
To ſtrike ſail, velum contra-re, vela demittere.
A Sail of a Ship, velum, i, n. inteum, ei, n.
The main ſail, Artemon, onis, Scatium, ii, n.
The top-ſail, Thoracium, ii, n. pparus, i, m.
A ſail wherewith the Courſe of a ip is holpen, when the Wind is ak, Acatium, ii, n.
The ſail in the fore-part of a ip, called the ſprit-ſail, Mendi-um, ii, n.
A ſmall ſail called a Trinket, olo, onis, m.
The third ſail behind, or the mi-ſail, Epidromus, i, m.
The ſail-yard, Antenna, æ, f.
The two ends of the ſail-yard, eruchus, i, m. Cornua, n.
The bonnet or enlargement of e ſail, Orthiax.
The band or cord wherewith the il of a Ship is tyed to the Maſt. nquina, æ, f.
Of a ſail, Velaris, re, adj.
Sailed, Navigatus, a, um.
Sailed through, Pernavigatus, um.
A ſailer, Navigator, oris, m.

A ſailing, Navigatio, onis, f.
A ſailing by, Prænavigatio, onis, f.
A ſailing beyond, Prætranavigatio, onis, f.
A ſailing through, Pernavigatio, onis, f.
A ſailing to a place, Adnavigatio, onis, f.
A ſailing about, Pĕrĭplous.
Saint *Alban* (*the Family*) De Sanct. Albano.
St. *Albans* (*in Hertfordſhire*) Fanum Sancti Albani. Villa Albani.
St. *Andrews* (*in Scotland*) Andreapolis, Fanum Reguli.
Of St. *Aſaph* (*in Flintſhire*, Aſaphenſis.
St. *Barbara, contracted to* St. *Barb, and corruptly Simbarb* (*the Family*) De Sancta Barbara.
St. *Clare, corruptly* Synclere (*the Family*) De Sancta Clara.
St. *David's* (*in Wales*) Menevia, Oppidum Sti. Davidis.
St. *David's Head*, (*a Promontory* (*in Pembrokeſhire*) Octopitarum Promont.
Of St. *David's*, Menevenſis.
St. *Edmondsbury in Suffolk*, Curia Edmundi Burgus. Villa Fauſtini. Villa Regia.
St. *Faith* (*the Family*) De Sancta Fide.
St. *Foſter* (*the Family*) De Sancto Vedaſto.
St. *Hellen's head*, Boræum Prom.
St. *John's foreland* (*in Ireland*) Iſamnium, Iſanium, Iſannium.
St. *John town* (*in Ireland*) Sti. Johannis Fanum, Pertha, Perthum.
St. *Ives* (*in Huntingdonſhire*) Fanum Ivonis Perſiæ. Slepa.
St. *Lantwit* (*in Glamorganſhire*) Fanum Sti Iltuti.

St. *Laud*,

St. *Laud, commonly Sentlo (the Family)* De Sancto Laudo.

St. *Leger or Sellenger (the Family)* De Sancto Leodogario.

St. *Lis (the Family)* De Sancto Lizio, & Sylvanectenſis.

St. *Mark (the Family)* De Sancto Marco.

St. *Maur or Semour (the Family)* De Sancto Mauro.

St. *Mawes Caſtle (in Cornwall)* Mauditi Caſtrum.

St. *Michael's Mount (in Cornwall)* Mons Michaelis.

St. *Morrice (the Family)* De Sancto Mauricio.

St. *Neots (in Huntingdonſhire)* Fanum Neoti.

St. *Omer (the Family)* De Sancto Audomaro.

St. *Owen (the Family)* De Sancto Audoeno.

St. *Patrick's Purgatory (in Ireland)* Regia Regalis.

St. *Quintin (the Family)* De Sancto Quintino.

St. *Semarc (the Family)* De Sancto Medardo.

St. *Sentlow (the Family)* De Sancto Lupo.

St. *Singlis in Ireland (the Family)* De Sancto Gelaſio.

St. *Alban Woodſtreet*, *St.* Albani in vico Ligneo Parochia.

St. *Alphage*, *St.* Alphagii.

St. *Andrew Holborn*, *St.* Andreæ in Holborn.

St. *Andrew Hubbard*, *St.* Andreas Hubbardus.

St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, *St.* Andreæ ſub malo cereali.

St. *Andrew Wardrobe*, *St.* Andreæ ad Veſtiarium.

St. *Ann Alderſgate*, *St.* Annæ intra Portam Alneam.

St. *Ann Black-fryars*, *St.* Annæ nigrorum Monachorum.

St. *Ann Weſtminſter*, *St.* Annæ Weſtm.

St. *Antholin*, alias *Anthonia*, *St.* Anthonii.

St. Auſtins, *St.* Auguſtini.

St. *Bartholomew-Exchange*, *St.* Bartholomæi pone Periſtylium.

St. *Bartholomew the Great*, *St.* Bartholomæi magni.

St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*, *St.* Bartholomæi Parvi.

St. *Bennet Fink*, *St.* Benedictus Finchus.

St. *Bennet Grace Church*, *St.* Benedictus in Graminoſo vico.

St. *Bennet Paul's-Wharf*, *St.* Benedictus ad Ripam Paulinam.

St. *Bennet Shere-hog*, *St.* Benedictus Sherhogus.

St. *Botolph Alderſgate*, *St.* Botolphi Alneæ portæ.

St. *Botolph Aldgate*, *St.* Botolphi ad veterem portam.

St. *Botolph Billingſgate*, *St.* Botolphi ad Portam Belini.

St. *Botolph Biſhopſgate*, *S.* Botolphi ad Epiſcopi portam.

St. *Bridget* alias *Bride*, *St.* Bridgettæ.

St. *Chriſtopher's*, *St.* Chriſtopheri.

St. *Clement Danes*, *St.* Clementis Danorum, Dacorum.

St. *Clement Eaſt-Cheap*, *St.* Clementis in foro Orientali.

St. *Dionys Back-Church*, *St.* Dionyſius Eccleſiæ Back-Church.

St. *Dunſtan Eaſt*, *St.* Dunſtani in Oriente.

St. *Dunſtan Weſt*, *St.* Dunſtani in Occidente.

St. *Edmund Lumbard-Street*, *St.* Edmundi in Lumbard-ſtreet.

St. *Ethelburg*, *St.* Ethelbora virgo.

St. *Faith*, *St.* Fidei.

St. *Ga-*

St. *Gabriel Fen-Church*, *St.* Gabriel in vico Paluſtri.

St. *George Botolph Lane*, *St.* Georgius in Botolphi viculo.

St. *George's Southwark*, *St.* Georgii in Auſtrali opere.

St. *Giles Cripplegate*, *St.* Ægidius ad Portam membris captorum.

St. *Giles in the Fields*, *St.* Ægidius in Campis.

St. *Gregory's by Paul's*, *St.* Gregorii juxta Templum Paulinum.

St. *James Clerkenwell*, *St.* Jacobus ad Clericorum fontem.

St. *James Duke's place*, *St.* Jacobus ad Ducis hoſpitium.

St. *James Garlickhyth*, *St.* Jacobi ad Montem allii.

St. *John Baptiſt Walbrook*, *St.* Johannes Baptiſta prope Galli Turrentem.

St. *John Evangeliſt*, *St.* Johannis Evangeliſtæ.

St. *John Zachary*, *St.* Johannis Zacharii.

St. *John at Hackney*, *St.* Johannis de Hackney in Com. Middleſex.

St. *John Wapping*, *St.* Johannis ad Wapping.

St. *Katherine Coleman ſtreet*, St. Catharina Colmanni.

St. *Catherine Cree-Church*, *St.* Catharina Chriſti Eccleſiæ.

St. *Katherine's Tower*, *St.* Catharina juxta Turrim.

St *Lawrence Jury*, *St.* Laurentius in Judaiſmo.

St. *Lawrence Pountney*, *St.* Laurentii Pountneius.

St. *Leonard Eaſt-Cheap*, *St.* Leonardi Eaſt-cheap.

St. *Leonard Foſter-lane*, *St.* Leonardi Foſter-Lane.

St. *Magdalen Bermondſey*, *St.* Magdalenæ de Bermundi inſula.

St. *Magnus*, *St.* Magnetis.

St. *Margaret Lothbury*, *St.* Margaritæ in Lothbury.

St. *Margaret Moſes's*, *St.* Margaritæ Moſis.

St. *Margaret New-fiſh-ſtreet*, *St.* Margarita in Novo foro piſcario.

St. *Margarets Pattons*, *St.* Margarita à Gallicarum venditione.

St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, *St.* Margaritæ Weſtmonaſterienſis.

St. *Martins Ironmonger-lane*, *St.* Martini in Ferrariorum viculo.

St. *Martins Ludgate*, *S.* Martini ad Luddi portam.

St. *Martins Orgars*, *St.* Martini Orgari.

St. *Martins Outwich*, *St.* Martini Outwichi.

St. *Martins Vintrey*, *St.* Martini in Vinariis.

St. *Martins in the Fields*, *St.* Martini in Campis.

St. *Mary Abchurch Pariſh*, Parochia *St.* Mariæ abbatis Eccleſiæ.

St. *Mary Aldermanbury* (*St.* Mariæ in Aldermannorum burgo.

St *Mary Aldermary*, *St.* Mariæ ſenioris Mariæ.

St. *Mary Le-Bow*, *St.* Mariæ de Arcubus.

St. *Mary Bothaw*, *St.* Mariæ à lintris Statione.

St. *Mary Cole-Church*, *St.* Mariæ Cole-Church.

St. *Mary Hill*, *St.* Mariæ in Collem.

St. *Mary Iſlington*, *St.* Mariæ Iſlington ad villam inſularem.

St. *Mary Monthaw*, *St.* Mariæ de Monte alto.

St. *Mary Newington*, *S.* Mariæ ad villam novam.

St. *Mary*

St. *Mary Savoy*, *St.* Mariæ de Sabaudiâ.

St. *Mary Somerſet*, *St.* Mariæ Somerſeti.

St. *Mary Stayning*, *St.* Mariæ Staining.

St. *Mary White-Chappel*, *St.* Mariæ de alba Capella.

St. *Mary Woolchurch*, *St.* Mariæ ad lanæ trutinam.

St. *Mary Woolnoth*, *St.* Mariæ Woolnothi.

St. *Matthew Friday-ſtreet*, *St.* Matthæi in Friday-Street.

St. *Maudlins Milk-ſtreet*, *St.* Magdalenæ in vico lacteo.

St. *Maudlins Old-fiſh-ſtreet*, *St.* Magdalenæ in veteri piſcario foro.

St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, *St.* Michaelis Baſſiſhaw.

St. *Michael's Cornhill*, *St.* Michaelis in hordeaceum collem.

St. *Michael's Crooked-Lane*, *St.* Michaelis in curvo viculo.

St. *Michael Queen-hyth*, *St.* Mariæ ad Ripam Reginalem.

St. *Michael Quern*, *St.* Mariæ ad Pladum.

St. *Michael Royal*, *St.* Mariæ in Riola.

St. *Mildred Poultrey*, *St.* Mildredæ in Foro Gallinario.

St. *Nicholas Acorns*, *St.* Nicholai de Achona.

St. *Nicholas Coleabby*, *St.* Nicholai aureæ abbatiæ.

St. *Nicholas Olaves*, *St.* Nicholai Olavi.

St. *Olaves Hart ſtreet*, *St.* Olavi in Cervina platea.

St. *Olave Jury*, *St.* Olavi in Le Jewry.

St. *Olave Southwark*, *St.* Olavi in Auſtrali opere.

St. *Olave Silver-ſtreet*, *St.* Olavi in argenteo vico.

St. *Paul Shadwel*, *St.* Paul Shadwel.

St. *Pancras Soper Lane*, *St.* Pancrafii in vico Smegmatico.

St. *Paul's Covent-Garden*, *St.* Pauli in Coventuali horto.

St. *Peter's Cheap*, *St.* Petri foro.

St. *Peter's Cornhill*, *St* Petri Cornhill.

St. *Peter Paul's Wharf*, *St.* Petri prope Paul's Wharf.

St. *Peter's Poor*, *St.* Petri pauperis.

St. *Saviour's Southwark*, *St.* Mariæ Salvatoris in Auſtrali opere.

St. *Sepulchres Pariſh*, *St.* Sepulchrorum Parochia.

St. *Stephen's Coleman-ſtreet*, St. Stephani in vico Colmanni.

St. *Swithin*, St. Swithini.

St. *Thomas the Apoſtle*, St. Thomæ Apoſtoli.

St. *Thomas Southwark*, St. Thomæ in Auſtrali opere.

St. *Vedaſt*, alias *Foſter*, St. Vedaſti.

S A K.

Cauſe or ſake, Saca vel Sacha, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a Plea in a Court, alſo forfeiture or amerciament.

A ſaker (*or a piece of Ordnance called a ſaker*) Hierax.

S A L.

A ſalary, Salarium, ii, n.

A ſale (*or ſelling*) Venditionis, f.

To ſtand or be ſet out to ſale or hire, Proſto, are.

Any thing that is ſet to ſale, Promercalis, le.

Saleable, *or that may be ſold*, Venabilis, le, adj.

Sale Cloathes, Veſtes promercales.

Salisbury City (in Wiltſhire) Salesbaria, Salisburia, Saresberia, Sarisburia, Severia.

Old Sarum (or Salisbury) Sorbiodunum, Sorviodunum, Sorurodunum.

Biſhop of Salisbury, Epiſcopus Salisburienſis.

A ſallet of herbs, Acetaria, orum, ũ.

To ſally out, Erumpo, ere. Exeo, ere.

Sallies, Excurſiones.

Salt, Sal, alis, m. & n.

To ſalt or ſeaſon with ſalt, Salio, ire.

Bay-ſalt, Sal popularis, Sal communis.

The Sea-ſalt, Salum, i, n.

A Corn of ſalt, Grumus ſalis, Calica ſalis, Granum ſalis.

Salt digged out of the Ground, Sal foſſilis, Sal foſſititius.

White ſalt, Salis flos, Sal purus.

Salt making, Salſaria, æ, f.

Salt-petre, Sal petræ.

A ſalt pit, Salina, æ, f.

Salt-water, Aqua Salſa.

Any thing that is ſalt, either Fiſh or Fleſh, Salſamentum, i, n.

A Garner, or Room to keep ſalt in, Salis repoſitorium.

Salt Meats, Salſiuſcula, orum, n.

Saltneſs, Salſitudo, inis, f.

Salt Liquor (or Brine) Salſilago, inis, f.

Salt ſprings, Salſulæ, arum, f.

Full of ſalt, Salſuginoſus, a, um.

A ſalting (or ſeaſoning) Salſura, æ, f. Salitura, æ, f.

Salt, Salſus, a, um.

Salted, Salitus, a, um.

A ſalter (or ſeller of ſalt) Salſamentarius, ii, m. Salitor, oris, n.

A ſalt ſeller, Salinum, i, n. Salarium, ii, n. 2 *Mon.* 666.

A little-ſalt ſeller, Salillum, li, n.

A ſalting Tub, Vas Salſamentarium.

Belonging to ſalt, Salinarius, a, um.

Of or for ſalting, Salſamentarius, a, um.

Saltmarſh (the Family) De Salſo Mariſco.

Salvage, Salvagium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) Money allowed for reſcuing a Ship from Enemies.

Salva guardia, Is a ſecurity given by the King to a ſtranger, fearing the violence of ſome of his Subjects, for ſeeking his Right by courſe of Law. The form whereof ſee *Reg. Orig. fol.* 26. *a. b.*

A ſalve (or Ointment) Unguentum, i, n.

A ſalve (or Plaiſter) Emplaſtrum, i, n. Cerotum, i, n. Linimentum, i, n.

A ſalve for the Eyes, Collitium, ii, n.

Salmey Iſle (near Milford-haven) Sylimnos.

Salney (in Bedfordſhire) Salenæ, Salinæ.

Salwarp River (in Worceſterſhire) Salwarpus.

S A N.

Sand, Arena, æ, f.

Sandwich (the Family) De Sandwico.

Sandwich (in Kent) Portus Ammonis, Sabulovicum Sandicum, Sandovicus, Sanwicum.

Sandon (in Hertfordſhire) Mons Arenoſus, Caer Severus.

A ſand-Box, Pyxidula Arenaria.

A Sand-pit, Sabuletum, i, n. Arenifodina, æ, f.

S A P.

Sapp, Sappum, i, n. *Fle.* 163. Succus, ci, m. Alburnum, i, n.

SAR.

Sarah (a Woman's Name) Sara, æ, f.

A Sarplar, Sarplera lanæ *(i. e.)* a Pocket of Wool, being half a ſack, 40 Tods.

SAT.

A ſatchel (or ſnap-ſack) Saccus, li, m. Saccellus, li, m. Pera, æ, f.

Satin, Tramoſericum, ci, n.

Figured ſatin, Tramoſericum Palmatum.

A ſatisfaction, Satisfactio, onis, f.

To ſatisfy, Satisfacio, ere.

Saturday, Dies Sabbati.

SAU.

Savage (the Family) Salvagius.

A ſauſage, made of Pork, &c. Tucetum, i, n. Lucanica, æ, f. Salſicia, æ, f. Farcimen, inis, n.

A maker of ſauſages, Tucerarius, ii, m. Botularius, ii, m.

Sauſe, Condimentum, i, n.

All kind of ſharp ſauces, Embamma, atis, n.

A diſh full of ſauce, Uncta Patella.

To ſauce, Condio, ire.

To dip in the ſauſe, Intingo, ere.

A ſeller of ſharp ſauſe, Oxypŏrŏpola, æ, m.

Sauſed, Conditus, a, um.

A ſauſer, Scutella, æ, f. Trybliũm, ii, n. Acetabulum, i, n.

Saul (a Man's Name) Saulus, i, m.

Savoy (the Family) De Sabaudia.

The Savoy (in London) Sabaudia.

SAW.

To ſaw, Serro, are. Serra ſecare.

To ſaw aſunder, Serra diſſecare.

A ſaw, Serra, æ, f.

A little ſaw (or hand ſaw) Serrula, æ, f.

A whip-ſaw, Runcina, æ, f.

Sawed, Serratus, a, um. Runcinatus, a, um.

Saw-duſt, Serrago, inis, f.

A ſawyer, Serrarius, ii, m.

A ſawing, Serratura, æ, f.

Sawtrey, (in Huntingdonſhire) Saltria.

SAY.

Say (the Family) De Saio.

Of Say-Abbey, Sagienſis.

Sayne Iſle near Breſt in Britany, Sena, Sonnos.

SCA.

A ſcab, Scabies, ei, f.

A ſcabbard of a ſword, Vagina, æ, f.

A little ſcabbard, Vaginula, æ, f.

A ſcaffold, Fala, æ, f. Cataſta, æ, f. Fori viſorium.

To ſcald, Glabro, are.

To ſcale Walls, Scando, ere.

The ſcale of a Fiſh or Beaſt, Squama, æ, f.

Scales (the Family) de Scalariis.

A ſcalping Iron for a Surgeon, Scalprum, i, n. Runcina, æ, f.

Scandalum Magnatum, Is the eſpecial name of a wrong done to any high Perſonage of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and other Nobles, and alſo of the Chancellor, Treaſurer, the Privy Seal, Stewards of the King's Houſe, Juſtice of the one Bench, or of the other, and other Great Officers of the Realm by falſe News, or horrible or falſe Meſſages, whereby Debates and Diſcords betwixt them and the Commons, or any ſcandals to their Perſons might ariſe, *Anno 2 Rich. 1. cap. 5.*

A ſcandal, Scandalum, li, n.

A ſcar, Cicatrix, icis, f.

A ſcarf, Mitella, æ, f.
Scarlet, Scarletum, i, n. *Pry.* 5. Coccum, i, n.
Scavage, Scavagium, ii, n. *Cow.* 34. Money paid for offering or ſhewing Merchandize for ſale.
A ſcavinger, Purgator Luti de viis.

S C E.

A Scepter, Sceptrum, i, n.

S C H.

A ſchiſm, Schiſma, atis, n.
Schiſmatical, Schiſmaticus, a, um.
A School, Schola, æ, f.
A ſchool-maſter, Ludimagiſter, tri, m.
A ſchool-fellow, Condiſcipulus, li, m.
A ſchool-fellowſhip, Condiſcipulatus, ûs, m.
Of a ſchool, Scholaris, re, adj.
A ſcholar, Diſcipulus, li, m. Scholaris, is, m.
Scholar-like, Scholaſticè, adv.
Scholar's commons, Victulus, li, m.

S C I.

The ſciatica (or Gout in the hip) Iſchias, adis, f. Iſchiadicus dolor.
Science, Scientia, æ, f.
Scire facias, Is a Writ Judicial moſt commonly to call a Man to ſhew cauſe unto the Court, whence it is ſent, why Execution of a Judgment paſſed, ſhould not be made. This Writ is not granted before a Year and a Day be paſſed, after the Judgment given, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 151.
Scire facias, Upon a Fine, lieth after a Year and a Day from the Fine levied, otherwiſe it is all one with the Writ *Habere facias Seiſinam*, *Weſt. part* 2. *Symb. Titulo Fines*, *Sect.* 137. See *Anno* 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 5. *cap.* 1. *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7. the Regiſter Original and Judicial, alſo in the Table ſheweth many other diverſities of this Writ, which read. See alſo the new Book of Entries, *verbo Scire facias*.
Scituated, Situatus, a, um.
A ſcite, Situs, i, m. *Lex* 117.

S C O.

A Scoffer, Scurra, æ, m.
To ſconce, Mulctare pecunia.
Scone (in Scotland) Scona.
A ſcoop for Corn, or ſuch like, Rutellum, i, n.
The ſcoop wherewith they draw up water to wet the ſails, Hauſtrum, i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.
A Scot, Scota, æ, m. 1 *Mon.* 413. 1006.
A ſcot, cuſtom or tollage, Scotum vel Scottum, i, n.
A ſcot or reckoning, Symbolum, li, n.
Scotch, Scoticus, a, um.
Scotland, Albania, Caledonia, Scotia, æ, f.
Scottiſh Sea, Caledonius Oceanus.
Scots, Scoti.
To ſcour or cleanſe, Eſcuro, are. Mundo, are. Polio, ire.
Scoured, Deterſus, a, um.
New ſcoured (or poliſhed) Interpolus, a, um.
A ſcourer (or Poliſher) Interpolator, oris, m.
An harneſs ſcourer, Armarius, ii, m.
He that ſcoureth Ruſt, Æruginator, oris, m.
A ſcouring, Depurgatio, onis, f.
A ſcouring or poliſhing of things, Interpolatio, onis, f.
To ſcourge, Flagello, are.
A ſcourge, Flagellum, i, n.
A ſcourge made with Leather thongs, Scutica, æ, f.

A ſcourge made of Neat's Leather, Taurea, æ, f.

Scourged, Flagellatus, a, um.

A ſcout, Explorator, oris, m. Emiſſarius, ii, m. Antecurſor, oris, m.

Scout-watches, Excubiæ, arum, f.

SCR.

To ſcrape, Scalpo, ere, Rado, ere.

To ſcrape off, as with a Horſe-Comb, Diſtringo, ere.

Scraped, Raſus, a, um.

Scraped out, Obliteratus, a, um.

A ſcraper, Raſor, oris, m.

A ſcraping, Raſura, æ, f.

A ſcraping out, Obliteratio, onis, f.

Scraps (or Reliques of Victuals) Fragmenta, orum, n.

A ſcreen, Umbraculum, li, n.

A ſcrew (or vice to wind up and down) Coclea, æ, f.

A ſcripp, Scirpus, i, m.

A Scrivener, Scriba, æ, m. Scriptor, oris, m. Librarius, ii, m. Bibliographus, i, m.

A Scrivener's ſhop, Trapeza, æ, f.

A ſcroll (or Bill) Scheda, æ, f.

A ſcruple (or doubt) Scrupulus, li, m.

A ſcruple the third part of a dram, ſcrupulus, li, m.

A ſcrutiny (or ſearch) Scrutinium, ii, n. Rumor, oris, m.

SCU.

The ſcull of the Head, Cranium, ii, n. Calvaria, æ, f.

A ſculler (or boat ſo called) Linter, tris, m.

A ſculler (or he that driveth ſuch a Boat) Navicularius, ii, m. Remex ſingularis.

A little ſcull to row with, Tonſæ, arum, f.

The ſcullery (or place where the Veſſel is laid) Scutellarium, ii, n.

A ſcullion, Lixa, æ, m. Fumarius, ii, m.

Scullions, Focarii ſervi.

A ſcullion Wench, Furnaria, æ, f.

The ſcullery, Lavatrina, æ, f.

Scumm, Spuma, æ, f. Excrementum, i, n.

To ſcumm, or take away the ſcumm, Deſpumo, are, Deſxco, are.

A ſcummer, Deſpumatorium, ii, n. Spatha, æ, f.

Scurf in the head, Porrigo, inis, f.

The ſcurf (or ſcab of a wound) Cruſta, æ, f.

The ſcurvy, Scorbutus, i, m.

A ſcutcheon in the midſt of a Timber Wall, where the Poſts do reſt, Tholus, i, m.

A ſcutcheon, Coat of Arms, or ſhield, Scutum, i, n. Scutulum, i, n. Stemma, æ, f.

A ſcuttle, Sportula, æ, f. Scutula, æ, f. Corbis, is, f.

The ſcuttles (or Hatches of a Ship) Pergula, æ, f.

The ſcuttle of the Maſt of a ſhip, Carcheſium, ii, n.

SE.

Se Defendendo, Is a Plea for him, that is charged with the Death of another, ſaying that he was driven unto that which he did, in his own defence: The other ſo aſſaulting, that if he had not done as he did, he muſt have been in peril of his own Life: Which danger ought to be ſo great, as it appears inevitable, *Stawnf.* Pleas of the Crown, *Lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. and if he do Juſtify it to be done in his own defence, yet he is forced to procure his Pardon of Courſe from the Lord Chancellor, and for-

feiteth his Goods to the King, the Author ſaith in the ſame ace.

S E A.

The ſea, Mare, is, n. Salum, i, Fretum, i, n. Pontus, i, m. caret.

The main ſea, Altum, i, n.

A Boſom (or Gulf of the ſea) adria, æ, f.

The ſea which encompaſſeth the rth, Oceanus, i, m.

The deep ſea, Profundum pe-gus.

The deep Channel of the ſea, eſtes, is, m.

An arm of the ſea, Æſtuarium, n.

The ſea-bank, coaſt, ſhoar or ſide, ittus, oris, n. Ora maritima.

The ſea coaſt, Acta, æ, f.

A ſea-bank, Ægialus, li, m.

A narrow ſea, Fretum, i, n.

A dangerous ſea, in which recks often happen, Naufragum are.

To ſail over the ſea, Transfreto, e. Perfreto, are.

The firſt day of putting to ſea, avigationis natalia.

A paſſing over the ſea, Perfre-io, onis, f.

Sea ſickneſs, Nauſea, æ, f.

One apt to be ſick at ſea, Nau-tor, oris, m.

Which belongeth to the ſea, Ma-nus, a, um.

Of or belonging to the ſea-bank, ttoroſus, a, um.

On the ſea ſide or Coaſt, Mariti-us, a, um.

Partly belonging to the ſea, and nly to the Land, Semimarinus, um.

That cometh from beyond ſea, anſmarinus, a, um.

Between two ſeas, Bimaris, re, adj.

Sea charts, Chartæ marinæ.

Seamen (or Mariners) that look to the Ports or Havens, Buſcarli, orum, m.

Sea-coals (or Pit-coals) Carbones foſſiles.

A ſeal, Sigillum, i, n.

To ſeal or ſign, Sigillo, are.

To ſeal (or ſet to his ſign or ſeal) Subſigno, are. Subſcribo, ere.

The print of a ſeal, Signācūlum, li, n.

Sealed, Sigillatus, a, um. Signatus, a, um.

A ſealer, Sigillator, oris, m. Is an Officer in Chancery, whoſe duty is to ſeal the Writs and Inſtruments there made.

A ſeal-ring, Annulus ſignatorius.

A ſealing, Sigillatio, onis, f.

Seam-rent (or ripped) Veſtis diſſuta.

A ſeam, Sutura, æ, f. Sarcimen, inis, n.

Seamed (or that hath ſeams) Sutus, a, um. Conſutilis, le, adj.

Without ſeam, Inconſutilis, le, adj.

To ſeam rent or rip, Reſuo, ere.

A ſeam (or cloſure of any thing) Commiſſura, æ, f.

A ſeam of coals, Curſus Carbonum.

A ſeamſter, Sutrix, icis, f. Filatrix, icis, f.

A ſeamſter's ſhop, Suternum, i, n.

To ſearch, Scrutor, ari. Exploro, are.

To ſearch (or examine diligently) Excutio, ere.

A ſearch (or ſearching) Scrutinium, ii, n.

A ſearcher, Scrutator, oris, m.

To ſear, Sicco, are,

To

To ſear with a ſearing Candle, Cero, are. Incero, are.

A ſearing-iron, Cauterium, ii, n.

A ſearing, Uſtio, onis, f.

Seared, Cauteriatus, a, um.

A ſearcloth, Cerotum, i, n.

An embalming ſearcloth, Cerotum funerarium.

To line a Coffin with ſearcloth, Linire loculum cum ceroto.

A ſearce (or ſieve to ſift withal) Cribrum, i, n.

Searge (or ſarge) a kind of Cloth, Raſulus pannus.

To ſeaſon (as to ſeaſon meat) Condio, ire.

Seaſoned, Conditus, a, um. Saporatus, a, um.

A ſeaſoner, Conditor, oris, m.

A ſeaſoning, Conditura, æ, f. Condimentum, i, n.

Seaſon (or time convenient) Opportunitas, atis, f.

Seaton (in Devonſhire) Moridunum, Ridunum.

A ſeat, Sedes, is, f.

A ſeat of a King, Solium, ii, n. Sella eburnea.

A ſeat or ſeats whereon one only may ſit, Sella, æ, f.

A ſeat (or bench) of Marble, Abacus, ci, m.

A ſeat in a Porch or other ſuch like place, Præſtega, æ, f.

A ſeat or the ſeats in a Barge, Boat or ſhip, wherein the Mariners do ſit, Tranſtrum, i, n.

Seaſonable time, Tempus ſeaſonabile, *Ra. Entr.* 667.

Seven, Septem, adj. Indecl.

The ſeventh, Septimus, a, um.

Seventeen, Septendecim, adj. Indecl.

Seventy, Septuaginta, adj. indecl.

Seventieth, Septuageſimus, a, um.

S E B.

Sebaſtian (a man's name) Sebaſtianus, i, m.

S E C.

Seckington (in Warwickſhire) Secandunum.

Secluded, Secluſus, a, um.

The ſecond, Secundus, a, um.

Second deliverance, Secunda de liberatione, Is a Writ that lye for him, that after a Return Cattel replevied, adjudged him that diſtrained them, by reſon of a default in the Party replevied, for the replevying the ſame Cattel again, upon curity put in for the redelivery them, if in caſe the diſtreſs juſtified. New Book of Entries *verbo Replevia*, in ſecond deliverance, *fol.* 522. *col.* 2. *V. Dier.* 41. *n.* 4, 5.

The ſecondine or after-birth, three skins wherein an Infant lyeth while it is in the Womb, or when cometh into the World, Secundarum, f.

Secret, Secretus, a, um. Arcanus, a, um.

A ſecret, Arcanum, i, n. Secretum, i, n.

A Publiſher of ſecrets, Vulgator, oris, m.

Secretly, Secretò, Arcanè, aditè, adv.

A Secretary, Secretarius, ii,

A chief ſecretary, Primarius cretarius Domini Regis.

A principal ſecretary, Un principalium ſecretariorum Domini Regis.

A ſect, Secta, æ, f.

A ſectary, Sectarius, ii, m. tarius, ii, m.

Secta ad Curiam, Is a Writ th lyeth againſt him, who refuſe

erform his ſuit, either to the unty or Court Baron, *Fitz. nat. v. fol.* 158.

Secta facienda per Illum qui habet iciam partem, Is a Writ to pel him, the Heir that hath Elder's part of the Co-heirs, erform ſervice for all the Co-eners, *Regiſt. Orig. fol. 7. a.*

Secta molendini, Is a Writ lyagainſt him that hath uſed to d at the Mill of *A.* and after th to another Mill with his rn, *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 153. *Fitz. brev. fol.* 122. but it ſeemeth him that this Writ lyeth eſpeſly for the Lord againſt his k Tenant, who holds of him making ſute to his Mill, *eodem.* the new Book of Entries, bo, *Secta ad molendinum.*

Secular, Secularis, re, adj.

A Secundary, Secundarius, ii, m. the Name of an Officer next to the Chief Officer, as the ſendary of the Fine Office, the ndary of the Compter, which (as I take it) next to the Shef of *London*, in each of the two mpters. Secundary of the Of of the Privy Seal. *Anno Ed.* cap. 1. Secundaries of the Pipe o, Secundaries to the Rememncers two, which be Officers the Exchequer, *Cambd. Brit.*

Secure, Securus, a, um.

To ſecure, Securo, are. *Co. Ent.* 30.

A ſecuring, Securantia, æ, f.

To give faith and ſecurity to thing, Affido, are, Affiducio, f.

S E D.

A ſedan, Carpentum, i, n. Sel-Geſtatoria.

Sedge (or ſhear-graſs) Carex, icis, f.

A ſedge-buſh, Carectum, i, n.

Sedition, Seditio, onis, f.

To ſeduce, Seduco, ere.

S E E.

To ſee, Video, ere.

Seed, Semen, inis, n.

A ſeed-plot, Seminarium, ii, n.

To bring forth ſeed, Semento, are.

A bringing forth ſeed, Sementatio, onis, f.

Seed ſown (or ſeed-time) Sementis, is, f.

To ſeel, Camero, are. Laqueo, are.

Seeled, Cameratus, a, um. Laqueatus, a, um.

A ſeeling, Concameratio, onis, f.

The ſeeling of a Parlor or other like place, Laquearium, ii, n.

S E G.

Seg-hill (in Northumberland) Segedunum.

S E I.

Sejanus (a Man's Name) Sejanus, i, m.

Seignior, Dominus, i, m. It ſignifieth in the general ſignification, as much as Lord: But particularly, it is uſed for the Lord of the Fee, or of a mannor, even as *Dominus* or (Senior) among the Feudiſts, is he who granteth a Fee or Benefit, out of his Land to another, and the reaſon is (as *Hotman* ſaith) becauſe having granted the uſe and profit of the Land to another, yet the property (*i. e.*) *Dominium*, he ſtill retaineth in himſelf, ſee *Hotman* in *verbis feudal. verb. Dominus & Senior.* Seignior in groſs, ſeemeth to be he that is Lord, but of

no

no mannor, and therefore can keep no Court, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 3. 6.

Seignory, Dominum, ii, n. It ſignifieth peculiarly with us a Mannor or Lordſhip. Seignory de *Sokeman's*, *Kitch. fol.* 80. Seignory in Groſs ſeemeth to be, the Title of him that is not Lord by means of any Mannor, but immediately in his own Perſon, &c.

To ſeiſe (take hold on, or take into Poſſeſſion, Seiſo, ire.

To be ſeiſed of Lands, &c. Seiſor, iris.

Seiſed or Poſſeſſed of Lands, &c. Seiſitus, a, um.

Seiſin, Seiſina, æ, f. Seiſin or Seiſon, is common as well to the Engliſh or French, as ſignifieth in the Common-Law Poſſeſſion, *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. *ſect.* 233. *Seiſina* is derived of *Sedendo*, for until he have ſeiſin, all is labour and grief, but when he hath ſeiſin, he may *ſedere & acquieſcere*, *Cook's 6th. Rep. Brediman's caſe.*

SEL.

Selbury Hill (in Wiltſhire) Selburgi Tumulus.

Seldom, Rarus, a, um. Inſolens, tis, adj.

Seldomneſs, Inſolentia, æ, f.

A ſelion of Land, Selio, onis, f. Sometime it containeth an Acre of Land, ſometime half an Acre, ſometime more, ſometime leſs, *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Recovery, ſect.* 3. There *Crompton* in his Juriſdiction, *fol.* 221. ſaith, that a Selion of Land cannot be in demand, becauſe it is a thing uncertain.

To ſell, Vendo, ere. Venundo, are.

To ſell at an outcry, Subhaſtare. Auctionor, aris.

To ſell Wine and other Victuals, Cauponor, ari.

To buy at firſt hand, to ſell again by retail, Promercor, ari.

A ſeller, Venditor, oris, m.

A turning back upon the ſeller, Redhibitorius, a, um.

A ſelling, Venundatio, onis, f.

The ſelling of old things, Scruteria, æ, f.

Selſey (in Suſſex or Kent) Seleſia. Vituli Inſula.

SEM.

A ſeme of corn, Summa, æ, (*i. e.*) Eight Buſhels, an Horſe load.

A ſeme of Fiſh, Sema Piſcium *Ra. Ent.* 256.

Semiramis (a Woman's Name) Semiramis, is, f.

A ſemitar, or ſhort Perſian Sword, Acinacis, is, f.

Sempiternal, Sempiternus, a, um.

SEN.

The Senate, Senatus, ûs, m.

A ſenator, Senator, oris, m.

To ſend, Mando, are. Mitto, ere.

A ſeneſchal (or ſteward) Seneſchallus, i, m. Seneſhallus, i, m.

Seneca (a Man's Name) Seneca æ, f.

Senſeleſs, Inſenſatus, a, um.

To ſentence, Sententio, are. *Ra. Entr.* 413.

A ſentence (or judgment) Sententia, æ, f.

SEO.

Seolſey (in Suſſex) a Biſhop's See Sileſia.

SEP.

To ſeparate, Separo, are.

September, September, bris, m.

A ſepulchre, Sepulcrum, i, n.

SEQ.

A sequel, Sequela, æ, f.

To sequester, Sequestro, are.

A sequestration, Sequestratio, nis, f. Sequestrum, i, n. 2 *Inst.* 84.

SER.

A Serjeant at Law, Serviens ad Legem.

The King's Serjeant at Law, Us Servientium Domini Regis ad Legem. This word Serjeant is diversly used in our common Law, and applied to sundry Offices and Callings. First, a Serjeant at Law, or of the Coife, the highest degree taken in that profession next to the Judges, as Doctor in Divinity, or the Civil Law, &c. and to these as Men best learned, and best experience of others, there is one Court secured to plead by themselves, *viz.* the Common Pleas, where the Common Law of *England* is most strictly observed. These are made by the King's Mandate or Writ directed unto them, commanding them upon a great Penalty, to take upon them that degree, by a day certain therein assigned, *Mir fol.* 72. *Num.* 1.

And of these one or two, are the King's Serjeants, being commonly chosen by the King out of the Rest, in respect of their great Learning, to plead for him in all his Causes, as namely in Causes of Treason, *Stawnf. Pl. Cor. Lib.* 1. *cap.* 1. and of these there may be more, if it please the King.

Concerning the Antiquity of Serjeants at Law, the Lord *Cook* in the Preface to one of his Reports, saith thus. It is evident by the Book of the Mirror of Justices, *Lib.* 2. *cap. des loiers*, which treateth of the Laws of this Realm, and the Ministers thereof, long before the Conquest, that Serjeants at Law, were of Ancient times called, Narratores, Countors or Counteurs, because the Count or Declaration comprehended the substance of the Original Writs, and the very Foundation of the suit, of which part, as of the worthiest, they took their Denomination, and is all one in effect with that which in the Civil Law is called *Libellus*, and they lost not that Name in the Reign of King *Edward* the First, as it appeareth by the Statute of *W.* 1. *c.* 29. *Anno* 3 *Ed.* 1. for there he is called Serjeant Counter, *Serviens narrator*: And by the Statute of *Articuli super chartas*, *cap.* 11. *Anno* 28 *Ed.* 1. they are called Counters, that is Serjeants at Law, and until this day, when any proceedeth Serjeant, he doth Count in some real Action at the Bar of the Court of Common Pleas. But since the Reign of *Ed.* 1. they have always been called *Servientes ad Legem*, for their good service to the Common Wealth, by their sound advice in Law.

A Serjeant at Arms, Serviens ad Arma. Whose Office is to attend the Person of the King, *Anno* 7 *H.* 7. *cap.* 3. to arrest Traytors, or great Men that do, or are like to contemn Messengers of ordinary condition for other causes, and to attend the Lord High Steward of *England*, sitting in Judgment upon any Traytor and such like, *Stawnf. Pl. Cor.*

lib. 3. *cap.* 1. of theſe by the Statute, *Anno* 13. *R.* 2. *cap.* 6. there may not be above 30. in the Realm.

There are alſo two of theſe Serjeants of the Parliament, one of the upper, and another of the lower Houſe, whoſe Office ſeemeth to be for the Execution of ſuch Commandments, eſpecially touching the apprehenſion of any Offender, as either Houſe ſhall think good to enjoin them. See *Crompt.* Juriſdict. *fol.* 9. See alſo *Vowel's* alias *Hooker's* Book of the Order of the Parliament.

There is one Serjeant at Arms that belongeth to the Chancery who is called *Serviens ad Clavam*, Serjeant of the Mace, as the reſt may be, becauſe they carry Maces by their Office. He of the Chancery attendeth the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper in that Court, for the means to call all Men into that Court, is either by that Officer or by *Subpœna*, *Weſt. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Chancery. Sect.* 17.

Then there are Serjeants that be the Chief Officers in their ſeveral Functions, within the King's Houſhold, which are chief in their places, of which ſort you may read many named in the Statute, *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 12.

In War alſo there are Serjeants of every Band or Company.

There is alſo an Inferior Serjeant of the Mace, whereof there is a Troop in the City of *London* (and other Towns Corporate) that ſerve the Lord Mayor or other head Officer, both for Menial attendance and matters of Juſtice, *Kitch. fol.* 143. and theſe are called, *Servientes ad Clavam*, Serjeants of the Club or Mace. New Book of Entries, *verbo ſcire facias in Mainperners*, *fol.* 538. *cap.* 3. and may rightly be called in all the Tongues, firſt in this word mentioned Serjeant, *quaſi ſerrer les gens*, to Lock or ſhut up ſuch as they meet with.

A ſerjeant that arreſts Perſons, Rabdūchus, i, m. Appāritor, oris, m.

Serjeanty, Serjantia, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a kind of Tenure, br doing ſome ſervice to the King.

A ſermon, Concio, onis, f.

A ſervant, Servus, i, m. Famulus, li, m.

A Woman-ſervant, Serva, æ, f.

An under ſervant, Subminiſtrator, oris, m.

Servants that wait at Table, Pantheſtæ, arum, m.

A ſervant in Ordinary, Ordinarius Serviens— *Per nomen Thom. Twiſt de Eltham, in Com. Cant. u nius*, Ordinarius Serviens *Sereniſſimæ Dominæ Reginæ Elizabethæ* &c. *W. Tit. Dower Inter Twiſt & Cotton.*

To ſerve, Servio, ire.

Service, Servitium, ii, n.

Servientibus, are certain Writs touching Servants and their Maſters, violating the Statutes made againſt their abuſes, which ſee in the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 189, and 190 and 191.

S E S.

Seſſions, Seſſiones, ſignifieth in our Common Law, a ſitting of Juſtices in Court upon their Commiſſion: As the Seſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer* Quarter Seſſions otherwiſe called General Seſſions *Anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 4. or Open Seſſions, *ibidem.* Oppo

Oppoſite thereunto are eſpeci-l, otherwiſe called Privy Seſſi-ns, which are procured upon me ſpecial occaſion, for the ore ſpeedy Expedition of Ju-ice in ſome Cauſes. *Crompt.* Ju-ice of Peace, *fol.* 110. What ings be inquirable at General eſſions, ſee *Crompt. fol.* 109. *Pe-t Seſſions* or Statute Seſſions, are ept by the High Conſtable of ery Hundred, for the placing ſervants, *Anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 2. *in fine.*

S E V.

A ſeuer, drain or Gutter to con-y Water in Fen-lands, Severa el Sewera, æ, f.

Sevenſhale (in Northumberland) unnum.

Severn River, Sabriana, Sabri-a, Saverna.

Severn ſea, Mare Sabrinianum.

To ſever (or ſet apart) Severo, re.

Several. Separalis, le, adj.

A ſeverer, Diſcretor, oris, m.

Severe, Severus, a, um.

Severity, Severitas, atis, f.

S E W.

A ſewer, Sewera, æ, f. *Cow.* 240. *Co.* 143. *Lex* 115. Suera, æ, *Lex.* 116. 10. *Co.* 141. It hath wo ſignifications with us: One pplyed to him that Iſſueth or meth in before the Meat of the ing, or other great Perſonage, nd placeth it upon the Table; e other to ſuch paſſages, or tters, as carry Water into the a or River, *Anno* 6 *H.* 6. *cap.* which is alſo uſed in Common eech for Commiſſioners Autho-ſed under the Great Seal, to e Drains and Ditches well kept d maintained in the Mariſh and Fen Countries, for the better conveyance of the Water into the Sea, and the preſerving of the graſs for food of Cattle, *Stat. Anno* 6 *H.* 6. *cap.* 5.

To ſew (or ſtitch) as Cloth or Leather, Suo, ere. Conſuo, ere.

To ſew up again, Reſuo, ere.

Sued, Sutus, a, um. Conſutus, a, um.

Sewed unto (or together) Aſſutus, a, um.

A ſewing, Sutura, æ, f.

Sewet, Sevum, i, n.

S E X.

A Sexton of a Church, Ædituus, i, m. Sacriſta, æ, m.

The Sextry (or Veſtry in the Church, Sacrarium, ii, n. Sacriſtia, æ, f.

S H A.

A ſhale, Siliqua, æ, f.

A ſhallop, Paro, onis, f.

A ſhallow place, Vadum, i, n.

The Shambles. (or place where Fleſh meat is ſold) Carnarium, ii, n. Macellum, i, n. Laniarium, ii, n.

Of the ſhambles, Macellarius, a, um.

Shame (or diſhoneſty) Ignominia, æ, f.

Paſt ſhame, Expudoratus, a, um.

The ſhanck (or the Leg from knee to Ankle) Tibia. æ, f.

The ſhanck, ſhaft or Body of a Candleſtick or Pillar between the Chapter and the Baſe, the ſpindle that winding ſtairs go about, Scapus, i, m.

Shanon River (in Ireland) Sacana, Sena, Senus, Siambis, Sineus, Socinos.

A ſhape, Species, ei, f.

To ſet the ſhape of a thing before one, Præfiguro, are.

To ſhare (or divide into ſhares) Partio, ire.

Shared, Partitus, a, um.

A ſharer, Partitor, oris, m.

A ſhare (or portion) Portio, onis, f.

Sharp crees, imbrices lapidei.

To ſharpen, Acuo, ere.

To ſhave (or ſcrape) Rado, ere.

A Joyner's Plane (or inſtrument to ſhave with a Raſor) Detondere Novaculâ.

To ſhave thin (or cloſe) Raſito, are.

Shaven, Raſus, a, um. Radulanus, a, um. Tonſus, a, um.

A ſhaver, Raſor, oris, m.

A ſhaving, Raſura æ, f.

A ſhaving cloth, Linteum tonſorium.

The ſhaving of any thing, Raſamen, inis, n.

A ſhaving Inſtrument, Radula, æ, f.

A ſhaving Knife, Scalprum, i, n.

Any thing that is ſhaved off, Ramentum, i, n.

Belonging to ſhaving, Raſorius, a, um.

S H E.

A ſheaf, Garba, æ, f.

A ſheaf of arrows, Pharetra, æ, f.

He that carrieth a ſheaf of arrows, Pharetratus, a, um.

To ſhear (or clip) Tondeo, ere.

A ſhearer, Tonſor, oris, m.

A ſhearman Pannitonſor, oris, m.

A pair of ſhears, Forfex, icis, f.

A little pair of ſhears, Forficula, æ, f.

A ſhearing, Tonſura, æ, f.

A ſheath (or ſcabbard) Vagina, æ, f.

A little ſheath, Vaginula, æ, f.

To ſheath (or put into a ſheath) Vagino, are. Recondere in Vaginam.

A ſheath-maker, Vaginarius, ii, m.

Sheathed, Vagina tectus, vel clauſus.

S H E.

A ſhed, Caſale, is, n.

A little ſhed, Caſtitium, ii, n.

She, Illa, æ, f.

A ſheep, Ovis, is, f.

A little ſheep Ovicula, æ, f.

A flock of ſheep, Collecta Ovium, *Reg.* 120.

A ſheep coat, alſo a ſheep wall, Ovile, is, n.

A ſheep-hook, Pedum, i, n.

A ſhepherd, Paſtor, oris, m. Opilio, onis, m.

Of, or belonging to ſheep, Ovinus, a, um.

Sheep ſhearing, Ovitonſura, æ, f.

A ſheet, Lodix Linea, Linteamen, inis, n.

A ſheet of Paper, vid. *Paper.*

A ſheet of Lead, Lamina plumbi.

A ſhell, Teſta, æ, f.

A ſhelf, Abacus, ci, m. Repoſitorium, ii. n.

Shelney (in Hertfordſhire) Sulloniacæ, Sullonicæ.

Shene (or Richmond in Surrey) Shenum.

Sheppey Iſland (in Kent) Counos, Inſula Ovium, Ovinia inſula, Toliapis, Toliatis.

A ſheriff, Vicecomes, itis, m.

Sheriff or Shrieve, is derived of two Saxon Words, *viz.* Shire, *comitatus*, which cometh of the Saxon verb, ſhiram, *id eſt, partiri*, becauſe the whole Realm is parted, and divided into Shires, and Reve, *præfectus*, or *præpoſitus*, ſo

as

Sheriff is *præfectus provinciæ*, or *comitatus*, keeper of the Shire or County. The words of his Patent are, *Commisimus vobis custodiam comitatus nostri*, and he hath *triplicem custodiam*, a threefold Custody.

1. *Vitæ Justitiæ*, for no suit begins, and no Process is served but by the Sheriff.

2. *Vitæ Legis*, he is after long suits, and chargeable, to make execution, which is the Life and fruit of the Law.

3. *Vitæ Reipublicæ*, he is *Principis conservator pacis* within the County, which is the Life of the Common-Wealth. He is called in Latin *Vice-comes*, *id est*, *Vicecomitis*, that is instead of the Earl of the County, who in Ancient times had the Regiment of the County under the King. Sheriffs were great Officers, and Ministers of Justice long before the Conquest, and Justices of Peace had not their being until almost 300 Years after, *viz.* in the first Year of *Edward* the Third, *vide on Lit. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. *sect.* 98. *Cook*'s Preface to third *Rep.* When the King makes a Sheriff, *Durante bene placito*, although he may determine his Office at his pleasure, yet he cannot determine this in part, or abridge the Sheriff of any thing incident or apurtenant to his Office, for the Office is intire, and it ought to continue so without any fraction or diminution, unless it be by Act of Parliament, *vide fourth Rep. Mitton's Case.*

The Sheriff's turn, Turnum Vicecomitis.

A Sheriffwick, Vicecomitatus, ûs, m. Henricus, &c. Archiepiscopus, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse & præsenti Charta nostra confirmasse civibus Londõn. Vicecomitatum Londõn, & Middlesexiæ, cum omnibus rebus, & consuetudinibus quæ pertinent ad prædictum Vicecomitatum infra Civitatem & Extra, &c. *Chart. concess. Civibus London. Anno* 11 *H.* 3.

Sherburn (in Dorsetshire) Clarafontanus, Clarus fons, Schirburnia.

Sherwood Forest (in Nottinghamshire) Limpida Sylva.

Shetland Isles, Thule.

To shew, Monstro, are. Ostendo, ere.

S H I.

A Shield, Scutum, i, n.

The handle of a Shield (or Buckler) Ochanus, i, m.

Service of the Shield (or Knight's Service) Scutagium, ii, n.

Shift, Machina, æ, f. Versutia, æ, f.

Shifted, Versutus, a, um. Excambiatus, a, um.

A Shilling, Solidus, i, m.

A shingle (or Tile of cleft wood) Scandula, æ, f.

Covered with shingles, Scindularis, re, adj.

The shingles (a Disease) Herpes, etis.

The shin-bone, Tibia, æ, f.

The shin, Crea, æ, f.

A Ship, Navis, is, f.

A little ship, Navicula, æ, f.

A ship of Burden, Navis Oneraria.

A Pinace (or swift ship) Legia, æ, f.

A little Shoar-ship, Actula, æ, f.

A ſmack (or ſmall ſhip) Halias, ados, f.

The Admiral's ſhip, Navarchis, dis, f.

A ſhip to tranſport Soldiers, Navis Militaris.

A great ſhip, Cyrſerum, i, n.

A great ſhip ſlow to ſail, Corbita, æ, f. Gaulus, i, m.

A ſhip of War, Præſidiaria Navis.

A little ſhip called a Galeot, Phaſelus, li, d. g.

A little ſhip called a Foiſt, Liburna, æ, f.

A ſhip (or Barge) that Noblemen uſe for Pleaſure, with Gorgeous Chambers, and other Ornaments, Navithalamus, i, m.

A ſhip (or Veſſel) for Paſſage, that goeth with Oars and Sails together, Navis actuaria.

An open or uncovered ſhip, a ſhip without a Deck, Aphractus, i, m. Navis aperta.

A covered ſhip, a ſhip with a Deck, Navis conſtrata.

A ſhip ſtemm'd, beaked, or pointed with braſs, or having an Iron Noſe, Navis roſtrata.

A Pirat's ſhip, Myoparo, æ, f. Navis prædatoria vel Piratica.

A ſpial ſhip, Cataſcopium, ii, n. Navis ſpeculatoria.

A well rigged ſhip, Decentrix, icis, f.

A ſhip having two ranges of Oars, Biremis, is, f.

A ſhip having three Oars on a ſide, Quadriremis, is, f.

A ſhip-boat, Scapha, æ, f.

To ſhip, Shippo, are, 2. *R.* 3.11. Eskippo, are. *Ra. Entr.* 409.

A ſhip Laden, Navis cartata.

A ſhip unladen, Navis diſcartata. *Ry.* 251. 184.

A ſhip calked. Serilla, æ, f.

A Ship-Maſter, Naviculator, oris, m. Navarchus, i, m. Nauclerus, i, m.

He that draweth a ſhip or Barge by a Rope, or that draweth Packs into a ſhip, Helciarius, ii, m.

He that holdeth the Stern (a Maſter or Governor of the ſhip) Gubernator, oris, m.

A Ship-wright (or he that maketh ſhips) Naupegus, i, m. Barcarius, ii, m.

The art of governing a ſhip, Navicularia, æ, f.

To be Pilot (or go out Maſter of a ſhip) Navicularium facere.

A Ship-Boy, Drudge or ſlave in a ſhip, Meſonauta, æ, m.

The hind-deck, tail or ſteerage of a ſhip, Puppis, is, f.

The fore-deck of a ſhip, Prora æ, f.

The upper deck of a ſhip, Cataſtrōma, ātis, n.

The Hatches of a ſhip, Agea, æ, f. Pergula, æ, f.

The Rowers ſeats in ſhips, Transtra, orum, n.

The ſtern of a ſhip, Clavus, i, m. Serraculum, li, n. Gubernaculum, i, n.

The ſtemm of a ſhip, Roſtrum in, n. Corymbus, i, m.

A ſhip's Company, Navis conventus.

The keel of a ſhip, Carina, æ, Ceola fregatina, *Spel.* 156. Trapis, is, *or*, ios, f.

A Purſer of a ſhip, Quæſtor oris, m. Receptor generalis.

A Navy of ſhips, Claſſis, is, f.

A ſhip Rope, Curcuba, æ, f.

A ſtool, wont to ſtand in the fore part of a ſhip, Selis, is, f.

The Helm of a ſhip, Servaculum li, n.

The Helm-ſtock, Anſa gubernaculi.

The ſhip's Rudder, Adminicula gubernandi.

A ſhip Victualled, Tacked and apparelled, Cibata, Velata & Parata, *Fo.* 136.

The Sail-yard belonging to a ſhip, Antenna, æ, f.

The ſhrowds of a ſhip, Funes, um, m. *pl.*

To ſlack the ſhrowds, Funes laxare.

To ſet the ſhrowds to rights (or right) Funes intendere.

The Pump of a ſhip, Sentina, æ, f.

All the Tackling of ſhips, Armamenta navis, herneſia ad Navem ſpectantia, *Ry.* 188.

The Grapple of a ſhip, Harpago, onis, m.

A Pole belonging to a ſhip, Contus, i, m.

A Pully belonging to a ſhip, Trochlea, æ, f.

The Sail of a ſhip, Velum, i, n.

Sail-cloths, Vela, orum, n. pl.

To ſet ſail, Vela dare.

The Maſt of a ſhip, Malus, i, m. Hamilla, æ, f.

The mizzen-maſt ſail, Dalum, i, n.

The main ends of the ſail-yard, Cornua antennarum.

Bands faſtning the ſail-yard to the maſt, Anchoræ.

The utmoſt part of the ſhip that is upon the Water, Cuba, æ, f.

The Foot-Oaks of ſhips, Statumina navium.

The Holes in the Tops of the maſts, to receive the ropes, Liæ, f. *Pl.*

The tryal of a ſhip after launching, Procinium navium.

The Galleries or other adornments of Ships, alſo the Beaks of foreſhips, Acrotolia, orum, n.

A fleet of Ships, Claſſis, is, f.

A Haven for ſhips, Nauſtibulum, li, n.

A ſhip Cook, Focarius, ii, m.

The Tranſomes in a ſhip whereon the Hatches are made, Canonia, orum, n.

The laying of a ſhip in the Dock to be repaired, Culagium, ii, n.

The filth coming out of the ſhip's Pump, Nautea, æ, f.

The ſounding-line of a ſhip, Bolis, is, f.

The Lading of a ſhip, Mercatura, æ, f.

To ballaſt a ſhip, Săburro, are.

The ballaſt of a ſhip, Săburra, æ, f.

To carene ſhips, Rates inficere.

To navigate a ſhip (ſail, cruiſe under) Naviculor, ari.

To go a ſhip-board, Navem conſcendere.

To joyn ſhips together in a Navy, alſo to call together, Conclaſſo, are.

Ship-wreck, Naufragium, ii, n.

Ship-wrecked, Naufragus, a, um.

Goods, ſhip wrecked, Bona wreccata, 5. *Co.* 106.

To make ſhip-wreck, Naufragor, ari.

One eſcaped out of ſhip-wreck, Naufragus, i, m.

To ſink a ſhip, Deprimere navem.

Belonging to a ſhip (or mariner) Nauticus, a, um. Navalis, le, adj.

A Shire (or County) Shira, æ, f. *Lex* 116.

A ſhirt, Camiſia, æ, f. Subucula, æ, f. Surcarium, ii, n. Supparum, i, n. Induſium, ii, n.

A half ſhirt, Curtum induſium.

S H O.

A ſhock of Corn, Acervus, i, m.

A Shooe, Calceus, i, m.

A Shooe-ſole, Sólea, æ, f. Fulmenta, æ, f.

The

The upper Leather of a ſhooe, Obſtrigillum, i, n.

A ſingle ſoled ſhooe, Endromides, is, f.

A high ſhooe, Pero, onis, f.

One wearing a high ſhooe, Peronatus, a, um.

A wooden ſhooe, Calopodium, ii, n. Crepida, æ, f.

A Horſe-ſhooe, Solea ferrea, Calceus equinus.

To put off (or pull off) the ſhooes, Diſcalceo, are.

To put on a ſhooe (or ſhooes) Calceo, are.

To ſhooe a Horſe, Ferreis ſoleis Equum munire.

A ſhooe-buckle, Ligŭla calceorum.

A ſhooe-ſtring (or Latchet) Corrigia, æ, f.

A Country ſhooe with one ſoal, Carbatina, æ, f.

A ſhooe Laſt, Muſtricŭla, æ, f.

A Patch that is ſet on a ſhooe, Pĭctātiuncula, æ, f. Suppagmentum, i, n.

A Shooe-maker (or Cordwainer) Sutor, oris, m. Calcearius, ii, m. Crepidarius, ii, m. Calceolarius, ii, m.

A maker of ſhooes, either Horſe-ſhooes or pattins, Sŏleārius, ii, m.

The King's ſhooe-maker, Zangarius, ii, m.

A ſhooe-maker's thread with a Briſtle at the end, Cheleuma, æ, f.

To briſtle a ſhooe-maker's thread, Inſeto, are.

Shooe-maker's Wax, Cerotum Sutorium.

A ſhooe-maker's Paring-knife, Smilium, ii, n. Scalprum Sutorium.

A ſhooe-maker's round cutting Knife, Arbella, æ, f.

A ſhooeing-horn, Cornu calcearium, Calcipes, is, f. Calceatorium ii, n.

To underlay ſhooes, Reſarcire calceamenta.

To ſhoot an arrow, Sagitto, are. Jaculor, ari.

A ſhoot (or young twig) Surculus, i, m.

A ſhooter (or Archer) Sagittarius, ii, m.

The ſhooter of a Lock, Peſſulus li, m.

A Shop, Shopa, æ, f. 10. *Co.* 133. *Lex* 116. Officina, æ, f.

A ſhop, ſtall, ſhed or ſtanding, Selda, æ, f. *Lex* 114. Shopa five ſelda, *Ra Entr.* 558. Solda, æ, f.

The Shore about Kent, Totonenſium.

A Shore, Litus, oris, n. Acta, æ, f.

Short, Curtus, a, um. Brevis, ve, adj.

A cutting ſhort, Abbreviatio, onis, f.

A ſhot or reckoning, Symbolum, i, n.

Shot to ſhoot with, Glans, dis, f.

A ſhovel (or ſpade) Pala, æ, f. Rutrum, i, n.

A Fire-ſhovel, Batillus, li, m.

A little ſhovel, Rutellum, li, n.

A ſhoulder, Humerus, i, m.

The ſhoulder-blade, Scapula, æ, f.

Mantles to throw about the ſhoulders, Veſtes Scapulares.

Showre river (in Ireland at Waterford) Suirius.

S H R.

A ſhred (any thing cut or pared away) Reſegmen, inis, n.

Shrewsbury (in Shropſhire) Penguernum, Salopesbiria, Salopia, Scrobberia, Scrobbesbiria, Slopesbaria.

Shrop-

Shropſhire, Salopiæ Comitatus.
Shrovetide, Carniſprivium, ii, n. Carnivale, is, n.
A ſhrub, Arbuſcula, æ, f.
A ſhut belonging to a Mill, Canalis, is, c. g.
Shuts, Secluſoria Clauſtra.
A Weaver's ſhuttle, Liciatorium, ii, n. Radius textoris.
A ſmall ſhuttle, Radiolus, li, m.

SIB.

Sibyl (a Woman's Name) Sibylla, æ, f.
Sick, Ægrotus, a, um. Morbidus, a, um. Infirmus, a, um.
One that looks to ſick People, Infirmarius, ii, m.
To be ſick, Ægroto, are.
Sickneſs, Ægrotatio, onis, f. Morbus, i, m.
Sickly, Ægrotè, adv.
A ſickle (or ſythe) Falx, cis, f. Saturni dens.
A little ſickle (or Hook) Falcula, æ, f. Falcicula, æ, f.
Sicut alias, Is a Writ ſent out in the ſecond place, whereas the firſt ſped not, *Cook Lib.* 4. *fol.* 55. It is ſo called of theſe words expreſſed in it, as for example. *Wilhelmus Dei Gratia*, &c. *Vicecomiti Kanc. ſalutem, Præcepimus tibi (ſicut alias præcepimus) quod non omittas propter aliquam libertatem in Balliva tua, quin eas ingrediaris & capias A. B.* &c. *de C. in Comitatu tuo Laborer*, &c. as in the firſt *Capias*. *Lamb.* in his Tractate of Proceſs in the end of his *Eirenarchia*.

SID.

A ſide, Latus, ĕris, n. Coſta, æ, f.
A ſide of a leaf in a Book, Pagina, æ, f.
A ſideſman, Gardianis Eccleſiæ aſſiſtens, or Queſtmen, be thoſe that are yearly choſen according to the Cuſtom of every Parith, to aſſiſt the Church-Wardens in the Inquiry, and preſenting ſuch Offenders to the Ordinary, as are puniſhable in the Court Chriſtian.
He that is on both ſides, Ambidexter, tri, m.
Sider (drink made of Apples) Sicera, æ, f. Pomatium, ii, n.

SIE.

A ſieve, Cribrum, i, n.
A meal ſieve, Subtemineum, i, n.
A ranging ſieve, Sifactea, æ, f. Ruderarium, ii, n.
An hair ſieve, Cribrum Setaceum.
A ſieve to winnow Vetch, Cribrum viciarium.
A ſieve to winnow Darnel, Cribrum Lolliarium.
A very fine ſieve, Nebula linea.
A boulting ſieve, Cribrum farinarium.
A little ſieve, Cribrellum, i, n.
A ſieve maker, Cribrarius, ii, m. Rudiarius, ii, m.
Of a ſieve, Cribrarius, a, um.

SIG.

A ſignal that the Maſter gives the Mariners to do any thing, Chirembolum, li, n.
A ſignature, Signatura, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a ſigning, ſubſcribing, a ſign Manual, ones hand or mark ſet unto a writing, a ſigning of a Notary, and among Printers the Signature is the Mark or Letters that they ſet at the bottom of every Sheet printed, as A, B, C, &c. to tell their Quires by, and thereby to know whether their Books be perfect when they are fully Printed.

A ſign or token, Signum, i, n.

To ſign, or ſubſcribe a Letter, Writing or Bill, to ſet his Mark, ſtamp, or hand unto, Signo, are.

The King's ſignet, Signetum Regis, *Ra. Entr.* 443. 2 *An.* 120. *Signettum Regis*, *Pry.* 36.

Significavit, Is a Certificate made by the Biſhop into the Chancery Court, that a Perſon ſtands Excommunicate, which is thence tranſmitted into the King's Bench, and thereon an *Excommunicato cap.* iſſues.

Sigiſmund (*a Man's Name*) Sigiſmundus, i, m.

Silceaſter or Silceſter (*in Hampſhire*) Murimintum, Murivindum, Seguntium, Vindonum, Vindonus.

Silence, Silentium, ii, n.

To keep ſilence, Sileo, ere.

Silent, Silens, tis, adj.

Silently, Tacitè, adv.

Silk, Sericum, ci, n.

Courſe ſilk, Plocum, ci, n.

A Garment of ſilk, Veſtis Serica.

A ſilk-weaver (*or ſilk Merchant*) Sericarius textor.

A ſilk-man, Sericarius, ii, m.

A ſilk woman, Sericaria, æ, f.

Clothed in ſilk, Sericatus, a, um.

Silken or of ſilk, Sericus, a, um.

One that worketh in ſilk twiſted with Gold, Polymitarius, ii, m.

A ſillabub, Oxygala, æ, f.

Silvanus (*a Man's Name*) Silvanus, i, m.

Silver, Argentum, i, n.

Pure ſilver, Merum argentum.

Quick ſilver, Argentum vivum, Hydrargyrum, i, n.

A ſilver-ſmith, Argentarius, ii, m. Argentifex, icis, m.

A ſilver-mine, Argentifodina, æ, f.

Silver Foam (*or ſpume*) Argyritis, idis, f.

To cover (*or overlay with ſilver*) Argento, are.

Covered with ſilver, Argentatus, a, um.

Veſſels of ſilver, Vaſa Argentea.

Silver ſpoons, Cochlearia Argentea.

Silveſter (*a Man's Name*) Silveſter, tri, m.

SIM.

A Simbal, Cymbalum, li, n.

A ſimnel (*bun or Cracknel*) Collyra, æ, f. Simila, æ, f. Cruſtulum, li, n. Simnellus, i, m.

Simeon (*a Man's Name*) Simeon, onis, m.

Simon (*a Man's Name*) Simon, onis, m.

St. *Simon and Jude's day*, Feſtum Sanctorum Simonis & Judæ Apoſtolorum.

Simony, Simonia, æ, f.

SIN.

Since, Poſt, præp.

Since that, Siquidem.

Not long ſince, Paulo ante, non ita pridem.

A ſinew, Nervus, i, m.

A ſinger of merry Songs, Hilarœdus, i, m.

A Woman that ſings Ballads (*or ſhows any ſights*) Circulatrix, icis, f.

A ſink, Sentina, æ, f. Latrina, æ, f.

The ſink of a Kitchin, Lavatrina, æ, f.

The ſink or Gutter of a Town, Cloaca, æ, f. Colluviarium, ii, n.

A ſink-hole, Fuſorium, ii, n. Os latrinæ.

Sinodun-hill, near Wallingford (*in Berkſhire*) Sinnodunum.

S I.

S I R.

A Sirrop, Syrupus, i, m.

A Siringe, (*or ſquirt*) Syrin-
, æ, f.

S I S.

A Siſter, Soror, oris, f.

A Siſter in Law, Glos, otis, f.

A Siſter's ſon (*or Couſin-German
the Mother*) Conſobrinus, i, m.

*A Siſter's Daughter or Couſin-
German by the Mother*) Conſobri-
, æ, f.

S I T.

Sitfilt (*or Cecil the Family*) Sit-
ius, *alias* Cecilius.

A ſithe, Falx fœnaria, Fœniſeca.

A ſithe to cut Buſhes, Runeo,
nis, m.

A ſithe-maker, Faber falcarius.

To ſit, Sedeo, ere.

Six (*in number*) Sex, adj. In-
ecl.

Six times, Sexies, adv.

Sixth, Sextus, a, um.

Sixteen, Sexdecim. Indecl.

Sixty, Sexaginta.

Sixtieth, Sexageſimus, a, um.

S K I.

Skie Iſland, one of the Hebrydes,
buda, Hebuda, Hebuda prima,
ebuda Orientalior.

A skillet, Ollula, æ, f. Cacabus
m.

A skin (*or hide*) Pellis, is, f.

The skin of a Man or Woman,
utis, is, f.

The skin of a Beaſt, Corium,
, n.

A skinner, Pellio, onis, m.

A skinner's Trade, Coriaria, æ, f.

A little skin, Pellicula, æ, f.

Of a skin, Pelliceus, a, um.

A skirt, Fimbria, æ, f.

A skreen, Umbraculum, li, n.

A hand-skreen, Antifera, æ, f.

S M.

S L A.

To ſlander, Scandalizo, are.

Slander, Scandalum, li, n.

A ſlanderer, Famicida, æ, m. Obtrectator, oris, m.

A ſlate (*or ſhingle*) Scandula, æ, f.

He that ſlates Houſes, Scandularius, ii, m.

A ſlaughter-houſe, Laniena, æ, f. Carnificina, æ, f.

S L E.

Sleep, Somnus, ni, m.

A ſleeve, Manica, æ, f.

Slegab-bay (*in Ireland*) Liboeus.

Slight of hand, Aſtutia, æ, f.

S L I.

A ſlice, Rudicula, æ, f.

A ſlice (*or ſhred*) Segmentum, i, n.

A ſling, Funda, æ, f. Baliſtrum, i, n.

To ſling, Baliſtro, are.

A ſlinger, Funditor, oris, m.

A ſlipper (*or Pantoffle*) Crepida, æ, f. Sandalium, ii, n.

A ſlipper-maker, Crepidarius, ii, m.

A ſlit, Fiſſura, æ, Rima, æ, f.

A ſlokſter, Plagiarius, ii, m. Mango, onis, m. (*i. e.*) One that enticeth Men's Servants away.

S L U.

A ſluce to let in or out Water, Excluſa, æ, f. *Ra. Entr. 9 Reg.* 96. bis. Excluſagia molendini, 1. *Mon.* 587. 720. 760. 2 *Mon.* 8. Emiſſarium, ii, n.

S M E.

A ſweet ſmell, Fragrantia, æ, f.

S M I.

An Iron-ſmith, Ferrarius Faber.

A ſmith that works on the Anvil, Incudo, onis, m.

A Copper-ſmith, Ærarius, ii, m.

A Lock-ſmith, Serarius, ii, m. Faber Clavicularius.

A ſmith's buttreſs to pare Horſe Hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A ſmith's ſhop, Shopa Ferraria.

S M O.

To ſmoak (or dry in the ſmoak) Infumo, are.

A ſmoaker, Fumator, oris, m.

Smoaked, Fumatus, a, um.

A ſmock, Subucula muliebris, Camiſia ſeu Induſium mulieris.

S N A.

A ſnaſle (that part of the bridle which the horſe champs, Sallvare, is, n.

A ſnapſack, Saccipium, ii, n.

A ſnare, Laqueus, ei, m, Pedica, æ, f. Decipula, æ, f.

S N O.

A ſnout, Roſtrum, tri, n.

Snowden hills (in Caernarvanſhire) Nivicollini.

Snowden Foreſt (in Caernarvanſhire) Snaudonia.

S N U.

To ſnuff a Candle, Emungo, ere.

Snuffers, Emunctorium, ii, n.

S O.

So, Ita, adv.

So as, ſo that, Ita quod.

So much, ſo far, In tantum, *Reg.* 94. 97. Sæpe, 106. In tantum, *Reg.* 92. 94.

So often as, Toties quoties.

So that they could not, or might the leſs, Quominus potuerunt, *Reg.* 106.

S O C.

Socage, Socagium, ii. n. *Lex* 117. Soccagium, ii, n. a Tenure of Lands for ſome ſmall Services of Husbandry performed to the Lord.

Society, Societas, atis, f.

Society and Company, Societas & Communitas.

A Woolen ſock, Soccus, ci, m. Sculponea, æ, f. Udo Silicius.

A Linnen ſock, Linipidium, ii, m.

A ſock-man (or Tenant in ſocage) Socmannus, i, m.

S O D.

Sod (or ſodden) Coctus, a, um.

Sodomy (or Buggery) Sodomia, æ, f.

A ſodomite (or buggerer) Sodomita, æ, m. Pæderaſtes.

S O K.

A ſoke, Soca, æ, f.

S O L.

A ſolar (Garret, or upper Room) Solarium, ii, n. *Lex* 117. Sollarium, ii, n. 10. *Co.* 133. *Co. Entr.* 377.

Solder, Ferrumen, inis, n.

To ſolder, Ferrumino, are. Solido, are.

A ſolderer, Ferruminator, oris, m.

A ſoldering, Ferruminatio, onis, f.

Sold, Venditus, a, um.

A thing ſet out to be ſold, Promercium, ii, n.

To ſolemnize, Solempnizo, are.

A ſolemnization, Solempnizatio, onis, f.

To ſolicite, Solicito, are.

A ſolicitor, Solicitator, oris, m. *Lex* 117.

The Solicitor General, Solicitator Domini Regis Generalis.

Solway fryth (in Scotland) Solvathianum æſtuarium.

S O M.

Summer, Æſtas, atis, f.

Somerſetſhire, Somerſata, Somerſeta, Somerſetania, Somerſettenſis comitatus, Somertunenſis comitatus.

merton (*in Lincolnſhire*) Somanum.

SON.

A ſon, Filius, ii, m.

A ſon-in-law, Gener, ri, m.

A ſon-in-law (*or ſon by a former*) Privignes, is, m.

SOO.

A ſoothſayer, Auſpex, icis, m. riolator, oris, m.

SOP.

A little ſop (*or ſippet*) Ofella, æ, f.

ope, Sapo, onis, m. Smegma, i, n.

ope-balls, Mattiacæ pilæ.

To ſope, Smegmate obluere.

Waſhed with ſope, Smegmate litus.

A ſope-boiler, Saponarius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to ſope, Smegticus, a, um.

ophia (*a Woman's Name*) Sohia, æ, f.

A ſophiſter, Sophiſta, æ, m.

SOR.

A ſorcerer, Veneficus, i, m.

orcery, Veneficium, ii, n.

A ſore, Ulcus, eris, n.

SOU.

overaign, Supremus, a, um.

overaignty, Primatus, us, m. incipatus, us, m.

Souldier, Soldarius, ii, m. *Ra. Entr.* 493. *Co. Entr.* 436.

A ſouldier under a Captain, Solarius ſub conductu Capitanei.

A Company of ſouldiers under one ndard, Vexillatio, onis, f.

A Band of ſouldiers, Banda, æ, f. Bandus, i, m. Turma, æ, f.

An hoſt of ſouldiers, Exercitus, , m. Acies, ei, m.

An Old or Weather-beaten ſoulr, Miles Veteranus.

A heartleſs ſouldier, Socors Miles.

ouldiers poſtures, Armaturæ gos.

To make a ſouldier, Quirinor, aris.

To Liſt ſouldiers, Scribere milites.

The diſcharging of a ſouldier from ſervice, Emeritio, onis, f.

The place where Common ſouldiers are Muſtered and Paid, Deribitorium, ii, n.

An Engine made of boards and covered with raw Hides to defend the Souldiers at a ſiege, Teſtudo Militaris.

The Watch word (*a Private token among ſouldiers*) Teſſera Militaris.

A Bringer or Giver of the Watchword to ſouldiers, Teſſerarius, ii, m.

South, Auſter, tri, m.

South part, Pars Auſtralis, Meridionalis.

South-Eaſt part, Pars Euronotalis.

South-Weſt part, Pars Notozephyralis.

South Weſternly, Africius.

Southampton Town (*in Hampſhire*) Avondunum, Clauſentum, Hamptuna, Southamptonia, Triſanton, Triſantonis portus.

Of Southampton, Southantunenſis.

Southerland (*in Scotland*) Southerlandia.

South Eske River (*in Scotland*) Tavus.

Southwark (*in Surrey*) Sudeverca.

SOW.

A Sow, Sus, ſuis, c. g.

A ſow great with pig, Sus prægnans.

A ſow that never farrowed but once, Porcetra, æ, f.

A ſow that hath had Pigs more than once, Scroſa, æ, f.

A little ſow, Porcula, æ, f. Porcella, æ, f.

A ſow-pig, Suilla, æ, f. Sucula, æ, f.

Of or belonging to a ſow, Suillus, a, um.

To ſow (as to ſow Corn, &c.) Semino, are.

To ſow (as to ſow ſeeds) Sero, ere.

To ſow (or ſet in Beds) Conſĕro, ere.

Sown (Planted) Satus, a, um.

A ſower, Sator, oris, m. Seminator, oris, m.

A ſowing (or planting) Satus, ūs, m. Satio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to ſowing, Seminalis, le, adj.

Of or belonging to a ſower, Satorius, a, um.

Sowſe, Omaſum, i, n. Succedia, æ, f.

A ſowſe-ſeller, Oxyporopola, æ, m. Omaſarius, ii, m.

S P A.

A ſpace, Spatium, ii, n.

A ſpade, Ligo, onis, f. Pala, æ, f. Beſca, æ, f. Sappa, æ, f.

A ſpangle, Bractæa, æ, f.

A ſpan, from the Thumb to the fore-Finger's end ſtretched out, Spithama, æ, f. Palmus, i, m.

A ſpaniel, Hiſpaniolus, li, m.

A Water-ſpaniel, Canis Anatinus.

To ſpar (or ſhut) Obdo, dere. Oppeſſulo, are.

A ſpar (or bar of wood) Vectis, is, m.

The ſpar or bolt of a door, Obex, cis, d. g. Repagulum, li, n. Peſſulum, li, n.

To ſpare (or forbear) Parco, ere.

A ſpark, Scintilla, æ, f.

A ſparrow-Hawk, Eſparvarius, ii, m.

S P E.

To ſpeak, Loquor, eris.

A ſpeaker, Loquutor, oris, m. Locutor, oris, m.

A ſpear, Haſta, æ, f. Lancea, æ, f.

A little ſpear, Haſtula, æ, f.

A long ſpear, Sariſſa, æ, f.

A boar-ſpear, Excipulum, li, n. Venabulum, li, n.

A ſpear with a barbed head, Tragula, æ, f.

A French ſpear, Materis, is, f.

A Trout or Eel-ſpear, Fuſcina, æ, f. Tridens, tis, m.

A ſpear (or long Pole to Gage water) Contus, i, m.

A ſpear-ſtaff, Haſtile, lis, n.

A ſpear with an Iron head, Haſta præferrata.

The Point (or head) of a ſpear, Cuſpis, idis, f.

A ſpear-man, Lancearius, ii, m. Haſtarius, ii, m.

Special, Specialis, le, adj.

A ſpecialty (or writing under ſeal) Specialitas, ātis, f.

To ſpecifie, Specifico, are.

A ſpectacle, Spectaculum, li, n.

A Pair of ſpectacles, Specillum, li, n. Ocularium Specillum.

A ſpectacle-maker, Specularius, ii, m. Faber ocularius.

Speculation, Speculatio, onis, f.

A ſpeech, Sermo, onis, m.

To ſpell, Syllabico, are.

Spenſer or le Deſpenſer (the Family) De Deſpencer & Diſpenſator.

To ſpend, Diſpendo, ere.

Spey River (in Scotland) Spea.

S P I.

Spice, Aroma, atis, n.

Spiced ſauſe or Pickle, Conditura, æ, f.

A ſpicer, Aromatopola, æ, m.

A ſpicery (box or place to keep ſpice in) Narthecium, ii, n.

A ſpie, Speculator, oris, m.

Cata-

ataſcopus, i, m. Emiſſarius, ii, m.
A ſpigot, Siphon, onis, f. Epiſtomium, ii, n.
A ſpike, Clavus trabalis.
A ſpindle, Fuſus, ſi, m.
A little ſpindle, Fuſillus, li, m.
A ſpindle to wind yarn on, Alatum, i, n.
A ſpindle full, Penſum, i, n.
A ſpindle-maker, Fuſarius, ii, m.
Spine (the Family) De Spineto.
To ſpin, Neo, ere. Filo, are.
A ſpinner, Lanifica, æ, f. Filatrix, æ, f. Lanipendia, æ, f.
A ſpinning of Wool, Lanificium, ii, n.
Spinning and Carding, Lana & Cala.
A ſpinning Wheel, Rhombus, i, m.
A ſpire (or Steeple) Pyramis, idis, f.
A ſpit, Veru, n. Obelus, li, m.
A ſpitting-Box, Salivarium, ii, n.
A ſpittle for ſick Folks, Hoſpitium, ii, n. Abſo, onis, m.

SPL.

The ſpleen (or milt) Lien, enis, Splen, enis, m.
Splits (or ſplents) of wood, Aſſer, arum, f. Schidia, orum, n.

SPO.

To ſpoil, Spolio, are.
Spoil, Spolium, ii, n.
Spoiled, Spoliatus, a, um. Depopulatus, a, um.
A ſpoiling, Spoliatio, onis, f. Depopulatio, onis, f.
A ſpoke of a Wheel, Radius, ii, m.
A Weaver's ſpole, Spola, æ, f. Insus, i, m.
Spoliation, Spoliatio, onis, f. Is a Writ that lieth for an Incumbent againſt another Incumbent, in caſe where the Right of the Patronage cometh not in debate, as if a Parſon be made a Biſhop, and hath a Diſpenſation to keep his Benefice ſtill, and afterward the Patron preſent another to the Church, which is Inſtituted and Inducted, the Biſhop ſhall have againſt this Incumbent a Writ of Spoliation in Court Chriſtian. *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 36. See more in New Terms of Law.
A ſponge, Spongia, æ, f.
A ſpoon, Cochlear, aris, n.
A ſpoon-maker, Cochlearius, ii, m.
A ſpot, Labes, is, f.
A ſpouſe (bride-groom, or new Married Man) Sponſus, i, m.
A ſpouſe or Bride, Sponſa, æ, f.
A ſpout or Cock in a Conduit, Epiſtomium, ii, n.
Spouts (or Gutters) by which water cometh down from Houſes, Colliquiæ, vel Colliciæ, arum, f.
The mouth of ſpouts in buildings like Anticks or Leopards faces, Perſonæ, arum, f.

SPR.

A ſpring or fountain head, Fons, tis, m. Scatebra, æ, f.
A little ſpring, Fonticulus, li, m.
A ſpring-tide where the water riſeth, Eluvio, onis, f.
The ſpring, Ver, veris, n. plur. caret.

SPU.

Spun, Netus, a, um.
A Spur, Calcar, aris, n. Stimulus, li, m.
Spurs ſet on a fighting Cock that wanted ſpurs, Plectrum, tri, n.
An Ice-ſpur, or ſhooe with Iron Nails, to walk upon the Ice withal, Encentris, is, f.
To ſpur, Extimulare cum Calcaribus.

SQU.

A Squadron, Agmen quadratum.

To

To make square, Quadro, are.

A square, Quadra, æ, f. Norma, æ, f.

A square Court, Impluvium, ii, n.

A square at the bottom of a Pillar, Abacus, ci, m.

Thin squares of Marble, Crusta Marmoris.

Square (or squared) Quadratus, a, um.

A squaring, Quadratūra, æ, f.

A squirel, Sciurus, i, m.

S T A.

To stab with a Dagger or such like, Pungo, ere. Confodere pugione.

Stabbed, Confossus, a, um. Sica confectus.

A stable, Stabulum, li, n.

To stable (or house Cattel in a stable) Stabulo, are.

To be set up in a stable, Stabulor, ari.

A groom of a stable, Equiso, onis, m.

A groop in stables, Minthorium, ii, n.

A stack, Acervus, i, m.

A stack of Hay, Striga vel meta fœni.

A staff, Baculum, li, n.

A little staff, Bacillum, li, n.

A walking staff, Scipio, onis, f. Manutentum, i, n.

A Hunting-staff, Venabulum, li, n.

A staff to drive Cattel with, Agolum, li, n.

A bearing staff, Gestatorium, ii, n.

A Bishop's staff (or Crosier) Lituus, ui, m.

A staff to beat Flax with, Scutula, æ, f.

A Plough-man's staff to cleanse the Coulter, Rulla, æ, f.

Stafford Town, Staffordia.

Staffordshire, Staffordiæ comitatus.

A stage, Theatrum, tri, n. Scena, æ, f. Proscenium, ii, n.

The Box near the Stage, Podium, ii, n.

A Stage whereon Pageants are set, Pegma, atis, n.

A stage-Player, Histrio, onis, m.

Belonging to the stage, Scenalis, le, adj.

A stair, Scala, æ, f. Gradus, us, m.

A winding stair, Scala Annularia, Cochleum, ei, n.

A pair of stairs, Par Scalarum.

Half paced stairs, Scalæ Dimidiatæ.

The top of stairs, Culmen scalarum.

The back stairs, Postica pars Palatii.

A stair-case, Foramen scalarum.

A stake, Palus, i, m. Sudes, is, f.

Stake-bote, Estoverium Surorum.

A stake or post whereunto they bind Cattel in stables, Vacerra, æ, f.

A stake or fork for the hurdles of a Fold, Cervus, vi, m.

Staked, Palatus, a, um.

A stall, Stalla, æ, f. *Ra. Entr.* 667. *Lex.* 119. Stallum, i, n. 2. *mon.* 657. (*i. e.*) a stall in a Fair or Market.

Stallage, Stallagium, ii, n. *Lex.* 118. *Com.* 24. 5. Is money paid for Pitching of Stalls in Fairs or Markets.

An Ox-stall, Bovile, lis, n. Saginarium, ii, n.

A Butcher's stall, Macera, æ, f.

A stalling of Cattel, Stabulatio, onis, f.

To stamp (or beat small) Contundo, ere.

Stamped (or Pounded) Contusus, a, um.

A

A Standard, Standarda, æ, f. *Ry.* 555, 568, 569. Standardum, i, n. *Spel.* 71. *Pry.* 24. *Fle.* 71. Vexillum, li, n.

A ſtandard-bearer, Vexillarius, ii, m.

He that goeth before the ſtandard to defend it, Anteſignanus, i, m.

A ſtand for Ale or Beer, Talea, æ, f. Fulcrum, i, n. Seſſibulum, li, n.

A little ſtanding out, Prominulus, a, um.

A ſtandiſh, Atramentarium, ii, n.

Standrope or Stainthorp (in the Biſhoprick of Durham) Vicus Saxeus.

Stanford (in Lincolnſhire) Stanfordia.

A ſtaple for Wares, Stapula, æ, f. *Cow.* 245. *Lex* 118. Statutum ſtapulæ, *Reg.* 151, 152.

Starboard (or right ſide of the ſhip) Dextra Navigii, Latus dextrum Navigii quod Nauclerus occupat, locus Naucleri.

Starch, Amylum, li, n.

A ſtationer, Bibliopola, æ, m. Librarius, ii, m.

A ſtatuary (a carver or maker of ſtatues or Images) Statuarius, ii, m.

A ſtatue (or ſtanding Image) Statua, æ, f.

A ſtatue without hands, Hermula, æ.

A ſtatute, Statutum, i, n. *Statuto Stapulæ* and *Statuto Mercatorio*, are Writs for the Impriſoning of them that have forfeited Statute Staples, or Statute Merchant.

S T E.

A diſh of ſteakes, Cremium, ii, n.

To ſteal, Furor, ari.

A ſtealer, Furator, oris, m.

A ſtealing, Furatio, onis, f. Furtum, i, n.

A ſteed or great horſe for ſervice in Wars or other ways, Equus Bellator.

Steel, Chalybs, ybis, m.

A ſteel to ſtrike fire with, Ignitabulum, li, n. Fugillus, i, m.

The ſteel-yard in London, Guidhalda Teutonicorum.

To ſteep, Stipo, are.

A ſteeple (or ſpire) Campanile, lis, n. Turris Campanaria.

A ſteer, Juvencus, i, m.

A ſtem or ſtalk of any Herb, Caulis, is, m.

Stene (in Northamptonſhire) Stenum.

A ſtep-father, Vitricus, ci, m.

A ſtep-mother, Noverca, æ, f.

A ſtep-ſon, Privignus, i, m.

A ſtep-daughter, Privigna, æ, f.

Stephen (a man's Name) Stephanus, i, m.

St. Stephen's day, Feſtum ſancti Stephani Protomartyris.

Sterling (in Scotland) Strivillina.

Sterling Money, fine ſilver Money, Sterlingum, i, n.

The ſtern of a ſhip, Gubernaculum, i, n.

A ſtern-man (or ſteer-man) Gubernator, oris, m.

A Steward, Diſpenſator, oris, m. Oeconomus, i, m. Vitedominus, i, m. Maſſarius, ii, m.

A Steward or Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m.

Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, Dominus Seneſchallus Hoſpitii, Domini Regis. See *Anno* 1 *Mar.* 2. *Parlam. cap.* 4. where you may at large read divers things touching his Office, as alſo in *Fitz. Nat. Brev. fol.* 241. *B. Of this Officer's ancient Power read* Fleta, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 3.

The Stewardſhip or Governance of a Houſe, Oeconomia, æ, f.

To ſtew (or boil to pieces) Macero, are.

Stewed in Broath, Jurulentus, a, um.

A ſtew (hot-houſe or bath) Calidarium, ii, n. Vaporarium, ii, n.

S T I.

A ſtick, Bacillus, li, m.

A ſtick for ſetting, Paſtinum, i, n.

A ſtick (or bow) to play upon a Viol with, Dædala, æ, f.

Small ſticks or any dry bruſh to kindle the Fire quickly, Cremia, orum, n. Cocula, orum, n.

A ſtick of Eeles, Stica anguillarum. 1 *Mon.* 137, 329. Sticcus, 2 *Mon.* 815.

A ſtie, or ſwine ſtie, Hara, æ, f.

A ſtile to go over, Agreſtis Scala, Climax, acis, f.

A ſtile (the Pin of a pair of writing Tables) Stylus, i, m.

Stile-bote, Elloverium Climacum.

A ſtill, Clibanus, i, m. Stillatorium, ii, n.

A Lembick ſtill, Alembicus, ci, m.

Stilts to go upon, Grallæ, arum, f.

A ſtilt man (or goer on ſtilts) Grallator, oris, m.

A ſtipend (or Wages) Stipendium, ii, n. Salarium, ii, n.

A ſtipendiary (he to whom a ſtipend is paid) Stipendiarius, ii, m. Salariarius, ii, m. Penſionarius, ii, m.

Stipulation, Stipulatio, onis, f.

A ſtirrop, Stapes, edis, f. Pedeſtella, æ, f. Strapia, æ, f. Strepa, æ, f.

An Iron ſtirrop, Encentris, is, f. Stapes ferreus.

The Yeoman of the ſtirrop, Strator, oris, m.

A ſtock, Inſtaurum, ri, n.

A ſtocking, Inſtauramentum, i, n. *Fle.* 157, 159. 1. *Mon.* 548, 924, 112, 604.

To ſtock, Inſtauro, are. *Fle.* 164.

A ſtock of a Tree, Truncus, ci, m.

A pair of ſtocks, Cippus, i, m.

A pair of ſtocks with a Whipping-Poſt, Bitus, i, m.

A ſtocking, (or pair of ſtockings) Cāliga, æ, f. Par Caligarum.

Linnen ſtockings, Caligæ lineæ.

A pair of ſilk ſtockings, Par caligarum byſſinarum.

A pair of Thread ſtockings, Par Caligarum de filo.

Stollen, Furatus, a, um.

The ſtomach, Stomachus, i, m.

A ſtomacher, Pectorale, lis, n. Thorax, acis, m. Strophium, ii, n. Cingillus, li, m.

A ſtomacher (or Bib) Faſcia pectoralis.

A ſtone, Lapis, idis, m.

A ſtone (weight) Petra, æ, f. *Fle.* 73.

A quarry of ſtone, Lapidum fodina.

An old ſtone put into a new building, Lapis Redivivus.

A pumice ſtone, Lapis bibulus.

A ſleek-ſtone, Lapis Lævigatorius.

Hard and rough hewn ſtones, Jantilia, orum, n.

Free-ſtone, Saxum quadratum.

Wrought ſtone, Saxa dedolata.

Stone duſt, Pulvis Lapideus.

A ſtone that ſerveth to work withal, Lapis Operarius.

Made of ſquare ſtones, Teſſerarius, a, um.

A ſtone-cutter, Lapidicæſor, oris, m.

The ſtone or Gravel in the Reins, Calculus, li, m.

Stony-ſtratford (in Buckinghamſhire) Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lacto-

Lactorodum, Lactorudum, Stratfordia Steniça.

Stonebam (in Hampſhire) ad Lapidem.

Stonor (in the Iſle of Thanet in Kent) Lapis Tituli.

A ſtool, Sella, æ, f. Sedile, lis, n. Tripodium, ii, n.

A cloſe-ſtool, Scaphium, ii, n. Sella Familiaris.

A cucking ſtool, Terbichetum, i, n.

A foot-ſtool, Scabellum, li, n.

A folding-ſtool (or Chair) Sella plicatilis.

A place where ſtools are kept for Men to ſit upon, Sellaria, æ, f.

A cover of a ſtool, Epiſellium ii, n.

Joined ſtools, Juncta Sedilia.

To ſtop (or ſhut up) Oppilo, are.

A ſtopping (or ſhutting up) Oppilatio, onis, f. Obſtructio, onis, f.

A ſtoppel, Obthuramentum, i, n. Obſtructorium, ii, n.

A ſtore (or ſtock) Staurus, i, m. 2 *Cro.* 567. 1 *Mon.* 944.

To have in ſtore, Habere repoſitum. 1 *Mon. fol.* 116.

A ſtore-houſe, Promptuarium merçium, Repoſitorium, ii, n.

A ſtore-houſe for Tackling of Ships, Caſteria, æ, f.

A ſtore-houſe for Armour and Ordinance, Armamentarium, ii, n.

Two ſtories, Diſtega, orum, n.

Three ſtories, Triſtega, orum, n.

A ſtove (or hot houſe) Thermæ, arum, f. Hypocauſtrum, i, n. Stuba, æ, f.

The place where ſmoak comes forth in an hot-houſe, Vaporarium, ii, n.

Stoven (or dry withered ſtump of a Tree) Zuchus & Zucheus, ei, m.

Stour River (in Darbyſhire) Sturus.

Stour River (in Dorſetſhire) Durus, Starus.

Stouremouth (in Kent) Oſtium Sturæ.

Stourton or Sturminſter (in Dorſetſhire) Sturodunum.

S T R.

To ſtrain Liquor, Colo, are.

To ſtrain through a Cloth, Sacco, are.

A ſtrainer, Colum, i, n.

A ſtrake or hoop of a Cart-Wheel wherein the ſpoaks be ſet, Abſis, is, f. Canthus, i, m. Vietus, i, m.

A ſtrand or high ſhoar, Acta, æ, f.

A ſtranger, Peregrinus, i, m. Alienigena, æ, f. It ſignifieth in our Common Law a Man born out of the Land, or unknown; But in the Law it hath an eſpecial ſignification for him that is not privy or party to an Act, as a Stranger to a Judgment, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 128. is he to whom a Judgment doth not belong, and in this ſignification it is directly contrary to Party or privy.

L'Eſtrange (the Family) Extraneus.

To ſtrangle, Strangulo, are.

The ſtrangury (a Diſeaſe) Stranguria, æ, f.

A ſtratagem, Stratagema, atis, n.

Strat-flower or ſtrat-fleur (in Cardiganſhire) Stata florida.

Stratton (the Family) De Strattone.

Stratonice (a Woman's Name) Stratonice, es, f.

Straw, Stramen, inis, n. Stramentum, i, n.

To be covered with ſtraw, Straminor, ari. *Fle.* 164.

A ſtraw (or Chaffe) houſe, Palearium, ii, n.

A ſtraw-bed, Stratum Stramineum.

A ſtack of ſtraw, Meta Straminis.

Strays (Eſtrays) Extrahuræ, arum, f.

A ſtreak, Tractus, us, m, Lineamentum, i, n.

A Streamer in a ſhip, Supparum, i, n. Apluſtre, is, n.

A Street (or paved way) Strata, æ, f. *Reg.* 98. Platea, æ, f. 2 *Inſt.* 38. Vicus, ci, m.

A little Street, Viculus, li, m. 1 *Mon.* 138.

The Streights of Calais, Fretum Britannicum, Fretum Gallicum, Fretum Morinorum.

The Streights of Gibralter, Fretum de Gibralter.

Streſs of Weather, Tempeſtas Naufraga.

To ſtrike (or ſmite) ferio, ire. Verbero, are.

To ſtrike or pluck down ſails, Vela contrahere, deſtringere carbaſa.

A ſtrickle or ſtrichel, wherewith the meaſure of Corn or Grain being filled, is ſtriked and made even, Hoſtorium, ii, n. Radius, ii, m.

A ſtring of a Harp (or other Inſtrument) Chorda, æ, f. Nervus, vi, m.

The ſtring of a Dart, Amentum, i, n.

A Leather ſtring, Corrigia, æ, f. Stropha, æ, f. Lorum, i, n.

To ſtrip or make naked, Nudo, are.

Stript or ſtripped, Nudatus, a, um.

A ſtroak, Verber, eris, n. Plaga, æ, f. Ictus, us, & i, m.

The mark or print of a ſtroak, Vibex, icis, f.

Strong, fortis, ior, iſſimus. Robuſtus, a, um.

A Structure, fabrick, frame, or building, Structura, æ, f.

S T U.

Stubble, Stubula, æ, f. *Fle.* 162. 166. Stipula, æ, f.

A Stud in girdles, or ſuch like, Bulla, æ, f.

A little Stud, Buſſula, æ, f.

A Stud for a Robe, Clavus, i, m.

Studded, or garniſhed with ſtuds, Clavatus, a, um, Bullatus, a, um.

A Stud-maker, Bullarius, ii, m.

The Studs of a Buckler, Militares Claviculæ.

Studs driven into Souldiers Buſkins, Clavi Caligares.

A ſtud or breed of Horſes, Equariæ, arum, f.

A Student (or Scholar) Studioſus, a, um, Scholaſter, tri, m. Scholaſticus, a, um.

Study, Studium, ii, n.

To ſtudy, Studeo, ere. Studium adhibere.

A Study, Muſæum, i, n.

Studious, Studioſus, a, um.

To ſtuff, Farcio, ire.

A ſtuffing, Stuffura, æ, f. *Vet. Intr.* 228.

S U B.

A Sub-Deacon, Subdiaconus, ni, m.

Sub-Deaconſhip, Subdiaconatus, ûs, m.

A Subject, Subjectus, a, um. Subditus, a, um.

A Liege Subject, Ligius, ii, m.

Subjection, Subjectio, onis, f.

A Sub-Marſhal, Submareſcallus, i, m. Is an Officer in the Marſhalſea, that is Deputy to the Chief or Lord Marſhal of the King's houſe, commonly call'd the Knight Marſhal, and hath the Cuſtody of the Priſoners there. *Crompt. Juriſd. fol.* 104. He is otherwiſe call'd Under-Marſhal.

Submiſſion, Submiſſio, onis, f.

To ſubmit, Submitto, ere.

To Suborn (or bring in falſe Witneſs) Suborno, are.

Suborned, Subornatus, a, um.

A Suborner (or he that Suborneth)

) Subornator, oris, m. Prævaricator, oris, m.

A Suborning, Prævaricatio, onis, f.

A Writ of *Subpœna*, *Breve de Subpœna Doct. & Stud.* 48. It is a Writ to call a Man into the Chancery, upon ſuch Caſe only as the Common Law faileth in, and hath not provided for: ſo as the Party who hath wrong, can have no ordinary remedy by the Rules and Courſe of the Common Law, *Weſt.* part 2. *Symbol. Titulo* Proceedings in Chancery, *Sect.* 18. where you may read many Examples of ſuch Caſes as *Subpœna* lyeth in.

There is alſo a *Subpœna ad Teſtificandum*, which lyeth for the calling in of Witneſſes to teſtify in a Cauſe, as well in Chancery as in other Courts. And the name of both theſe proceed from Words in the Writ, which charge the Party call'd to appear at the Day and Place aſſign'd, *Subpœna centum librarum, &c.*

There is mention of a Common *Subpœna* in *Crompton's Juriſd.* fol. 96. which ſignifieth nothing elſe but ſuch a *Subpœna* as every Common Perſon is call'd by into the Chancery: Whereas any Lord of Parliament is called by the Lord Chancellor's Letters, giving him notice of the Suit intended againſt him, and requiring him to appear. *Crompton eodem.*

The ſervice of a Subpœna *or other thing*, Executio, onis, f. Servitus.

To ſubſcribe, Subſcribo, ere.

Subſidy, Subſidium, ii, n.

Subſtance, Subſtantia, æ, f.

To ſubſtitute, Subſtituo, ere.

To ſubſtract, Subtraho, ere. Deduco, ere.

To ſubvert, Subverto, ere.

The Suburbs of a City, Suburbia, orum, n.

S U C.

To ſucceed, Succedo, ere.

Succeſs (or event of a thing) Succeſſus, ûs, m. Eventus, ûs, m.

A Succeſſour, Succeſſor, oris, m.

Succour, Succurſus, ûs, m.

To ſuccour, Succurro, ere.

S U D.

Sudbury (the Family) de Sudburia.

S U E.

To ſue (in Law) Secto, are.

Suerby (in Yorkſhire) Eilimenom, Gabrantonicorum, Gabrantorucorum, Salutaris portus, Sinus Portuoſus & Salutaris.

Suet, Sevum, i, n.

Melted ſuet, Liquamen, inis, n.

S U F.

To ſuffer (or bear) Suffero, ferre.

To ſuffer (or permit) Permitto, ere.

To ſuffice, Sufficio, ere.

Sufficient, Sufficiens, tis, adj.

To ſuffocate (or Choak) Suffoco, are.

Suffolk, Suffolcia, Suffolicia, Sudovolca.

A ſuffragan, Suffraganeus, ei, m.

A ſuffrage, Suffragium, ii, n.

S U G.

Sugar, Saccharum, ri, n.

A ſugar-loaf, Collyra Sacchari, Albanus Pileus, —Dedit & deliberaſſet eidem J. J. filio unam Saccharam Collyram (anglice *a ſugar-loaf.*)

A ſugar-ſop (or Hony-ſop) Offa Saporata.

To ſuggeſt, Suggero, ere.

S U I.

A Suit of Apparel, Veſtimentum, i, n.

A Suit at Law, *Secta, æ, f.* It cometh

cometh of the French *Suit (i. e.)* following, and ſo it is taken in our Common Law, but in divers ſenſes. The firſt is a Suit in Law, and is divided into Suit Real and Perſonal, which is all one with Action Real and Perſonal.

Then there is Suit of Court, or Suit Service, that is, an attendance which a Tenant oweth at the Court of the Lord.

The New Expoſitor of the Law Terms, maketh mention of Four ſorts of Suits, *viz.* Suit Covenant, Suit Cuſtom, Suit Real, and Suit Service. Suit Covenant he defineth to be when your Anceſtor hath Covenanted with my Anceſtor to Sue to the Court of my Anceſtors. Suit Cuſtom, when I and my Anceſtors have been ſeiſed of your own Suit and your Anceſtors, time out of mind, *&c.* Suit Real, when Men come to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, to which Court all Men are compell'd to come to know the Laws, ſo that they may not be ignorant of things declared there, how they ought to be Govern'd, and it is called Real, becauſe of their Allegiance, and this appeareth by Common Experience. When one is ſworn; his Oath is, that he ſhall be a Loyal Subject to the King. And this Suit is not for the Land that he holdeth within the County, but by Reaſon of his Perſon and his abode there, and ought to be done twice a Year; for default thereof he ſhall be Amerced and not Diſtrained. Suit Service, is to ſue to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, or to the Lord's Court from three Weeks to three Weeks, by the whole Year, and for default thereof a Man ſhall be Diſtrain'd, and not Amerced. And this Suit Service is by reaſon of the Tenure of a Man's Land. Moreover, Suit ſignifieth, the following of one in Chaſe, as freſh Suit. Laſtly, it ſignifieth a Petition made to the Prince or great Perſonage.

A Wife is diſabled to Sue without her husband, as much as a Monk is without his Sovereign. But by the Common Law, the Wife of the King of *England* is an Exempt Perſon from the King, and is capable of Lands or Tenements of the Gift of the King, as no other Feme covert is, and may ſue, and be ſu'd without the King as a Feme Sole by the Common Law, but where the Husband is Baniſh'd, the Wife may ſue and be ſued. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 11. *Sect.* 200. *Cook Ib. fol.* 132, 133.

Suit of the King's Peace, *Sect. Pacis Regis*, It is the purſuing of a Man for breach of the King's Peace, by Treaſons, Inſurrections, Rebellions, Treſpaſſes, *Ann.* 6 R. 2. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 1. & *Ann.* 2. *ejuſdem cap.* 15. & *Ann.* 5 *H.* 4. *cap.* 15.

SUL.

Sulwath, *ſee Solwey.*

SUM.

A Summary (or Abridgment) Summarium, ii, n.

A Sum of Money, Summa, æ, f.

To ſum, Summo, are.

To ſummon to appear (to Cite) Cito, are.

A Summoner, Summonitor, oris, m.

A Sumpter Horſe, Equus Onerarius, Equus Sarcinarius, Equus Sagmarius.

Sumptuous, Sumptuoſus, a, um.

S U N.

The Sun, Sol, ſolis, m.
Sun-riſing, Exortus, ûs, m.
Sun-ſetting, Occaſus, ûs, m.
To ſun (or dry in the Sun) Inſolo, are.
A Sun-dial, Solarium, ii, n.

S U P.

Superfluity, Superfluitas, atis, f.
Superfluous, Ex abundanti, Smith and Peaſes *Caſe*. Leon Hughs *grand Judgment*, 484. *Tit. Covenants.* Superfluus. a, um.
Superiority, Superioritas, atis, f.
Superiors, Superiores.
A Superſcription, Superſcriptio, onis, f.
Superſedeas, Is a Writ commanding to forbear the doing a thing, or to diſcharge a Perſon.
A Supper, Cæna, æ, f.
A Funeral Supper, Pollinctum, i, n.
To ſupplant, Supplanto, are.
A Supplement, Supplementum, i, n.
A Suppliant, Supplex, icis, adj.
A Supplication, Supplicatio, onis, f.
To make a Supplication, Supplico, are.
Supplicavit, Is a Writ iſſuing out of the Chancery for taking the Security of the Peace againſt a Man. It is directed to the Juſtices of the Peace of the County and the Sheriff, and is grounded upon the Statute *An.* 1 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 16. which ordaineth that certain Perſons in the Chancery ſhall be aſſign'd to take Care of the Peace, *Fitz. nat. brev.* 249. This Writ was of Old call'd, *Breve de minis*, a Writ of Threatnings, as Mr. *Lambert*, in his *Eirenarch.* noteth out of the Regiſter Original, fol. 88.

To ſupply, Suppleo, ere.
To ſupport (or uphold) Supporto, are.
A Suppoſitory, Suppoſitorium, ii, n.
To ſuppreſs, Supprimo, ere.
Supremacy, Suprematus, ûs, m.

S U R.

Sur cui invita, Is a Writ that lyeth for the Heir of that Woman whoſe Husband having alienated her Land in Fee, She bringeth not the Writ *Cui in vita* for the Recovery of her own Land, for in this Caſe her Heir may take this Writ againſt the Tenant after her deceaſe, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 193. b.
Surety-ſhip, Plegiagium, ii, n. Plegiatio, onis, f. Lex 97. Ra. Entr. 467. Reg. 158. 180. Vadium, ii, n. Reg. 93. Ra. Entr. 59. Ry. 247.
A Surety (or Pledge) Plegius, ii, m. Vadius, ii, m. Ra. Ent. 561. 4. Co. 6.
Entred into Surety-ſhip, Vadiatus, a, um.
A Surfeit, Crapula, æ, f.
A Surgeon (or Chirurgeon) Chirurgus, i, m.
Surgery, Chirurgia, æ, f.
A Surname, Cognomen, inis, n.
A Surplice, Superpellicium, ii, n. Camiſiola, æ, f. Veſtis Linea Religioſa.
A Surpluſage, Surpluſagium, ii, n.
To Surprize, Deprehendo, ere.
A Surrejoynder, Surrejunctio, onis, f.
To Surrender, Reſigno, are.
A Surrender of an Eſtate, Surſumredditio, onis, f.
Surteyes (the Family) Super Teiſam.
To ſurvey (or over-ſee) Inſpicio ere. Luſtro, are, Curo, are.
A Survey, Superviſus, ûs, m.
A Surveyor, Superviſor, oris m.

Sur-

Surveyors to go before the Camp, Anteeenſores.

A Surveyor (*or Maſter of Works*) Fabricenſis, is, m. Curator, oris, m.

A Surveyor of the High-ways, Viaculus, li, m. Viocurus, ri, m.

To ſurvive, Supervivo, ere.

Surviving, Superſtes, itis, adj.

Surrey County, Southeria, Southriona, Southria, Sudria, Sudurheia, Surria, Suthria, Suthriona.

Of Surrey, Southerienſis, Sudrienſis.

S U S.

Suſan (*a Woman's name*) Suſanna, æ, f.

To ſuſpect (*or miſtruſt*) Suſpicio, ere. Suſpecto, are.

Suſpected (*accuſed*) Arrectatus, a, um. Rectatus, a, um. Spel. 53.

Suſpenſion, Suſpenſio, onis, f.

Suſpicion, Suſpicio, onis, f.

Suſſex County, Suſſexia, Southſexena, Southſexia.

The Wild of Suſſex, Wilda Suſſexiæ, Hob. 266. Walda.

S U T.

A Suture (*or Seam*) Sutura, æ, f.

Suthley or Sudley (*the Family*) de Suthleia, & Sutleia.

S W A.

To ſwaddle (*or ſwathe*) Faſcio, are.

Swaddled, Faſciatus, a, um.

Swaddling (*or ſwathing*) *Clouts*, Faſciæ, arum, f. Spargana, orum, n.

A Swainmote, Swainmotus, i, m. Swainmotum, i, n. *a Court kept thrice a Year for matters of the Foreſt.*

A ſwarm of Bees, Examen, inis, n.

Swale River (*in Richmondſhire*) Cataracta, Sualva, Swala.

A ſwallow-tail, or Dove-tail to join Timber together, Subcus, udis, f.

A Swan, Cygnum, i, n.

A Swan mark, Cygninota, æ, f. 7. Co. 17.

A Swath, Faſcia, æ, f.

A little ſwath, Faſciola, æ, f.

A ſwath of Graſs, &c. *in Mowing*, Andena, æ, f. Per nomen ſex andenarum prati. Wi. Tit. Action Sur le Caſe.

To ſwath, Sparganizo, are.

S W E.

To Swear, Juro, are.

To ſweep, Scopo, are.

A ſweeper of the Houſe, Scoparius, ii, m.

She that ſweeps the Houſe, Scoparia, æ, f.

Sweet-meats, Bellaria, orum, n. Tragemata, tum, n.

S W I.

Swift River (*in Leiceſterſhire*) Swiftus.

Swilley lake (*in Ireland*) Argita.

To ſwim, No, nare. Nato, are.

A Swimmer, Natator, oris, m.

A ſwimming, Natatio, onis, f.

A ſwimming-place, Natatoria, æ, f.

A Swine, Sus, ſuis, c. g. Porcus, i, m.

A breed or ſtock of Swine, Haratium, ii, n.

A Swine herd (*or keeper of Swine*) Subulcus, ci, m. Suarius, ii, m.

A Swine-ſty, Porciſtetum, i, n.

A ſwingle-ſtaff (*or bat to beat Flax*) Scutula, æ, f.

A ſwingle foot, Excudipes.

A ſwingle-head, Excudia, æ, f. Excuſſorium, ii, n.

A ſwingle-tree, Projectorium, ii, n. Excudides, dis, f.

Swithin (*a Man's name*) Swithinus, i, m.

S W O.

A ſword, Gladius, ii, m. Enſis, is, m.

A little ſword, Gladiolus, li, m.

A ſhort ſword, Sica, æ, f. Semigathium, ii, n.

An Executioner's ſword, Clunaculum, li, n.

A ſword hanger, Scalmus, i.m

An arming ſword, Bellatorius Enſis.

A two edged ſword, Gladius anceps.

A ſword-maker, Faber gladiarius.

The Pummel of a ſword, Milum, i, n.

A riding ſword, Parazonium, i, n.

A ſword player, Gladiator, oris, m.

A Maſter which teacheth to play at ſword, Laniſta, æ, m.

A ſword bearer, Enſifer, ri, m.

The act or feat of fighting with a ſword, Gladiatura, æ, f.

Pertaining to fighting or ſword-players, Gladiatorius, a, um.

S Y R.

A Syringe for the Ears, Orenites, æ, m.

A Syrup, Syrupus, i, m.

T A B.

A *Taber or Tabret*, Tympanum, i, n.

To play on the taber, Tympanizare. Tympanum pulſare.

A taberer (or he that plays on a taber) Tympaniſtæ, æ, m.

A tabernacle, Tabernaculum, li. n.

Tabitha (a Woman's name) Tabitha, æ, f.

A table, Tabula, æ, f. Menſa, æ, f.

A little table, Menſula, æ, f.

A round table, Cibilla, æ. f.

A table to ſet drinking Glaſſes on, Hialotheca, æ, f.

A table with one Foot, Monopodium, ii, n.

A three footed, or round table, Menſa delphica, menſa tripedanea.

A folding table with divers leaves, Caudex, icis, f.

A wainſcot table, Menſa undulata, Menſa undatim criſpa.

The ſetting of little pieces of painted Horn or Ivory into Tables, Ceroſtrotum, i, n.

A table whereon Bankers tell their Money, Trapeza, æ, f.

A poor man's table, Tenabula, æ, f.

A table Book, Pugillares, um, m. pl.

To lay (or cover) the table, Sternere menſam.

To wait at the table, Præminiſtro, are.

A table cloth, Mappa, æ, f. Mantile, lis, n.

A little table-cloth, Mapella, æ, f.

A Table (or Index) to a Book, Index, icis, c. g. Elenchus, i, m.

A pair of Tables to play, Tabularium, ii, n. Tabula luſoria, alveus luſorius.

To play at tables, Latrunculis vel ſcrupis ludere.

A table-Man, Latrunculus, li, m.

A tablet or Jewel which hangeth about the Neck, Monile, lis, n. Bulla aurea.

A little tablet, Bullula, æ, f.

Garniſh'd with Tablets, Bullatus, a, um.

T A C.

A Tack (Hook or Claſp) Uncus, ci, m.

T A D.

Tadcaſter (in Yorkſhire) Cacaria, Calatum, Calcaria, Galatum, Tadecaſtrum.

T A F.

Taff river (in Glamorganſhire) Ratoſtatibius, Rhatoſtatibius, Taffus.

Taffety, Taſieta, æ, f. Multitia, orum, n. pl.

Tuff-taffety, Villoſa multitia.
Striped taffety, Scutulata, æ, f.

T A I.

Taiesborough (in Norfolk) Ad Taum.
A tail, Cauda, æ, f.
A fee tail, Taliatum feudum, *an Eſtate entail'd* (i. e.) *curtail'd and limited to conditions.*
The Plough tail, Eura, æ, f.

T A K.

To take, Capio, ere.
To take away, Abripio, ere. Eripio, ere.
A taking away by violence or force, Direptio, onis, f.

T A L.

Tallage, Tallagium, ii, n. Cow. 257. Ry. 254. Lex 122. (i. e.) *any kind of toll or tax.*
A talley (or cleft piece of Wood to nick up an account on) Tallia, æ, f. Cow. 258. Ry. 450. Pry. 7. Lex 122. 133.
Tallow, Sevum, i, n. Sebum, i, n.
Talſhide, Taliatura, æ, f. (i. e.) *Talwood or fire-wood cleft and cut into Billets of a certain ſize.*

T A M.

Tame River (in Oxfordſhire) another in Staffordſhire, Tama.
Tame town (in Oxfordſhire) Tama Oppidum.
Tamar river (in Cornwall) Tamara, Tamarus, Tambra.
Tamerton (in Cornwall) Tamarus.
Tamworth (in Staffordſhire) Tamawordina, Tamworthia.

T A N.

Tanet, ſee Thanet.
Tanfield (in Yorkſhire) Tanfelda.
A tankard, Cantharus, i, m. Amphora, æ, f.
A Water-tankard, Anclatorium, ii, n. Paſſacriatium, ii, n.
A tankard bearer, Canthararius, ii, m. Amphorarius, ii, m.
A tanner or tawer of Leather, Tannarius, ii, m. Ra. Entr. 602. Coriarius, ii, m.
A tan-houſe (or houſe to keep Bark in) Barkaria, æ, f.
A tanner's Craft, Tannaria, æ, f.
To tan, Tanno, are. Reg. 602. Ry. 27.
A tann vat, Labrum coriarium.
Tanned Leather, Corium Tannatum.

T A P.

A tap or Faucet whereout Liquor runneth, Epiſtomium, ii, n. Fiſtula, æ, f. Tappa, æ, f. 2 Mon. 746. Lex 20.
To tap a Veſſel, Relinere dolium.
The ſpigget of a tap, Syphonis obturaculum.
The Cock in a brazen tap, Vertibulum, li, n.
A tap-houſe, Caupona, æ, f.
A tapſter, Promus, i, m. Caupo, onis, m.
A tape to bind the apron about, Ligatorium, ii, n. Faſcia, æ, f.
A taper (or Wax-candle) Cereus, ei, m.
A taper-bearer, Cerocerarius, ii, m. Ceropherarius, ii, m.
A Candleſtick whereupon tapers are ſet, Cerocerarium, ii, n.
Tapeſtry (or Hangings) Plagæ, arum, f. Aulæum, æi, n. Periſtroma, atis, n. Peripetaſma, atis, n.
Tapeſtry or Cloth in which are Pictures wrought with divers Colours, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.
Tapeſtry wrought with Pictures of Beaſts, Belluata tapetia.
Thick tapeſtry, Attalica Peripetaſmata.
A tapeſtry-maker, Phrygio, onis, m.

T A R.

Tares, Zizania, æ, f. Lolium, ii, n.

A target (or ſhield) Scutum, i, n. Parma, æ, f.

A target like an half Moon, Pelta, æ, f.

He that uſeth ſuch a target, Peltatus, a, um. Peltaſta, æ, m.

A ſhort target, Ancyle, lis, n.

A little round target, Parmula, æ, f. Scutulum, li, n.

A target made of Leather thongs without wood, Scetra, æ, f.

A target made of a Bull's hide, Taurea, æ, f.

Armed with a target (or ſhield) Scutatus, a, um.

A target-maker, Scutarius, ii, m.

A target-maker's ſhop, Shopa vel fabrica Scutaria.

Of or belonging to targets (or ſhields) Scutarius, a, um.

A Tart, Scriblita vel Streblita, æ, f. Chanona, æ, f.

A tart-maker, Scriblitarius, ii, m.

T A S.

A Task (or charge) that one is enjoyn'd to do, Penſum, i, n.

A taſſel, Apex, icis, f.

A taſter to a Prince, or great Perſon, Præguſtator, oris, m.

A little cup or taſter, Cupillum, li, n. Guſtatorium, ii, n.

A Wine taſter, Meraria, æ, f.

T A U.

A Tavern, Oenopolium, ii, n. Caupona, æ, f.

A Wine tavern, Taberna vinaria.

A taverner, Tabernarius, ii, m. Caupo, onis, m.

A little tavern, Tabernula, æ, f.

A tavern haunter, Attabernio, onis, m. Ociſtrio, onis, m.

Taveſtock (in Devonſhire) Taviſtokia.

Taunton (in Somerſetſhire) Thonodunum.

T A W.

Taw River (in Devonſhire) Tawus.

Soft tawed Leather wherewith they make Gloves and Purſes, Aluta, æ, f.

Any thing made of tawed leather, Alutamen, & Alutamentum, i, n.

A tawing, Alutatio, onis, f.

A tawer, Alutarius, ii, m. Coriarius, ii, m.

T A X.

To Tax, Taxo, are.

A tax, Taxa, æ, f.

A taxing, Taxatio, onis, f. Lex 122. 1 Mon. 976.

A tax by Plough land, Carucagium, ii, n.

Taxers, Taxatores, Ry. 250.

A Land tax, Terragium, ii, n.

A ſervice of Plowing, Reaping, &c. which ſome Tenants perform to the Lord.

T A Y.

A Taylor, Sartor, oris, m. Veſtiarius, ii, m. Sutor Veſtiarius.

A taylor of Rich Cloaths (a Woman's taylor) Patagiarius, ii, m.

Merchant taylors of London, Armirarii Linearum Armiturarum, Mon. 576.

T E A.

A Teaſel (or ſhear man's Bur) Hippophas.

T E E.

A Teem (or Team) of Oxen to draw the Plough, Temo, onis, f. Protelum, li, n.

Tees river (in the Biſhoprick of Durham) Atheſis, Teſa, Teiſis, Teſis, Teiſa.

A row or ſet of teeth, Sepes dentium.

The fore-teeth, Primores vel inciſores dentes.

The upper or overteeth, Superiores dentes.

The Jaw or Cheek teeth, Gemini dentes, Dentes maxillares vel molares.

The ſharp or Eye teeth, Dentes Canini.

Tuſks or tuſhes of teeth, Dentes exerti.

A Growing or breeding of teeth, Dentitio, onis, f.

T E M.

Temperance (a Woman's name) Temperantia, æ, f.

A tempeſt (or great ſtorm) Tempeſtas, atis, f.

The temple within temple Bar, Templum pacis, ſeu concordiæ, *ſo call'd from the Knights Templars.*

A temple, Templum, i, n.

The temples of the Head, Tempora, rum, n.

Temporal (or that laſteth but for a time) Temporalis, le, adj.

The temporalties, Temporalia, ium, n. (i. e.) *Lay Fees that belong to Biſhopricks.*

To tempt or intice, Tento, are.

A tempter, Tentator, oris, m.

T E N.

A tenancy, Tenentia, æ, f. Ry. 219. 376.

A tenant, Tenens.

Tenants in free ſocage, Coleberti.

A tenement, Tenementum, i, n.

Tenantable, or fit to be inhabited, Tenentabilis, le, adj. Tenente aptus.

Ten, Decem. Indecl.

Tennis-play, Sphæromachia, æ, f. Pilæ luſoriæ certamen.

A tennis Court, Sphæriſterium, ii, n.

A tenon to put into a Mortis, Impages, is, f. Lingula edolata, cardo, inis, m. & f.

That hath a tenon, Lingulatus, a, um.

A tent or Pavilion, Tentorium, ii, n.

A little tent, Tentoriolum, li, n.

A Souldier's tent, Caſtra, orum, n.

Merchants tents, Tentoria mercatoria. 1 Mon. 987.

A tent in a Fair or Market, Velabrum, i, n.

A tent-maker, Scenofactorius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to a tent, Tentorius, a, um.

To pitch their tents one againſt another, Caſtra caſtris conferre.

To make tents, Scenofacio, ere.

A tent for a Wound, Turunda, æ, f. Penicillus, li, m.

A long tent for a Wound, Lemniſcus, ci, m.

A tenture or tenter for Cloth, Pannitendium, ii, n.

The tenth or number of ten, Decimus, a, um.

Tenths, Decimæ, arum, f.

A tenure, Tenura, æ, f.

T E R.

Term, Terminus, i, m. Signifieth with us commonly the bounds and Limits of time, as a Leaſe for term of Life, or term of Years. Alſo it is uſed for the time wherein the Tribunals or Places of Judgment are open to all that have cauſe of Complaints of Wrongs, to ſeek their Right by courſe of Law or Action. The reſt of the Year is called Vacation. Of theſe Terms there be four in the Year; during which, matters of Juſtice, (for the moſt part) are diſpatched.

Termor, a Leſſee, Terminarius, ii, m.

A terrace or terras, Agger, eris, m. Vallum Terraceum.

A terrace of hard and even'd earth, as in a Bowling-alley, Pavimentum, i, n.

To make a terrace or Floor, Pavimento, are.

Tern river (in Shropſhire) Terna.

A terrar, Terrarium, ii, n. (i.e.) *Writing deſcribing Lands.*

Terretenant, Terra tenens.

Terriors, Terraria, orum, Co. Ent. 146.

A territory, Territorium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 500. 594. 2 Mon. 99, 132.

T E S.

A teſtament, Teſtamentum, i, n.

A teſtator, Teſtator, oris, m. *Teſte* is a Word uſed for the laſt part of every Writ, as *teſte meipſo, &c.* if it be an Original Writ; or if Judicial, *teſte Edwardo Cook*, or *Henrico Hobart*, according to the Court from whence it cometh.

Teſtification, Teſtificatio, onis, f.

To teſtify, Teſtificor, ari.

Teſtified, Teſtificatus, a, um.

A teſtimonial, or Certificate, Teſtificatio, onis, f. literæ teſtimoniales.

A teſtimony, or Witneſs, Teſtimonium, ii, n.

T E T.

Tetbury (in Glouceſterſhire) Tetocuria.

A tetter (or Ring-worm) Impetigo, inis, f. Lichen, enis, m.

T E W.

Tewksbury (in Glouceſterſhire) Theoci curia, Theokesberia.

T H A.

Thames River, Jameſa, Jamiſſa, Tameſis, Tamenſis, Thameſis.

Thames Mouth, Æſtuarium Tameſæ vel Temeſæ.

A thane, Thanus, i, m. Thingus, i, m. (*i. e.*) a Noble Man, the Son of an Earl, alſo an Officer or Miniſter of the King.

A part of the King's lands whereof the Governour was called Thane, Thanagium, ii, n.

Thanet (or Tanet Iſle, in Kent) Athanatos, Tanathos, Teno, Thanatos, Thanaton, Toliapis.

To thatch, Intego, ere.

Thatched, Intectus, a, um.

Thatched houſes, Cannitiæ, arum, f. Stramineum tectum, Tectum culmis conſtratum.

A thatching, Tectura, æ, f.

A thatcher, Tector, oris, m. Calamarius, ii, m.

Thatch, Culmen, inis, n. Stipula, æ, f.

T H E.

A Theater, Theatrum, tri, n.

Theft, Furtum, i, n. Latrocinium, ii, n.

Then next enſuing, Tunc proxime ſequens.

Then and ſo often, Tunc & toties.

Theobalds or Tibbalds (in Hertfordſhire) Theobaldenſes ædes.

Theobald (a man's name) Theobaldus, i, m.

Theodora (a Woman's Name) Theodora, æ, f.

Theodore (a Man's Name) Theodorus, i, m.

Theodoſia (a Woman's Name) Theodoſia, æ, f.

Theophilus (a Man's name) Theophilus, li, m.

Theory, Contemplation or Speculation, Theoria, æ, f.

Theorie or theorique, Speculation of an Art without Practice, Theorica.

Thetford (in Norfolk) Sinomagus, Sinomagus, Sitomagus, Tedfordia, Theodfordum.

Of

Of Thetford, Tetfordenſis, Thetfordenſis.

T H I.

A thicket, Silva, æ, f. Fruticetum, i, n. Dumetum, i, n.

A thief, Fur, Furis, c. 2. Latro, onis, m.

Thief-boat, Rachetum, i, n. *(i.e.) the Ranſom of a thief.*

The thigh, Femur, oris, n. Femen, inis, n. Coxendix, icis, f.

A thiller, or thill-horſe, Veredus, i, m.

A thimble, Digitale, lis, n. Digitabulum, li, n. Tramellum, li, n.

The third, Tertius, a, um.

Thirteen, Tredecim.

The thirteenth, Decimus tertius.

Thirty, Triginta.

The thirtieth, Triceſimus, a, um.

T H R.

A thrave of Corn, Trava, æ, f. It contains 12 Sheaves, in ſome places 24.

Thread, Filum, i, n.

Thread ſpun or Yarn made ready to ſtuff in the Loom, Stamen, inis, n.

Silk thread, which Silk-women do Weave in Lintles or Stools, Licium, ii, n.

A skain of thread, Schænos, i, m. Globus fili.

Waxed thread, Filum paratum.

To ſpin or make thread, Filo, are.

To thread a Needle, Acum filo trajicere.

To wind thread in a Bottom, Glomero, are.

A Winder of thread, Glomerator, oris, m.

A winding of thread, Glomeratio, onis, f.

Thread wound up, Glomeratum filum.

Thread in a Needle to ſow with, Acia, æ, f. Aciarium, ii, n.

Threads of Gold, Aurea ſtamina.

Thread by thread, Filatim.

To threaten, or Menace, Minor, ari. Minas proponere.

A threatner, Minator, oris, m.

A threatning, Minatio, onis, m.

Three, Tres.

Three Months ſpace, Trimeſtre ſpatium, Ry. 299.

To threſh, Trituro, are, tribulo, are.

Threſted, Tritus, a, um. Triturratus, a, um.

A threſher, Triturator, oris, m. Tritor, oris, m. Flagellator, oris, m.

A threſhing, Tritura, æ, f. Trituratio, onis, f.

A place where threſhing Inſtruments are laid up, Tribularium, ii, n.

A threſhold, Limen, inis, n. Liminare, is, n. Hypothirum, i, n.

To make a threſhold, Limino, are.

A throne, Thronus & Thronum, i, m, & n. Solium, ii, n.

The throat, Guttur, uris, n. Gula, æ, f. Jugulum, li, m.

T H U.

Thule Iſle, Thula, Tilæ.

A thumb, Pollex, icis, m.

Thurſday, Dies Jovis.

T I B.

Tibbals, ſee Theobalds.

T I D.

The tide when the Water Ebbeth and Floweth, Fluxus & refluxus Maris, Venilia.

A ſpring tide, Æſtus Marinus, malina, æ, f.

T I K.

The tick of a Bed, Culcitra, æ, f.

T I L.

A tile, Tegula, æ, f,

A Gutter tile, or Roof tile being half crooked, Imbrex, icis, m.

A tiler (or tile-maker, Imbririus, ii, m.

Tiled, Tegulatus, a, um.

In manner of a Roof tile, Imricatim, adv.

A tiling, Tegulatio, onis, f.

To cover with tile, Imbrico, are.

A tile Kiln, Fornax Tegularis.

A square paving tile, Teſſera, æ, f.

A Wooden tile or Shingle, Scanula, æ, f.

To till, Colo, ere, Terram vel grum ſubigere.

Tillage, Tillagium, ii, n. Cultura, æ, f. Agricultura, æ, f.

A piece of Foreſt or Wood-land rubbed up, and cleared of Buſhes and fitted for tillage, Aſſartum, n.

A tiller of Land Cultor, oris, m.

Till or Until, Donec.

Till now, Adhuc, adv.

A till in a Cheſt, Capſella, æ, f. Capſula, æ, f.

To tilt a Barrel, Cadum incliare.

A tilt-yard, Catadromus, i, m.

T I M.

Timber, Maeremium, ii, n. Co. lit. 53. *Lex* 81. Materies, ei, f.

Any timber to build with, Tigum, i, n.

Any great piece of timber, the right piece of timber in the Inner Side, which by ſome are call'd Foot-Locks, Stamina, orum, n.

The laying of timber over the Brow or Coping of a Wall, Projectura, æ, f.

A roller laid under timber for the more eaſy conveying of it, Hypomochlium, ii, n.

Timbred, or made of timber, Materiatus, a, um.

A timbring, or work made of timber, Materiatio, onis, f.

A ſawer of timber, Priſtes, is, m.

To cut timber, or Wood for work, Materior, ari.

A timbrel, Tympanum, i, n. Crepitaculum, i, n. Cruma, atis, n.

A timbrel whereon Maids play with their Fingers, Cruſma, atis, n.

A brazen or Iron timbrel, Siſtrum, i, n.

To play on a timbrel, Tympanizo, are.

A Timbrel player, Tympaniſta, æ, m.

Time, Tempus, oris, n.

For a long time, à diu,

Time out of mind, à Condito ævo.

Timothy (a Man's name) Timotheus, ei, m.

T I N.

A tincture, Tinctura, æ, f.

Tinder, Fomes, itis, m.

A tinder-box, Igniarium, ii, n.

Tine River (in the North) Tina, Tinna, Tinus.

Tinmouth near Newcaſtle, Tinemutha, Tunnocellum, Tunocellum.

A tinker, Sarcitor ahenorum, Sartor vel circuitor ærarius.

Tinkers work, Æramentum, i, n.

Tinn, Stannum, i, n.

A Mine of Tinn, Minera tinnei, Plo. 319. Stagnarium, ii, n.

Tinn-work, Opus Stannarium.

To tin (or cover with tin) Stanno linere vel inducere.

Made of tin, Stanneus, a, um.

A tinner, Stannarius, ii, m.

T I P.

Tipperary County (in Ireland) Tipperarienſis comitatus.

A tippet, Flammeolum, li, n.

A tippling-houſe, Domus Tipularia, cauponula, æ, f.

T I.

T I R.

Tirconel (in Ireland) Conallea.

T I S.

Tiſſue, Cloth of Gold or Silver tiſſue, made of three threads of divers colours, Trilix, icis, f. Textile, lis, n.

T I T.

Titchfield (in Hampſhire) Titchfelda.

Tithes, Decimæ, arum, f.

To tithe or take away the tenth part, Decimo, are.

A tithing, Tithinga, æ, f. 2 Inſt. 73. Decenna, æ, f.

A tithing-man, Decennarius, ii, m.

A title, Titulus, li, m.

Intituled, Intitulatus, a, um.

A tittle (or ſpeck) Punctum, i, n.

T O.

To, ad, Præp.

T O B.

Tobacco, Petum, i, n. Nicotiana æ, f.

A tobacconiſt, Nicotianiſta, æ, m.

A tobacco pipe maker, Tubularius, ii, m.

Toby (a man's name) Tobias, æ, m.

T O D.

A tod, Todda, æ, f. 1 Bul. 131.

A tod of Wool, containing 28 *pound*, Todda lanæ, Aſh. 88.

T O E.

A toe, Digitus pedis.

The great toe, Hallus, i, m. Pollex pedis.

T O F.

A toft, Toftum, i, n. 10. Co. 133. (i. e.) *a Meſſuage or rather the ground where the old Meſſuage ſtood.*

The owner of a toft, Toftmannus, i, m.

T O G.

Together, Inſimul.

Together with, Simul cum, una cum.

T O.

T O I.

Toils, Nets or Haies, wherewith Woods, Parks or Foreſts are beſet to take Wild beaſts, Indago, inis, f.

T O L.

Toll at Markets, Tolnetum, i, n. 8 *Co.* 46. *Lex* 125. *Ry.* 10. 16. 427. *Tholonium, ii, n.* 8 *Co.* 96. *Ry.* 11. 13. 48. 195. In our Common Law it hath two ſignifications: Firſt, it is uſed for a Liberty to buy and ſell within the Precincts of a Mannor, *Lamb. Archainom. fol.* 132. which ſeemeth to import ſo much as a Fair or a Market. The words are theſe, *Thol (quod nos dicimus Tholonium) eſt ſcilicet quod habeat libertatem vendendi & emendi in Terra ſua.* In the ſecond ſignification it is uſed for a Tribute or a Cuſtom paid for Paſſage, &c. *Bracton.*

The Expoſitor of the Terms of Law ſaith thus. *Toll or Tolne*, is moſt properly a payment uſed in Cities, Towns, Markets and Fairs, for Goods and Cattels brought thither to be bought and ſold, and is always to be paid by the Buyer, and not by the Seller, except there be ſome Cuſtom otherwiſe.

Toll for Griſt, Multura, æ, f. Reg. 127. 153. Lex 88. Mulctura, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 9.

A toll for carrying on horſeback, Summagium, ii, n.

Toll paid for weighing Wool, Tronagium, ii, n.

Toll paid by Merchants for paſſage, Diabaticum, ci, n.

A toll for going through Foreſt with Carts or Horſes loaded, Chiminagium, ii, n.

A toll for paſſage through another man's ground, Paagium, ii, n.

A

A toll for the repairing of walls, Muragium, ii, n.

A toll gatherer, Telonarius, ii, m.

A tolt, Tolta, æ, f. 1 Mon. 763. Lex. 125.

TOM.

A tome, a Part (or one Volume of a Book) Tomus, i, m.

TON.

A pair of tongs, Par forcipium.

The tongue, Lingua, æ, f.

Tonnage, Tonnagium, ii, n. It is a Custom or Impost for Merchandize brought or carry'd in Tonns and such like Vessels from or to other Nations, after a certain Rate in every Tonn. *An.* 12 *Edw.* 4. *c.* 3. *An.* 6 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. *An.* 1 *Jac. c.* 33.

TOO.

A tooth, Dens, tis, m.

A tooth-picker or scraper, Dentiscalpium, ii, n.

The tooth-ach, Odontalgia, æ, f.

Pinchers to pluck out a tooth, Odontagra, æ, f.

TOP.

The top, height, or sharp end of a thing, Summitas, atis, f. Culmen, inis, n.

A top to play withal, Trochus, i, m.

The top head of a Pillar, Capitellum, i, n.

The top of the Mast of a ship, Carchesium, ii, n. Thoracium, ii, n.

Topicks, Books that speak and treat of Places of Invention touching Logick, Topica, orum, n.

TOR.

Torcester (in Northamptonshire, Torcestria, Tripontium.

A torch, Torcherus, i, m. 4. Co. 98. Fax, facis, f.

A little torch, Facula, æ, f.

A torch or taper-bearer, Facularius, ii, m.

A torch-maker, Lychnopœus, i, m.

TOS.

To toss, Torreo, ere.

A toss, Tostus panis.

Tossed, Tostus, a, um.

A tossing-iron, Tostorium, ii, n. Artopta, æ, f.

TOT.

Totnes (in Devonshire) Totonesium.

TOU.

A touch-stone, Lydius lapis.

Tournament (a Martial Exercise on Horseback) Torneamentum, i, n.

TOW.

To tow a ship, Remulco, are.

A Tower, Helciarius, ii, m.

Tow or birds, Stupa, æ, f. Lini floccus, Lina, stupa.

Little tow or birds, Stupula, æ, f.

Towage, Towagium, ii, n. *Ry.* 29. *Thowagium batellorum, Ry.* 27. (*i.e.*) a Duty paid by Barge-men to the owner of the ground where they towed their Barge.

A towel, Mantile, lis, n. Manutergium, ii, n. Mantelium, ii, n. Extergimentarium, ii, n.

A tower (or steeple) Turris, is, f.

A little tower (or turret) Turricula, æ, f.

A watch tower, Specula, æ, f. Pharus, ri, d. g.

Womens towers (or Hairs hanging over the forehead) Ananthiæ & anantiæ, arum, f.

A town, Villa, æ, f.

A country town or Village, Villata, æ, f.

A little town, Oppidulum, li, n.

A town Incorporate, having their proper and especial Officers, Laws, Liberties, and Privileges, Municipium, ii, n.

A townsman, Oppidanus, i, m.

Towers (*the Family*) de Turri.

T R A.

A trace (*or tract*) Tracea, æ, f. Brac. 106. bis Veſtigium, ii, n.

To trace, track (*or ſeek out by the footing*, Inveſtigo, are.

Traced, Inveſtigatus, a, um.

A tracer, Inveſtigator, oris, m.

To trade, Mercandizo, are.

A trade, Ars, tis, f. Negotium, ii, n.

Trades, Myſteria, orum, n.

A tradeſman, Opifex, icis, m. Negotiator, oris, m.

Trading, Mercatura, æ, f.

A tradition, Traditio, onis, f.

Traffick, Commercium, ii, n.

To traffick, Negotior, ari. Mercaturam facere. Negotium tractare.

A tragedy, Tragœdia, æ, f.

A writer of tragedies, Tragicus, i, m.

A traie, whereon Meat ſodden or roaſted is put, Trulla, æ, f. Concha, æ, f. Alveolus, li, m.

A traie uſed to carry Mortar in to Maſons, Quailus, i, m.

A trail or Border about a Woman's Gown, &c. Segmentum, i, n.

Trailed; or that hath trails or borders finely wrought, with many ſmall pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

A trainband, Cohors diſciplinata vel ſelecta.

A train or Company of Servants attending on a Prince or Nobleman, Strepitus, ûs, & i, m. Pompa, æ, f.

The train of a Woman's Gown, Sirma, atis, n.

He that beareth a Noble woman's train, Sirmatophorus, ri, m.

The train of an Army, Impedimenta, orum, n.

To train up, Trano, are. Inſtruo, ere.

Trained up, Inſtructus, a, um.

A training up, Diſciplina, æ, f.

A traitor, betrayer, or he that uſeth treachery, Traditor, oris, m. Proditor, oris, m.

A traitor to his Father, Antipater, tris, m.

A traitor which flyeth from his Captain in Battle, and fleeth to his Enemies, Transfuga, æ, c. g.

Traiterous, treacherous, or full of Diſloyalty, Perfidioſus, a, um.

Pertaining to a traitor, Proditorius, a, um.

Traiterouſly, or diſloyally, Perfidiosè, Proditoriè.

A tramel Net, Tragum, i, n. Tragula, æ, f.

A Tramel for a Pot-hanger, Cremaſter, ſteris.

To tranſcribe or copy out of one thing into another, Tranſcribo, ere.

To tranſlate from one Language to another, Interpretor, ari. Verto, ere.

Tranſlated, Tranſlatus, a, um. Verſus, a, um.

A tranſlator or Interpreter, Tranſlator, oris, m.

A tranſlation, Tranſlatio, onis, f. Interpretamentum, i, n. Verſio, onis, f.

To tranſmit, Tranſmitto, ere.

Tranſmutation, Tranſmutatio, onis, f.

A tranſom, or Beam going overthwart an Houſe, Tranſtrum, i, n.

The tranſom, or croſs piece of a Jacob's ſtaff, Tranſverſarium, ii, n.

A tranſom, or Lintle over a door, Superliminare, is, n.

A tranſom, or piece of timber four Inches thick, Trientalis materia.

The tranſoms in a ſhip whereon the Hatches be made, Canonia.

To tranſport, carry or conveigh over, Tranſporto, are.

Tranſported, Tranſportatus, a, um.

To trap, barb or dreſs Horſes with trappers. Ephippio, are.

Trapped, barbed or dreſſed with trappers, Ephippiatus, a, um. Phaleratus, a, um.

Trappers, trappings or barbs for Horſes, Phaleræ, arum, f. Lorica equi. Strata, orum, n.

They that have Saddles on their Horſes trapped with coſtly Harneſſes, Ephippiarii, orum, n.

To trap, or take in a trap, Irretio, ire.

Trapped, or taken in a Gin or Snare, Irretitus, a, um. Captus, a, um.

A trap, Snare or Gin, Decipula, æ, f. Tendicula, æ, f.

The Snare or fall of a trap, Rupius, ii, m.

A trap for Mice or Rats, Muſcipula, æ, f. Muriſtrecula, æ, f.

A traverſe, Traverſia, æ. f. It took the name of the French *de traverſe*, which is no other than *de traverſo* in Latin, ſignifying, on the other ſide, becauſe as the Indictment on the One ſide chargeth the Party, ſo he on the other ſide cometh in to diſcharge himſelf. *Leigh. Phil. Com.* fol. 228. It ſignifieth in our Common Law ſome time to deny, ſome time to overthrow or undo a thing, as by Denying and Traverſing a Bill, or the material parts thereof, and the formal words of this Traverſe are in Lawyers French *Sanſceo*; and *abſq; hoc*, in *Latin*. See *Kitchin*, fol. 227. *Titulo affirmationis & negationis.*

To traverſe an Indictment, is nothing elſe but to make Contradiction, or to deny the point of the Indictment. As in a Preſentment againſt *A.* for a High-way overflown with Water, for default of ſcouring a Ditch, &c. *A.* may traverſe either the matter, *viz.* that there is no High-way there, or that the Ditch is ſufficiently ſcoured, or otherwiſe he may traverſe the Cauſe that he hath not the ground. *Lamb. Eirenarch lib.* 4. *cap.* 13. *pag.* 521, 522. Of Traverſe ſee a whole Chapter in *Kitch.* fol. 240. See the new Book of Entries *Verbo* Traverſe.

To traverſe, Traverſo, are. Diſtratione, are.

A traveller of Countries or Journeys, Viator, oris, m.

A traveller on the High-way, Hodœporus, i, m.

To travel, or go on a Journey, Itineror, ari.

T R E.

Treacle, Theriaca, æ, f.

The treadle of a Weaver's Loom, Inſile, lis, n.

Treaſon, Proditio, onis, f. Treaſon is deriv'd from *trahir*, which is Treacherouſly to betray, *Trahiſon per contractionem*, Treaſon.

If a Man be arraign'd for High Treaſon, and ſtands Mute, or will not directly anſwer to the Crime, Judgment ſhall be given upon him, as upon a Traitor Convict. Fatetur facinus qui Judicium fugit. L. *Dyer.*

In Treaſon concealment is as Capital as the Practice. Here are no Acceſſaries, all are in a like Predicament of offence and danger of Law, *in Majori proditione omnes ſunt principales.*

It is either High or Petty-Treaſon. It is call'd High in reſpect of the King which is the Higheſt Perſon: Petty in regard of the Inferiority of the Perſons againſt whom it is committed. *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto niſi in cauſa proditionis.*

To intend or Imagin the Death of the King or Queen, though it be not effected, yet if this be declar'd by an open Act, or utter'd by words, or Letters, it is Treaſon.

Proditorie *muſt neceſſarily be uſed in every Indictment of Treaſon.*

A Man that is a Traitor Convicted and Attainted, hath his Judgment to be drawn upon a Hurdle from his Priſon to the Place of Execution, as being unworthy to tread any more upon Mother Earth, and that Backward, with his Head downward, for that he hath been Retrograde to Natural Courſes; after hang'd up by the Neck between Heaven and Earth, as deemed unworthy of both; his privy Parts are cut off, as being unprofitably begotten, and unfit to leave any Generation after him: his Bowels and Intrails burned, which inwardly had conceived and concealed ſuch horrible Treaſon; then his Head cut off that imagin'd the miſchief. *Stawnf. pl.* of Cor. *lib.* 3. *cap.* 19. with Dr. *Boys* his Gloſs. vid. Petit Treaſon.

Treaſonably, Proditionaliter, adv. Reg. 102.

Treaſure (or abundance of Riches) Theſaurus, ri, m.

A treaſure-houſe, Theſauraria, æ, f. Ry. 96. Domus Theſauraria.

Lord Treaſurer, Dominus Summus Theſaurarius Angliæ. He is a Lord by his Office, and one of the greateſt Men in the Land, under whoſe charge and Government is all the Prince's Wealth contain'd in the Exchequer, as alſo the Check of all Officers any way Imploy'd in the Collecting of the Impoſts, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. Sir *Thomas Smith, de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 14. alſo more belonging to his Office, ſee *Anno* 20 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6. & *Anno* 31 *H.* 6. *cap.* 5. & *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1. & *Anno* 17 *ejuſdem cap.* 5. & *Anno* 1 *R.* 2. *cap.* 8. & *Anno* 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 20. & *Anno* 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 13.

This high Officer hath by vertue of his Office, the nomination of the Eſcheators yearly throughout *England*, and giveth the places of all Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, and Searchers in all the Ports of the Realm. He ſitteth in the Exchequer Chamber, and with the reſt of the Court ordereth things to the King's beſt Benefit. He with the Barons may by Statute Stall Debts of 3000 *l.* and under; and by Commiſſion from his Majeſty, he with others joyned with him, letteth Leaſes for Lives or Years of the Lands that came to the Crown by the Diſſolution of Abbeys: He by his Office giveth Warrant to certain Men to have their Wine without Impoſt. He taketh declaration of all the Money paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and of all Receivers Accompts.

Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold, Theſaurarius Hoſpitii Domini Regis. He is always of the Privy Council, and in the abſence of the Steward of the King's Houſhold, hath

ith Power with the Comptroller, and the Steward of the Marſhalſea to hear and determine Treaſons, Miſpriſions of Treaſon, Murder, Homicide, Bloodſhed committed within the King's Palace, *Stawnf. pl. Cor. lib.* 3. *ca.* 5.

To treat of, or handle a matter, Tracto, are.

A treatiſe, or handling of the matter, Tractatus, ûs, m.

A treaty, or truce after Battel, Fœdus, eris, n.

A tree, Arbor, oris, f.

A little tree, Arbuſcula, æ. f.

The twig of a tree, Virga, æ, f.

The ſtock or main body of a tree, Caudex, icis, m.

The ſtock or ſtump of a tree without Boughs, Truncus, ci, m.

The main bough or branch of a tree, Ramus, i, m. Brachium arboris.

A ſcared or dead bough cut off, and ſpt from the tree, Ramale, lis, n.

A bough or branch broken, or pluckt away with the Fruit thereupon, Termes, itis, m.

The bark, or outward Rind of a tree, Cortex, icis, m.

The inner Pill (or Rind) of a tree, Liber, bri, m.

The Pith (ſap or Life) of a tree, Medulla arboris, fructus, matrix.

A tree with young Fruit on it, Arbor Prægnans.

A low tree, Humilis Arbor.

To ſet a place with trees for Vines to grow by, Arbuſto, are.

To top trees, Toppare arbores, Plo. 469. Ra. Entr. 490.

To grow to the bigneſs of a tree, Arboreſco, ere.

A Nurſery of young trees, Arboretum, i, n.

A Lopper of trees, a Dreſſer or Planter of trees, Arborator, oris, m.

A Grove of trees, Arbuſtum, i, n.

An Alder-tree, Alnus, i, f.

An Apple-tree, Malus, li, f.

An Aſh-tree, Fraxinus, i, f.

A Wild-aſh-tree with broad leaves, Ornus, i, f.

The place where aſh-trees grow, Fraxinetum, i, n.

A Beach-tree, Fagus, gi, f.

A Grove where Beach-trees grow, Faginetum, i, n.

A Birch tree, Betula & Betulla, æ, f.

The Box-tree, Buxus, i, f.

A Broom-tree, Geniſta, æ, f.

A Cherry-tree, Ceraſus, i, f.

A Cheſnut tree, Caſtanea, æ, f.

A Cypreſs-tree, Cupreſſus, ſi, vel ûs, f.

A Damſon-tree, Prunus, i, f.

An Elder-tree, Sambucus, ci, f.

An Elm-tree, Ulmus, i, f.

An Elm Grove (or place ſet full of Elms, Ulmarium, ii, n.

The Ivy-tree, Hedera, æ, f.

A Juniper-tree, Juniperus, ri, f.

A Maple-tree, Acer, eris, n.

A Medler-tree, Meſpilus, li, f.

An Oak-tree, Quercus, ci, f.

The place where Oaks grow, Quercetum, vel Querquetum, i, n.

An Oſier or twig, Vimen, inis, n.

The place where Oſiers and twigs are ſet to bind Vines, Virgetum, i, n.

A Peach-tree, Malus Perſica.

A Pear-tree, Pyrus, i, f.

A Plum-tree, Prunus, i, f.

A Place ſet about with Plumb-trees, Prunetum, i, n.

A Poplar-tree, Populus, li, f.

The white Poplar-tree, Farfugium, ii, n.

A Place where Poplar-trees grow, Populetum, i, n.

A Quince-tree, Cydonia, æ. f.
A Sallow-tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Grove of Sallow-trees, Salictum, i, n.
A Serviſe-tree, Sorbus, bi, f.
A Place where Serviſe - trees grow, Sorbetum, i, n.
A Tamariſk-tree, Myrica, æ, f.
A Vine-tree, Vitis, is, f. Vinea, æ, f.
A Walnut-tree, Juglans, dis, f.
A Place where Walnut trees grow, Juglandiarium, ii, n.
A Warden-tree, Volemum, i, n.
A Willow-tree, Salix, icis, f.
A Place where Willow-trees grow, Salicetum vel Salictum, i, n.
A Withe (or Oſier) tree, Siler, eris, n.
A Yew-tree, Smilax, acis, f. Taxus, xi, f.
A treen (or wooden Diſh) Catinus ligneus.
A trench, Trenchea, æ, f. Ra. Entr. 441. Reg. 127. 252. 10. Co. 143. Trenchia, æ, f. Fo. 396. 1 Mon. 911. Militare Sepimentum. Vallum, i, n. Aplectum, i, n.
To Fortify and incloſe with a Trench, Vallo, are. Prævallo, are.
A trencher (to eat Meat on) Quadra, æ, f.
A round trencher, Orbis menſarius.
A Plate trencher, Scutella, æ, f.
A Trendel of a Mill, Molucrum, i, n.
Trent River, Trehenta, Trenta, Terentus.
A treſpaſs, Tranſgreſſio, onis, f. The Law adjudgeth every Treſpaſs to be done with Force and Arms; therefore the Plaintiff, that ſaith the Defendant took his Horſe with Force and Arms (tho' he came without Weapons) ſaith truly that he took him with Force, as the Law meaneth Force. *Doct. & Stud. cap.* 14. If *vi & armis* be not in the Writ, it ſhall abate. *Fitz. Nat. brev*

The Law accounteth all to be *vi* which is contrary to *Jus*. I do but Hawk or Walk for my paſtime or Recreation over another Man's Ground, he may have his Action of treſpaſs againſt me, *quare vi & armis*, for tho' I meant no harm to him or his, yet I might not Paſs upon his Ground without Licence, *Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol.* 228.

The form of a Writ for living things, as Horſes, is, *ceperunt & abduxerunt*, ; for a dead thing, *ceperunt & aſportaverunt. Fitz. Herb. Nat. Brev. Tit. Treſp. Tranſgreſſio dicitur a tranſgrediendo*, becauſe it over paſſeth that which is Right. *Cook on Lit. p.* 57.

A treſſel (or three footed ſtool) Tripus, i, m.
A treſſel (for a table), Trapezophorus, i, m.
Treſſels, Treſtoria, orum, n. Fle. 79.
Womens treſſes, Treſſoria Mulierum, Fle. 69.

T R I.

A triangle (or Figure that hath three Corners) Triangulus, li, m.
Triangular (or having three Corners) Triangulus, a, um. Triangularis.
Tribute, Tributum, i, n. Vectigal, alis, n.
A Trigger (or Inſtrument put in the Cart wheel, leſt the Cart be overthrown) Sufflamen, inis, n.
To trim (as Barbers do) Tondeo, ere. Ornare comam & barbam.
To trim up a thing to make it ſeem fairer, Mangonizo, are.
Trinity Houſe, Domus Trinitatis,

is, Is a certain Houſe at *Debt-ford* which belongeth to a Compa-ny or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, that have Power by the King's Charter, to take know-ledge of thoſe that deſtroy Sea-marks, and to redreſs their do-ings, as alſo to correct the faults of Sailors, *&c.* and to take Care of divers other things belonging to Navigation and the Seas. *Anno* 8 *Eliz. cap.* 13. *Anno* 35 *ejuſd. cap.* 6.

A tripe, Omaſum, i, n.

A tripe laid in ſouſe, Omaſum conditum.

A tripe-Woman (ſhe that ſells tripes) Allantopolis, is, f.

The Place where Tripes are ſold (ſuch as Field-lane) Allantopolium, i, n.

A triumph, Triumphus, i, m.

To triumph, Triumpho, are.

Triſtram (a man's name) Triſtramus, i, m.

TRO.

A trochiſk, a Medicine made round like a top, or Bunn of Bread, Trochiſcus, ci, m.

A troop or Company of Soldiers, Agmen, inis, n. Turma, æ, f.

To trouble (or moleſt) Vexo, are. Diſturbo, are. Turbo, are.

Troubled, Turbatus, a, um.

A kneading-trough, Artopta, æ, f. Mactra, æ, f.

A trough (or Binn) to keep Corn in, Alveus, ei, m.

A trough to feed Swine, Aquaticulus, i, m.

A trough of Stone, Lapiſta, æ, f.

A trowell, Trulla, æ, f.

TRU.

A truant (or Loyterer) Emanator, oris, m.

A truce, Treuga, æ, f. Armiſtitium, ii, n. Induſiæ, arum, f. pugnæ ceſſatio.

True, Verus, a, um.

Truly, Quidem, adv.

Trumpery (or old Baggage) Scruta, orum, n.

A trumpet, Tuba, æ, f. Buccina, æ, f.

To ſound a trumpet, Buccino, are. Clango, ere.

The ſtopple of a trumpet (or wind Inſtrument) Tappa, æ, f.

A trumpeter, Buccinator, oris, m. Tubicen, cinis, m. Salpicta, æ, m.

A trumpet maker, Æreator, oris, m. Tubarius, ii, m.

To ſound the alarm on the Trumpet, Signum dare buccinâ, Claſſicum canere.

The ſound of the Trumpet when they blow to the Battel or Alarm, Bellicum, ci, n. Claſſicum, ci, n.

The ſound of the trumpet, Clangor Tubæ.

A Writhed or Crooked trumpet, Lituus, ui, m. Concha, æ, f.

A truncheon (or Stake) Talea, æ, f. Clava, æ, f.

A little truncheon, Taleola, æ, f.

A trunk or Cheſt covered with Leather, Riſcus, ci, m.

A trunk-maker, Riſcarius, ii, m.

To truſs or tye up, Subſtringo, ere. Ligulas ſtringere.

To truſs up the Hair, Crinem nodo cohibere.

To truſs, ſtuff, or make a Fardel, Suffarcino, are. Convaſo, are.

Truſſed up together, Suffarcinatus, a, um.

Truſſed (or girt about) Succinctus, a, um.

A truſſing point, Ligula, æ, f. Strigmentum, i, n.

A truſs (Fardel or Burden) Sarcina, æ, f.

A truſs of Hay, Fœni manipulus.

A truſs for ſuch as are burſten, Hernioſorum Faſcia.

A truſs whereunto a man's horſe is tyed, Exomis, is, f.

A truſſing up, Subligatura, æ, f. Sarcinatio, onis, f.

To truſt (or have a ſure confidence) Fido, ere. Confido, ere.

Truſt (or Fealty) Fidelitas.

Truſted, Fiſus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.

Truſtees, Fiduciarii.

Truſty (ſure or faithful)) Fidus, a, um. Fidelis, le, adj.

T R Y.

To try a Cauſe, Trio, are.

A tryal, Triatio, onis, f. (*i. e.*) the Tryal of a Cauſe.

Ready to try, Paratus ſacramento recognoſcere.

A tryer, Triator, oris, m. (*i. e.*) one choſen by the Court, to examine whether a Challenge made to the Pannel, or any of the Pannel, or Jury, be Juſt, yea, or no. *vid. Brook titulo* challenge, *fol.* 122. *Old. Nat. Brev. fol.* 158. *Spel.* 204. *Doct. & Stud.* 20.

T U B.

A tub, or great Vatt, Cupa, æ, f. Vas, aſis, n.

A tub fit for ſerviceable waſhing, or to be bathed in, Labrum, i, n. Baptiſterium, ii, n. Solium, ii, n.

A Bucking (or Bathing) tub, Cucuma, æ. f. Liximatorium, ii, n.

A tub ſet under the tap to receive Droppings, Sinum, i, n. Excipulum, li, n.

A meal-tub, Cumera, æ, f.

A Powdering-tub, Orca, æ, f. Carnarium, ii, n.

An open Tub or Stand, Aquiminarium, ii, n.

T U C.

A tucker (or Fuller) Fullo, onis, m.

Tuckers (or Fullers Earth, Fullonica, æ, f. Fullonium, ii, n.

T U E.

Tuede or Tees (in the Biſhoprick of Durham) Tueſis.

Tueſday, Dies Martis.

T U F.

A Tuft (or Creſt) Criſta, æ, f. Apex, icis, f.

A tuft of Graſs, Ceſpes, itis, m.

T U I.

Tuition (or ſafe keeping) Tutela, æ, f. Tuitio, onis, f.

T U M.

A tumb, Tumba, æ, f. Tumulus, li, m. Sepulchrum, i, n.

To put in a tumb, Intumbo, are. Tumulo, are.

A tumbler, Hiſter, ri, m.

A tumbler which danceth through a Hoop, Petauriſta, æ, m. Cybiſter, ri, m.

A tumbler that walketh on a Rope, &c. Neurobata, æ, m. Funambulus, li, m.

A tumbler, or Dog ſo called, Vertagus, gi, m.

A tumbrel (or Cucking-ſtool) Tumbrellum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 540. Cow. 265. Terbichetum, i, n. Tribithetum, i, n. Turbichetum, i, n.

It is an Engine of Puniſhment which ought to be in every Liberty that hath view of Frankpledge for the bridling of Scolds and Unquiet Women, *Kitchin, fol.* 13. a.

A tumour, or ſwelling, Tumor, oris, m.

A tumult, Tumultus, ûs, m.

Tumultuouſly, Tumultuosè, adv.

T U N.

A tune, Tonus, i, m.

To tune (or meaſure, alſo to tune or accent) Modulor, ari.

To

To ſet a tune to one, Præmodulor, ari.

Tuned, Modulatus, a, um.

He that tuneth in meaſure, Modulator, oris, m.

A tuning of the Voice, Modulatio vocis.

A Tunn, Tonna, æ, f. 2 Mon. 528. (*i. e.*) a Meaſure containing 252 Gallons.

Tunnage, Tunnagium, ii, n. Lex. 127. a Cuſtom or Impoſt for Merchandize brought or carried in Tunns or ſuch like Veſſels, from or to other Nations after a certain Rate in every Tunn. *Anno* 12 *Ed.* 4 *cap.* 3. *Anno* 6 *H.* 8. *cap.* 14. *Anno* 1 *Jac. cap.* 33. alſo a Duty due to the Mariners for unloading their Ship arriv'd in any Haven, after the Rate of every Tunn.

A Tunnel where thro' Liquor is pour'd into Veſſels, Infundibulum, li, n. Infuſorium, ii, n. Tonelius, ii, m.

A Tunnel of a Chimney, Fumarium, ii, n. Spiramentum, i, n.

A tunnel in the Roof to let out ſmoak, Epigauſtorium, ii, n.

T U R.

Turbary, Turbaria, æ, f. Co. 365. Ry. 339. Ra. Ent. 540, Liberty of digging Turves.

Common of Turbary, Communia Turbariæ.

Turbage, Turbagium, ii, n. Lex. 127. 1 Mon. 632.

Turbervil (the Family) de Turbida villa.

Turchil (the Family) Turchetiſius.

A turf, Turba, æ, f. Gleba, æ, f. Terricidium, ii, n.

A turkey Cock, Gallus Numidicus.

A turkey Hen, Gallina Numidica.

To turn (as Turners do) Torno, are.

A turner, Tornator, oris, m.

A Turner's Inſtrument, where-with they make things ſmooth by turning up and down, Tornus, i, m.

That is wrought (or made with a wheel or turn) Tornatus, a, um. Tornatilis, le, adj.

Turners work, Opera Tornatilia, Toreumatum, ti, n.

A turn broach, Tornarius, ii, m.

To turn up and down, Affurcillo, are.

A Turnkey, Clavicularius, ii, m.

Turn, Turnum, i, n. Is the Sheriff's Court kept every year twice, once after *Eaſter*, and again after *Michaelmas*, *Mag. Charta*, *cap* 35. and that within one Month after each Feaſt, *An.* 3 *Ed.* 3, *c.* 25. from this Court are Exempted only Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and Women, and all ſuch that have hundreds of their own to be kept.

Turno Vicecomitum, Is a Writ that lyeth for thoſe that are called to the Sheriffs Turn out of their own hundred. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 174.

A turnet of Wood, Fala, æ, f.

T U T.

A Tutor, Tutor, oris, m.

Tutors and Overſeers of Orphans, Authores Pupillorum.

A Tutor or Guardian not bound to give an account of his Ward. Analogiſta, æ, m.

T W E.

Twede River (in the North) Tueda, Tueſis, Tweda.

Twelve, Duodecim, Indecl.

Twelve times, Duodecies, adv.

The twelfth, Duodecimus, a, um.

The Feaſt of twelfſide, Feſtum Epiphaniæ Domini.

Twenty, Viginti, Indecl.

The twentieth, Viceſimus, a, um.

T W.

T W I.

A Twibill (or Ax) Bipennis, is, f.

A young twig (or Oſier) Vimen, inis, n. Surculus, li, m.

The twig of a tree cut off, Sarmentum, i, n.

Twilight, Crepuſculum, li, n.

Twinhamburn (in Dorſetſhire) Interamna.

A Twin, Gemellus, li, m.

To twiſt, Torqueo, ere.

Twiſted, Tortus, a, um.

T W O.

Two, Duo.

Twomond (in Ireland) Thuetmonia, Twomondia.

T Y R.

A Tyrant, Tyrannus, i, m.

Tyranny, Tyrannis, idis, f.

T Y T.

Offerings and all ſmall Tythes due to the Prieſt, Altaragium, ii, n. Obventio Altaris.

Not tytheable, Indecimabilis, le. vid. *Tithes*.

V A C.

A *Vacation (or the time between the Terms)* Vacatio, onis, f.

V A G.

A Vagabond, Vagabundus, a, um.

V A I.

A Vail, Velum, i, n. Velamen, inis, n.

Belonging to a vail, Velaris, re, adj.

V A L.

Vale River (in Cornwal) Fala.

Valemouth (or Falmouth in Cornwall) Voluba.

Vale of the Croſs (in Denbighſhire) Vallis Crucis.

Valence (the Family) de Valentia.

Valentine (a man's name) Valentinus, i, m.

V A.

Valentine's day, Feſtum ſancti Valentini Epiſcopi & Martyris.

A Valet (or Gentleman of the Privy Chamber) Valettus, i, m. Valecta, æ, m. alſo a Bencher's Clerk.

Valetor, or Vautor (the Family) de Valle Torta.

A Valley (or Dale) Vallis, is, f.

Value, the worth of any thing, Valentia, æ, f.

Valuable, Valibilis, le, adj. Vet. Intr. 185.

V A N.

A Vane (or weather-cock) Triton, onis, m.

Vandeles (in the Biſhoprick of Durham) Vindugleſſus.

A Van-guard (or the foreward in Battail, Antegardia, æ, f. Kit. 208.

V A S.

A Vaſſal, one that holdeth Land in Fee of his Lord, Vaſſallus, li, m.

A kind of Vaſſal, Alpimanus, i, m.

V A T.

A *Vate (or Fat)* Vas, aſis, n. Labrum, i, n. Vas preſſorium.

A great dying Vate, Ahenum, i, n.

A Cheeſe Vate, Caſearium, ii, n.

V A V.

A Vavaſour, one in Dignity next a Baron, Vavaſor, & Valvaſor, oris, m.

The Eſtate (or Lordſhip of ſuch a one) Vavaſoria, æ, f.

A Vault (or Roof) Fornix, icis, m.

A Vault low in the Ground, Crypta, æ, f. Hypogæum, i, n.

Made like an arch or Vault, Teſtudineatus, a, um.

To make a Vault, Fornico, are.

Vaux (the Family) de Vallibus.

U D D.

An Udder, Uber, eris, n.

Veal, Caro vitulina.

To Vear a Cable, or to roll it up in a round Circle, Gyrare Rudentem.

V E I.

A Vein, Vena, æ, f.

V E L.

Vellum, Membrana, æ, f. Pergamena, æ, f.

Velvet, Velvetum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 3. Velvettum, i, n. Co. Entr. 565. Holoſericum, ci, n.

V E N.

Vendible, Vendibilis, le, adj.

Venial (or pardonable) Venialis, le, adj. Venire facias, Is a Writ Judicial and goeth out of the Record lying where two parties plead and come to Iſſue, *ſcilicet*, upon the ſaying of the Country, for then the Party Plaintiff or Defendant ſhall have this Writ directed to the Sheriff, that he cauſe to come 12 Lawful Men of the ſame Country to ſay the Truth upon the ſaid Iſſue taken. And if they come not at the day of this Writ returned, then ſhall go out a *Habeas Corpora*, and after a diſtreſs, until they come, *Old. Nat. brev. fol.* 157.

Veniſon, Caro Ferina.

Veniſon Seaſon in Winter, Feriniſona, æ, f.

A Vent-hole, Spiraculum, li, n.

Ventre inſpiciendo, Is a Writ for the Search of a Woman, that ſaith ſhe is with Child, and thereby witholdeth Land from him that is the next Heir at Common Law. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 227. a.

Venus (a Woman's name) Venus, eris, f.

V E R.

A Verderer, Viridarius, ii, m. Co. 168. 1 Mon. 574.

A Verdict, Veredictum, i, n. It is the anſwer of a Jury or Inqueſt made upon any Cauſe Civil or Criminal, committed by the Court to their Conſideration of Tryal.

The Verge (or Compaſs of the King's Court being 12 miles about) Virgata, æ, f.

Vergers, Virgatores, Lex 129.

Vergivian, or Weſtern Sea, Oceanus Vergivius. Vergivium Mare.

To verify a thing, Verifico, are.

Verily (or truly) Verè, adv.

Verjuice, Omphacium, ii, n.

Verniſh, Vernix, icis.

By vertue of a Deed, Feoffment, Leaſe, &c. Virtute.

Vertuous, Vertuoſus, a, um.

Verulam, an ancient City near St. Albans (in Hertfordſhire) Caſſivelauni oppidum. Verolamium. Verulamium. Virolamium. Urolamium. Urolanium.

V E S.

Veſcy (the Family) de Veſci.

A veſſel of what kind ſo ever, Vas, vaſis, n.

A little veſſel, Vaſculum, li, n.

An Oyl Veſſel made of Leather, Scortia, æ, f.

A Wine Veſſel, Vinarium, ii, n.

A great veſſel for Wine, as a Vat, Orca, æ, f.

A veſſel with cold Water to rinſe Cups in, Luterium, ii, n. Baucalis, is, f.

A veſſel to waſh Feet, Podoniptrum, i, n.

A veſſel uſed by Goldſmiths to waſh away Droſs, Thermaſtris.

He that makes veſſels of Silver or Gold, Vaſcularius, ii, m.

A veſſel of any ſort to Sail in, Navigium, ii, n.

A veſſel or Ship to carry Anchors in, Ancyromachus, chi, m.

The Maſter (or owner of a Veſſel) Ratiarius, ii, m.

A veſtry in a Church, Veſtiarium, ii, n. Sacrarium, ii, n.

A veſtry keeper, Sacriſta, æ, m.

A veſtment, (or Garment) Veſtimentum, i, n.

Veſture, Veſtura, æ, f. (i. e.) Poſſeſſion or admittance to a Poſſeſſion, *Weſt.* 2, *chap.* 25. *Anno* 13. *Ed.* 1.

The Corn that grows on it, Veſtura terræ.

A vetch, Vicia, æ, f.

A place ſowed with vetches, Viciarium, ii, n.

Of vetches, Viciarius, a, um.

V I A.

A Viage, Viagium, ii, n. Reg. 191. Pry. 85. 121. 2 Mon. 367.

A vial (or Glaſs) Phiala, æ, f. Lecythus, i, m.

A vial with a Big Belly, Ampulla, æ, f.

A vial-maker, Ampullarius, ii, m.

V I C.

A Vicar, Vicarius, ii, m.

A vicarage, Vicaria, æ, f.

Vice-Chamberlain, Vicecamerarius Hoſpitii Domini Regis, An. 13 R. Stat. 2. cap. 1. Is a great Officer in Court, next under the Lord Chamberlain, and in his abſence hath the Command and Controlment of all Officers appertaining to that part of his Majeſty's Houſhold which is called the Chamber, wherein is concluded as well the Bed-chamber, as the Privy-chamber, the Preſence and the Great-Chamber, and all other Rooms and Galleries, &c. thereunto belonging, with the Council-chamber, Privy-cloſet, &c. and in the Lord Chamberlain's abſence, he Commandeth and Overſeeth the Attendant of all to whom it appertaineth to be ready, and waiting on his Majeſty going to the Chappel, or to ſpeak with Ambaſſadors, or elſe Walking or Riding forth.

VI.

A Vicechancellor, Vicecancellarius, ii, m.

A vicecount (or viſcount) Vicecomes, itis, m. It is a degree of Nobility next unto an Earl, which as Mr. *Cambden* ſaith, is an old name of Office, but a new name of Dignity never heard of amongſt us until *H.* 6. his days, but this Degree of Honour is more ancient far in other Countries. *Caſſan. in gloria mundi, part* 5. *conſid.* 55.

A vicegerent, Vicegerens.

A viceroy, Prorex, egis, m. Surregulus, li, m. Vicarius regis.

A victory, Victoria, æ, f.

Victuals, Victualia, orum, n.

A victualler, one that ſells victuals, Victualarius, ii, m. Lex 130. Vitellarius, ii, m. Opſopœus, œi, m.

A victualling, Vitellatio, onis, f. Ra. Ent. 211.

A victualling-houſe, Domus victualaria, Caupona, æ, f.

A victualling (or Ale) houſe, Gutturilla, æ, f.

V I E.

Vies or Deviſes (in Wiltſhire) Caſtrum de vies, Deviſe, Deviſo.

A viewing of Urin, Inſpectio lotii.

A view of Frank Pledge, Viſus Franci Plegii.

V I G.

By vigor (or force) Vigore.

V I L.

A village belonging to ſome town or mannor, Berwica, æ, f. Villa Frumentaria.

A

A little village, Villula, æ, f. Mon 599. 650. 2 Mon. 610.

A Villein, Villanus, i, m.

Villenage, Villenagium, ii, n. (i. e.) *Servile Tenure.*

VIN.

Vincent (a Man's name) Vincentius, ii, m.

A vine, Vitis, is, f.

A vine running upon a Latteſſed frame, Brachiata vinea.

A vineyard, Vinetum, i, n. vinea, æ, f.

A vine-dreſſer, Vinitor, oris, m.

To Prune a vine, Caſtrare vitem.

Vinegar, Acetum, i, n.

A vinegar-maker, Acetarius, i, m.

A vintner, Vintenarius, ii, m. *Stat. de Colliſtrigio*, Vinarius, i, m.

VIO.

A viol to play on, Pandura, æ, f. Cithara, æ, f.

A viol-maker (or he that playeth on a viol, Pandurarius, ii, m.

To play on a viol, Panduriſo, are.

VIP.

Vipont, or Vipount (the Family) de veteri Ponte.

VIR.

The virginals, Clavecymbalum, i, n.

A virgin, Virgo, inis, f.

The Feaſt of the viſitation of the bleſſed virgin, Feſtum viſitationis beatæ Mariæ virginis.

Virgil (a Man's name) Virgilius, ii, m.

VIS.

A viſne (or venew) Viſnetum, i, n. Vicinetum, i, n. (i. e.) a neighbour place, or a place near hand, *An.* 16 *Ri.* 2. *cap.* 6.

VIT.

Vital (a Man's name) Vitalis, lis, m.

Vitſan (in France near Callis) Iccius portus, Itius, Itium Galliæ. Itinus portus.

VIZ.

A vizard (or Maſk) Larva, æ, f.

ULC.

An Ulcer, Ulcus, eris, n.

The Cavities of an ulcer, Sinus ulceris.

An ulceration breaking out in Scab or Sore, ulceratio, onis, f.

To ulcerate, ulcero, are.

ULS.

Ulſter (in Ireland) Ulidia. Ultonia.

UMP.

An umpirage (or award made by an umpire) Umpiragium, ii, n.

An umpire, umpirator, oris, m.

UNA.

Unaccuſtomed, Inſuetus, a, um.

Unadviſed, Inconſideratus, a, um.

Unarmed, Inermus, a, um.

UNC.

An Uncle, Avunculus, i, m. (*i.e.*) *an Uncle by the Mother's ſide.*

An Uncle (or Father's Brother) Patruus, ui, m.

The Great Uncle (or Grandfather's Brother) Propatruus, ui, m.

The Great Uncle (or Grandmother's Brother) Proavunculus, li, m.

UND.

To Underprop, Præfulcio, ire.

An underpropping (or underſetting) Suffultura, æ, f. Fulcrum, i, n.

To underſet (or ſet under) Suppono, ere.

To underſtand, Intelligo, ere.

An underſtanding, Intellectus, ûs, m.

Under-Treaſurer of England, Vicethesaurarius Angliæ *An.* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7. & *An.* 43. ejuſdem. This Officer as ſome think was firſt Created in the time of King *Henry* the Seventh, to Cheſt up the King's Treaſure at the end of every Term, and to Note the Content of the Money in each Cheſt, and to ſee it carried to the King's Treaſury in the Tower, for the eaſe of the Lord Treaſurer as being a thing too mean for him to be troubled withal, and yet meet to be performed by a Man of great Service and Truſt. This Officer in others Judgment is far more ancient than King *Henry* the Seventh's days, yet not named Treaſurer of the Exchequer till Q. *Elizabeth's* time, where he is termed under-Treaſurer of *England*, notwithſtanding *Anno* 35 *Eliz.* he is alſo written Treaſurer of the Exchequer. Read the Statutes, *Anno* 18 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 17. & 27. *ejuſd. Stat.* 2. *cap.* 18. 1 *Rich.* 2. *cap.* 5. 4 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 18. 8 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 17. 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 11. with divers other Places that ſeem to approve this to be true.

U N I.

Univerſal, Univerſalis, le, adj.

An univerſity, Academia, æ, f. Univerſitas, atis, f.

Unjuſt, Injuſtus, a, um.

Unjuſtly, Injuſte, adv.

U N K.

Unknown, Incognitus, a, um.

U N L.

Unlawful, Illicitus, a, um.

Unlearned, Indoctus, a, um.

Unlike, Diſſimilis, le, adj.

Unlimited, Interminatus, a, um.

To unload, Diſcarco, are. Ra. Entr. 3. 409. Lex 44.

An unloading, Diſcarcatio, onis, f.

U N P.

Unplowed, Inaratus, a, um.

U N S.

Unſold, Invenditus, a, um.

U N T.

Untouch'd, Intactus, a, um.

Untrue, Falſus, a, um.

V O I.

A voidance, Vacatio, onis, f. It is a want of Incumbence upon a Benefice, and this voidance is double: either in Law, or in Fait or Deed: In Law, as when a man hath more Benefices incompatible in Fait, or in Deed, as when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived, *Brook Titulo, Quare impedit.* 51.

Void, Vacuus, a, um.

To make void, Fruſtro, are. Fruſtratoria dilatio. Ra. Entr. 603.

V O L.

A volunteer, voluntarius, ii, m.

V O U.

To vouch (*Call, or Warrant*) Voco, are.

A Voucher (*or he that voucheth*) Vocans, tis, m. Advocator, oris, m. Spel. 23. It is a calling in of one into the Court, at the Petition of a Party that hopeth to be helped thereby. New Book of Entries *verbo voucher. Voucher de Garrantie. Britton cap.* 75. *in Latin, Advocatio ad Warrantizandum*, is a Petition in Court made by the Defendant to have him call'd, of whom he or his Anceſtor bought the Land or Tenement in Queſtion, and received Warranty for the ſecure enjoying thereof againſt all men, that he may either defend the Right a-

gainſt

ainſt the Demandant, or to yield
im other Land. *Bracton* writeth
large Treatiſe of it, *Lib.* 5.
ract. 4. *per totum.* See *Littleton*
the laſt Chapter of his Tenures,
itz. Herb. Nat. Brev. fol. 134. *de*
Warrantia Chartæ.

There is a common Voucher and
double Voucher. Cook Lib. 2. *Sir*
Hugh Cholmley's *caſe, fol.* 50. *b.*
This is very anſwerable to the
Contract in the Civil Law, where-
by the Buyer bindeth the Seller,
ometime in the ſimple value of
he thing bought, ſometime in
he double, to Warrant his ſecure
njoying of the thing bought.
ut this difference is between the
Civil and Common Law, that
whereas the Civil Law bindeth
very Man to Warrant the ſecu-
ity of that which he ſelleth, the
Common Law doth not ſo, ex-
ept it be eſpecially Covenanted.
The Party that voucheth in this
Caſe, is called the Tenant; The
Party vouched is termed the *vou-*
chee; The Writ whereby he is
all'd, is termed *Summoneas ad*
Warrantizandum, vid. Terms of
Law, *verbo voucher*, and *Lambert*
his Explication of Saxon Words,
verbo advocare. vide Warranty.

A vouchee, Advocatus, i, m.
pel. 23.

U P H.

An upholſter, Culcitrarius, ii, m.
Tapetiarius, ii, m. Plumarius, ii, m.
An upholſter's Trade, Plumari-
m, ii, n.

U P L.

Upland (*Highland*) Uplanda, æ, f.

U R B.

Urban (*a man's name*) Urbanus,
m.

U R D.

Urdhead a Promontory (*in Scot-*
land) Berubium.

U R E.

Ure river, in Yorkſhire, Urus.

U R I.

Urine, Urina, æ, f.

An urinal, Urinarium, ii, n.

The ſediment at the bottom of an
Urinal, Hypotacis, is, f.

U R S.

Urſley (*a Woman's name*) Urſula,
æ, f.

U S A.

An uſage, Uſagium, ii, n. 1 Mon.
502. 978. 2 Mon. 1016. Uſuagi-
um, ii, n. 1 Mon. 504. 981.

U S H.

Uſhant Iſle on the Coaſt of France,
Axantos, Uxantiſſena.

An uſher of a School, Hypodidaſ-
calus, li, m. Subpræceptor, oris, m.

U S K.

Uske Town (*in Monmouthſhire*,
Caſtrum Oſcæ, Burrium.

Uske River (*in Monmouthſhire*)
Iſca, Oſca.

U S U.

Uſury, Uſura, æ, f.

To lend upon uſury, Uſuro, are.

An uſurer, Uſurarius, ii, m.

A griping Uſurer, Ærarius mer-
gus.

Uſurpation, Uſurpatio, onis, f.

U T E.

Utenſils, Utenſilia.

To utlaw, Utlago, are.

Utlawed, Utlagatus, a, um.

An utlawry, Utlagaria, æ, f.
Utlagatio, onis, f. Placit. Cor. 18.
Lex 131. It is a Puniſhment for
ſuch as being called in Law and
Lawfully ſought, do contemptu-
ouſly refuſe to appear. He that is
ſued, muſt be called at five Coun-
ties, a Month being between eve-

ry

ry County, to anſwer to the Law, and if he come not within that time, *pro exlege tenebitur, cum Principi non obediat, nec legi, & extunc utlagabitur*, and ſhall loſe all his Goods and Chattels to the King: If upon Felony, his Lands and Tenements. *vide* Terms of Law, *Titulo* Utlagarie. *vid.* Outlawry.

U T T.

To utter, Uttero, are.

The uttermoſt, Extremus, a, um.

Uttoxiter (*in Staffordſhire*) Etocetum.

V U L.

Vulgar, Vulgaris, re, adj.

The vulgar Tongue, Lingua Vulgaris, Lingua vernacula.

U V U.

The Uvula (*or Palate of the Mouth*) Uvula, æ, f.

U X B.

Uxbridge (*in Middleſex*) Uxinus Pons.

W A D.

TO *Wade, alſo to wade over*, Vado, are.

W A F.

A wafer, Libum, i, n.

Wafters, Waſtores, m. pl. Officers that Guarded our Fiſhermen chiefly on the Coaſt of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

W A G.

To wage, or put in Pledges to do any thing, Vadio, are.

To wage Law, Vadiare Legem.

To wage deliverance, Vadiare Liberationem averiorum.

Wager, a giving Security, or putting in Pledges to do a thing, Vadiatio, onis, f.

Wager of Law, Vadiatio Legis.

Wager of Battel, Vadiatio duelli.

To lay a wager, Fortunæ deponere.

Wages, Salarium, ii, n. Stipendium, ii, n. Merces, edis, f.

A Wagon, Rheda, æ, f.

A Wagoner. Rhedarius, ii, m.

The Rack ſtaves of a wagon, Scirpiculus, li, m.

A ſeat in a wagon, Eſſeda, æ, f.

W A I.

A Waiſe, Waivium, ii, n. 2 Inſt. 163. Brac. 8. Wavium, ii, n. It is properly, when a Thief being purſued and having ſtollen Goods about him, doth leave or forſake them, that he may fly away, *Cook* 5. *Rep. Foxley's* Caſe.

Wainage, Wanagium, ii, n. (*i.e.*) the Furniture and appurtenances of the Wain, alſo Land Tilled, and the Profits ariſing from it.

A wain, Plauſtrum, i, n.

A wain-driver, Plauſtrarius, ii, m.

A wain-houſe, Wannagium, ii, n.

Wainſcot, Tabulatum, i, n. Opus Inteſtinum.

To wainſcot, Contabulo, are. Opere inteſtino veſtire parietes, Tabulis parietes veſtire.

A wainſcotting, Incruſtatio materiaria.

A waiter, Anclator, oris, m.

A waiting-woman, or Gentlewoman's Maid, Pediſſequa, æ, f.

To waive, Waivio, are.

Waive, the waiving of a Woman, as outlawing is of a Man, Waiviaria, æ, f. Waive is a Woman that is Outlaw'd, and ſhe is called Waive, as left out or forſaken of the Law, and not an Outlaw, as a Man is, for Women are not ſworn in Leets to the King as Men are, which be of the age of 12 Years or more. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 11. *Sect.* 186.

A

A Woman waived, Fœmina waiviata, *Reg.* 132, 133, 277. This word waived belongeth to a Woman, that being ſued in Law, contemptuouſly refuſeth to appear, as the word Outlawed doth to a Man, for a Man is ſaid in ſuch contempt Outlawed, and a Woman waived, *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 132. *b.* and 277. *a.* the reaſon whereof ſee in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 161 *a.*

Goods waived, Bona waiviata. 1 *Co.* 29.

W A K.

Wakefield (*in Yorkſhire*) Wakefeldia.

W A L.

A wald (*plain or down*) Walda, æ, f.

Walden, *See* Saffron Walden.

Wales, Wallia, æ, f. *Davis*, 35. Cambria, Gualæ, Guinethia, Gwallia.

A walk (*or walking place*) Ambulacrum, cri, n.

A private walk, Ambulatorium, ii, n.

A walk or Cloyſter before a Church, Propylæum, i, n.

An open walking-place to walk in out of the Rain or Sun, Xyſtus, ſti, m.

Walking under Piazza's, Subbaſilicanus, a, um.

A night-walker, Noctuabundus, a, um.

To wall in or about, Muro, are. Circummunio, ire. Cingere Muro.

To make walls, Parieto, are.

A wall, Paries, etis, m. Wallia, æ, f. *Reg.* 92. 108, 127. 5. *Co.* 100. *Ry.* 548. Ac walliæ videlicet decem virgatæ in Longitudine & tres virgatæ latitudine Walliarum duorum molendinorum aquaticorum fuerunt fractæ, diruptæ & ſpoliatæ, *&c.* Hill 14. and 15. *Car.* 2. *Rotulo* 726. *Modus intrandi*, fol. 120.

A Wall about a Houſe, Diſſepium, ii, n.

A brick wall, Paries teſtaceus, Paries lateritius, Muri coctiles.

A wall of ſtones heaped together without mortar, Maceria, æ, f.

A partition-wall, Paries intergerinus, Muri dividentes.

A mid-wall ſerving for Rooms, Paries medianus.

A mud-wall, Lutamentum, i, n.

A wall made of flint-ſtone, Silicatus Murus.

A rough wall, made of Lime and Sand, Paries cæmentitius.

Walls made of Laths, Splints and Studs, Parietes arrectarii, Concratitii, vel Cratitii.

The Toothing of a wall, Dentatio, onis, f.

The outer wall before a Houſe, Promurale, lis, n.

An arched Wall, Paries fornicatus.

An encloſure made with walls unartificially built, Rudis parietum circumjectus.

The wall in Staffordſhire a Mile from Litchfield, Erocetum.

Wall of Adrian, Hadriani murus.

Walled about, Armata muris.

A wallet, Mantica, æ, f. Biſaccus, ci, m.

A wallet to put Victuals in, Corycium, ii, n.

Bearing or carrying of a Wallet, Manticatus, a, um.

Wallingford (*in Berkſhire*) Calena, Caleva, Galeva, Gallena, Galleva.

Walſingham (*in Norfolk*) Parathalaſſia.

Walls end near Newcaſtle, Vindobala, Vindomara.

Walter (*a man's name*) Walterus, i, m.

Waltown (*in—*) Ad-murum.

Walwick (*in Northumberland*) Galava, Gallava.

W A N.

Wandle River (*in Surrey*) Vandalis.

Wandlesbury (*a Fort on the Hills near Cambridge*) Vandelbiria.

Wantage or Wanting (*in Berkſhire*) Vanatinga.

W A P.

A wapentake (*or Hundred*) Wapentakium, ii, n. *Cow.* 277. Wapentagium, ii, n. 2 *Inſt.* 99.

W A R.

A ward, Warda, æ, f. Warda in Civitate. Ward hath divers applications as a Ward in *London*, which is a Portion of the City committed to the ſpecial Charge of one of the four and twenty Aldermen of the City, in ſuch ſort that every one knoweth the Ward aſſigned unto him, and hath dwelling within the ſame compaſs ſome Grave Citizen for the good Government thereof, who is in that reſpect a Deputy unto the ſaid Alderman, and called the Alderman's Deputy. Of theſe Wards there are five and twenty within the City, and one without, beſides other Liberties and the Suburbs, *Stowes's Survey of London.*

A ward (*or rather a Valet*) Quaſi Vaſſalatus, Vaſſettus, i, m.

Wardmote, Wardemotus, i, m. The Court of every Ward in *London.*

Wardpenny, Wardagium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) Money paid for the Warding of a Caſtle.

A warden, Guardianus, i, m. *Cow.* 128. *Spel.* 324.

Warden of the Cinque Ports, Gardianus quinque Portuum.

Warden of the Fleet, Gardianus Priſonæ Domini Regis de le Fleet.

Warden of a Foreſt, Gardianus Foreſtæ Domini Regis de Waltham.

A Church-warden, Gardianus Eccleſiæ.

A warden (*Fruit*) Volemum, i, n.

The King's Wardrobe, Garderoba, æ, f. Veſtiarium, ii, n.

Keeper of the wardrobe, Cuſtos Garderobæ Domini Regis.

Ware Town (*in Hertfordſhire*) Wara.

Ware that is bought and ſold, Mercimonium, ii, n. Merx, cis, f.

A ware-houſe, Repoſitorium, ii, n. Receptaculum, li, n.

A ware-houſe-man, Solidarius, ii, m.

Earthen ware, Figlinum, i, n.

A ſeller of wares, Venditor, oris, m.

A warming-pan, Thermoclinium, ii, n. Caleficium Lectuale.

Warminſter (*in Wiltſhire*) Verlucio.

A warrant, Warrantum, i, n.

A warranty, Warrantia, æ, f. 2 *Inſt.* 137. *Ry.* 92. *Co. Lit.* 383. *Lex.* 131.

A warranty is a Covenant real annexed to Lands or Tenements whereby a Man and his Heirs are bound to warrant the ſame.

There are two kinds of warranties, *viz.* Expreſs by deed, Lineal, Collateral, Implyed by Law, *viz.* that commenceth by Diſſeiſin, *Co.* 1 *Inſt.* 365. *a.* It is called a Lineal warranty not becauſe it muſt deſcend upon the Lineal Heir, for be the Heir Lineal or Collateral, if by Poſſibility he might claim the Land from him that made the warranty, it is a Lineal warranty, but if the Title to the Land be Collateral (*i. e.*) if one claims the Land not as Heir to him that made the warranty, in reſpect of the Title, it is a Collateral warranty, *Co.* 1. *Inſt.* 370. *a.*

A warranty is not called Collateral in reſpect of the Blood, for the warranty may be collateral albeit the Blood be Lineal, and the warranty may be Lineal albeit the Blood be Collateral, but it is in Law deemed a Collateral warranty, in reſpect that he that maketh the warranty is Collateral to the Title of him upon whom the warranty doth fall. *Co.* 1. *Inſt.* 376. *a.*

A warranty that commenceth by Diſſeiſin is Regularly when the Conveyance whereunto the warranty is annexed, doth work a Diſſeiſin. *Co.* 1. *Inſt.* 366. *b.*

To warrant, Warrantizo, are.

A warranty in deed or an Expreſs warranty is created only by this word, Warrantizo, but warranties in Law are created by many other words, *Co.* 1. *Inſt.* 384. *a.*

He that makes a warranty, Warrantus, i, m.

Warrantia chartæ, Is a Writ that lies to compel the defendant to warrant Lands, &c.

To Warrant (or take upon him the Guarranty) Guaranto, are.

War, Guerra, æ, f. Bellum, i, n.

In warlike manner, Modo Guerrino, *Ry.* 246. 253. *Spel.* 314. *Pry.* 61.

To make war, Bello, are. Belligero, are.

A civil war, Bellum inteſtinum.

A jack (or horſe-man's Coat of defence) in war, Wambaſium, ii, n.

A warriour (or man of war) Bellator, oris, m. Duellator, oris, m. Prælior, oris, m.

Men of war always about the ſtandard, Campigeni milites.

A man of war upon the Seas, Claſſiarius, ii, m. Navis præſidiaria.

Goods got by ſervice in war, Peculium caſtrenſe.

A Council of war, Prætorium, ii, n.

A nimble charger in the war, Concurſator, oris, m.

To prepare for a new war, Redintegrare Bellum.

All the Points of war, Armaturæ omnes numeri.

A war-horſe, Bellator Equus, Equus agminalis.

A gally for war, Bellatrix triremis.

Ordnance or furniture of war, Inſtrumentum Bellicum.

Warlike, Bellicus, a, um.

Pertaining to war, Bellatarius, a, um.

Warren (the Family) De Warrenna.

Warren (a man's name) Warinus, i, m.

A warren, Warenna, æ, f *Reg.* 93,96.109. 110. Vivarium, ii, n. *Lex* 130. 2 *Inſt.* 100.

A Warrener, Warennarius, ii, m. *Placit. Cor.* 140. *Stat. de Malefac. in parcis.*

Warwick Town (in Warwickſhire) Præſidium, Verovicum, Vervicus, Warwicus.

Warwickſhire, Warwicana Provincia, Warwici comitatus.

W A S.

A waſe (or wreath) to be laid under a Veſſel, that is born on the Head, Ceſticillus, i, m.

To waſh, Lavo, are.

To waſh all over, or clean, Diluo, ere.

A waſh-ball, Smegma, atis, n.

A ſeller of waſh-balls, Smegmatopola, æ, m.

Waſhed, Lotus, a, um. Lavatus, a, um.

A waſher, Lotor, oris, m.

A waſh-houſe, Lavatrina, æ, f.

A waſhing, Lavatio, onis, f. Lotio, onis, f.

A waſhing-place, Aquarium, ii, n.

A waſhing beetle, Pala lotoria.

The waſhes (in Norfolk) Metaris æſtuarium.

The waſte (or middle) Cinctura, æ, f. Cingulum, li, n.

To waſt (uſually applied to Executors) Devaſto, are.

Waſt made upon Lands or woods, by a Tenant for Life, Eſtrepamentum, i, n.

The waſte of woods and hedgerows that Cattle feed on, Pennagium, ii, n. Penagium vel Pannagium, ii, n. It alſo ſignifieth the Money that is given for it.

A waſting or conſuming of Goods, Imbeſilatio, onis, f.

Waſt, Vaſtum, i, n. Waſte is where Tenant for term of years, Tenant for term of Life, or for term of another's Life, Tenant in Dower, or Tenant by the Courteſie, *&c.* commit waſte to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reverſion or remainder, *Kitchin* fol. 168, &c. *uſque* 172. doth make waſte or ſpoil of Houſes, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, *viz.* by pulling down the Houſe, cutting down Timber, or ſuffering the Houſe to fall, or digging up the ground, then he in the reverſion ſhall have a Writ of waſte, and ſhall recover the place where the waſte is done and treble damages. But if a Man cut down Timber and repaireth old Houſes, this is no waſte. But if he with the Timber build a new Houſe, then the cutting down of the Timber is waſte.

A waſte in the Foreſt is, where a Man cutteth down his own Woods without Licence of the King or of the Lord Chief Juſtice in *Eyre* of the Foreſt, *Manwood* 1. *part.* Foreſt Laws, *pag.* 172. Or in the Foreſt plough up his own Meadow or Paſture and converts it into Tillage, *part.* 2 *cap.* 8. *num.* 4, and 5.

Brook holds that the Executors ſhall have glaſs, for the Houſe (ſaith he) is perfect without it *Brook's abridg. Tit. Chattels, pag.* 135. *B.* Yet it was adjudged in the common Pleas, that a waſte may be committed in Glaſs, annexed to the Windows, for it is

parcel

parcel of the Houſe, and ſhall deſcend as parcel of the Inheritance to the Heir, and Executors ſhall not have it, and although that the Leſſee himſelf at his own Coſts, put the glaſs in the Windows, yet this being once parcel of the Houſe, he cannot take away this, or waſte it. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Sect.* 67. Glaſs annexed to the Windows by nails, or after other manner by the Leſſor or Leſſee, cannot be removed by the Leſſee, for without glaſs it is no perfect Houſe, and by a Leaſe or Grant of a Houſe this ſhall paſs as parcel of it, and the Heir ſhall have it, and not the Executors, and peradventure a great part of the Coſts of a Houſe conſiſts of Glaſs, and if they be open in a Tempeſt and Rain, waſte of the Timber of the Houſe will follow. *Cook Rep. Harlakenden's caſe, fol.* 63, 64.

Alſo it was reſolved, that if Wainſcot be annexed to a Houſe by the Leſſor or Leſſee, it is part of the Houſe, and there is no difference in the Law whether it be faſtned with great or little nails, or by Screws or Irons put through Poſts or Walls. But if it be any of theſe ways, or any other, fixed to the Poſts or Walls of the Houſe, the Leſſee cannot remove this, but he is puniſhable in an action of waſte, for this is part of the Houſe, and by Leaſe, or Grant of the Houſe ſhall paſs as parcel.

By an Action of waſte at our Law, the Plaintiff if it be found for him, ſhall recover Treble damages, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 58. *h.*

For permiſſive waſte no action lies againſt Tenant at Will, but for voluntary waſte, a general action of Treſpaſs lies, *Cook lib.* 5. *Rep. Counteſ. de Salop, fol.* 13.

If a Houſe be uncovered (whereby the Sparrs or Rafters, or other Timber of the Houſe are Rotten) when the Tenant cometh in, it is no waſte in the Tenant to ſuffer the ſame to fall down. But though the Houſe be Ruinous at the Tenant's coming in, yet if he pull it down, it is waſte, unleſs he re-edify it again.

Though there be no Timber growing upon the ground, yet the Tenant at his peril, muſt keep the Houſes from waſting. If the Tenant do, or ſuffer waſte to be done in Houſes, yet if he repair them before any action brought, there lieth no action of waſte againſt him; but he cannot plead *quod non fecit vaſtum*, but the ſpecial matter, *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Sect.* 67.

A wall uncovered when the Tenant cometh in, is no waſte, if it be ſuffered to decay. If the Tenant cut down, or deſtroy any fruit-Trees growing in the Garden or Orchard, it is no waſte. *Id. ib.*

If the Tenant build a new Houſe it is waſte, and if he ſuffer it to be waſted, it is a new waſte.

Waſte properly is in Houſes, Gardens, in Timber-Trees, *viz.* Oak, Aſh and Elm; either by cutting of them down, or Topping of them, or doing any act whereby the Timber may decay. *Cook Id. ib.*

If

If a Houſe be ruinous at the time of the Leaſe made, if the Leſſee ſuffer the Houſe to fall down, he is not puniſhable, for he is not bound by Law to repair a Houſe in that Caſe, and if he cut down Timber upon the ground ſo letten, and repair it, he may well juſtify it; and the reaſon is, becauſe the Law doth favour the ſupportation and maintenance of Houſes of Habitation for Mankind, *Cook Id. ib.*

Waſte in another ſignification, as Year, Day, and Waſte, *annus, dies & vaſtum*, is a puniſhment or forfeiture belonging to Petit Treaſon, or Felony, whereof you may read *Stawnf. pl. cor. lib.* 3. *cap.* 30.

A waſte-coat, Subucula, æ, f. Inducula, æ, f. Eſophorium, ii, n.

W A T.

To watch, Vigilo, are.

To watch and work by Candle light, Lucubro, are.

A watch-man, Vigilarius, ii, m.

A ſcout-watch, Speculator, oris, m.

A watch-word, Symbolum, li, n.

He that bringeth or giveth the watch-word, Teſſerarius, ii, m.

A watch-tower, Specula, æ, f.

To watch about the King whilſt aſleep, Advigilare ſomno Regis.

A watch-houſe, Vigilarium, ii, n.

A watch (or Clock that ſtrikes not) Horarium, ii, n. Horologium viatorium.

A watch going ſeven days, Horologium motionem habens per ſeptem dies.

A watch with the days of the month, &c. Horologium monſtrans dies menſis, ætatem Lunæ, ac Fluxus & Refluxus maris.

Water, Aqua, æ, f.

River-water, Aqua fluminea.

Spring-water, Aqua fontana.

Well-water, Aqua puteana.

An Inſtrument to gage water, Watergagium, ii, n.

A water-gang (or water-courſe) Waterganga, æ, f. Watergangia, æ, f. Watergangium, ii, n. Aquarum curſus.

A little Current of water dry in the Summer, Sikettus, i, m.

An overflow of water, Rufullum aquæ, *Fle.* 268. 2 *Mon.* 913.

A veſſel of water, Soricula, æ, f.

A thing to ſprinkle water with, Aſpergillum, li, n.

A water-Conduit, Cancello, onis, m.

A water-wheel, Rota aquatica.

A water-courſe to a Mill, Gurges molaris.

A water-pot, Aqualis, is, m.

The water-pot or thing that Birds drink in, being faſtened to their Cage, Potriſtris, is, m.

A water-trough, Aqualiculum, li, n. Alveus aquarius.

He that ſearches and ſcours water-channels, Hydrophanta, æ, m.

A water-man (or Boat-man) Remex, igis, m.

A waterman's Pole, Contus, i, m.

Waterdone (in——) Aquadunenſis ſaltus.

Waterford (in Ireland) Batilfordia, Dunum, Manapia, Waterfordia.

The County of Waterford (in Ireland) Waterfordienſis Comitatus.

Watling-

Watling-ſtreet-way, Vetilingiana via, via Conſularis.

W A V.

Waveney River (*in Norfolk*) Arona.

W A X.

Wax, Cera, æ, f.

To wax (*or dreſs with wax*) Cero, are.

Covered with wax (*or waxed*) Ceratus, a, um.

A wax-chandler, Cerarius, ii, m.

A wax-chandler's wife, Ceraria, æ, f.

W A Y.

A way, Chiminus, i, m. Via, æ, f. It is the high-way where every Man goeth, which is called *Via Regia*, and yet the King hath no other thing there, but the paſſage for him and his People: For the Freehold is in the Lord of the ſoil, and all the profit growing there, as Trees and other things. It is divided into two ſorts, the King's high-way and a private way, *Kitch. fol.* 35. The King's high-way is that by which the King's Subjects and all others under his Protection, have free liberty to paſs, though the property of the ſoil of each ſide where the way lieth, may perhaps belong to ſome private Man.

A way private is that by which one Man or more have liberty to paſs either by Preſcription or by Charter, thorough another Man's ground.

A ſtopping or blocking up of the way, Foreſtallamentum, i, n.

A croſs way (*a way where many ways do meet*) Compitum, i, n.

A way having two paths, Bivium, ii, n.

A place where three ways meet, Trivium, ii, n.

W E A.

Weadon on the Street (*in Northamptonſhire*) Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Iſannavantia, Iſannavaria, Iſannavatia.

Weald of Kent, Saltus Andrex. It is the woody part of the Country. Maſter *Verſtegan* ſaith, that *Wald*, *Weald*, and *Wold*, differing in vowel, ſignify one thing, *viz.* a Wood or Foreſt.

Wealth (*goods or ſubſtance*) Copia, æ, f. vid. Riches, Goods.

Wealthy (*or full of wealth*) Copioſus, a, um. Locŭples, pletis, & ior, us, adj.

A Common-wealth (*or weal publick*) Reſpublica, æ, f.

To wean, ablacto, are.

Weaned, Ablactatus, a, um.

A weaning, Ablactatio, onis, *f.*

To furniſh ones ſelf with weapons, Armo, are.

Weapons, Arma, orum, n. *pl.* Armamenta, orum, n.

Defenſive weapons, Arma defenſiva.

Offenſive weapons, Arma offenſiva.

The uſe of weapons, Armatura, æ, f.

A weapon made wholly of Iron, Soliferreum, ei, n.

A weapon having three points, Tridens, tis, m.

A weapon like a Boat-ſpear, Sabina, æ, f.

Weaponed, Armatus, a, um.

Weaponleſs,

Weaponleſs (or without weapons) Inermis, e, adj.

Which beareth weapons, Telifer, ra, rum, adj.

To wear (or waſte by wearing) Variego, are. Tero, ere.

To wear a Garment, Geſto, are.

A wear (or dam) Wera, æ, f. 1. *Mon.* 590. 983. *Lex* 133. Wara, æ, f.

A wear in a River, Boera, æ, f. pro Wera. Moles, is, f. Cataracta, æ, f.

A wear (or Kidle) with a cut in it for laying of weels to catch fiſh in, Kidellus, i, m. 1. *Inſt.* 38. *Mag. Chart. cap.* 23. *Spel.* 420. *Lex* 75.

Wear River (in the Biſhoprick of Durham) Wirus.

The weaſand of a man's Throat, Gurgulio, onis, f. Gula, æ, f.

The weaſand or wind-pipe of the Lungs. Trachea vel Trachia, æ, f.

A weaſel, Muſtela, æ, f.

Weather, Aura, æ, f. 1 *Co.* 135.

Fairneſs of weather, Serenitas, atis, f.

A weather (or gelded ſheep) Vervex, ecis, m.

Weathers, Muttones, 2 *Cow.* 39. Verveces.

A weather-cock (or vane) Triton, onis, m. Verſoria, æ, f. Penniculum, li, n. Index venti, Ventilogium, ii, n.

To weave, Texo, ere.

To weave to the end, Pertexo, ere.

To weave in, or with another thing, Intexo, ere.

To twiſt or weave together, Contexo, ere.

To weave round about, Circumtexo, ere.

To weave or joyn to after, Subtexo, ere.

To weave ſilk, Bombycino, are. Bombycinum facere.

Weaved (or woven) Textus, a, um.

Weaved (or wrought between) Intertextus, a, um.

A weaver, Textor, oris, m.

A woman-weaver, Textrix, icis, f.

A Silk-weaver, Sericarius, ii, m.

A Linnen-weaver, Linteo, onis, m.

A weaver's Shop, Textrina, æ, f.

A weaver's Beam or Rundle whereon they turn their web at hand, Jugum, i, n. Jugum Textorium.

A weaver's Loom, Machina Textoria.

A weaver's Shuttle the Yarn-Beam, Liciatorium, ii, n.

A weaver's Spole, Pannus, i, m.

A weaver's warp, Stamen, inis, n.

The Thread in weaving called the woof or weft, whereunto the warp is tied, Subtegmen, inis, n.

A weaver's Slay in his Loom, having Teeth like a Comb, Pecten, inis, m.

A woof in weaving, (or the weaver's Tram) Trama, æ, f.

The Tredle of a weaver's Loom, Inſile, is, n.

A weaver's Shuttle-Threads, Licia, orum, n.

A weaver's Bottom of Yarn, Glomus, i, m. vel, eris, n.

Stuff fit for weaving, Linutum, i, n.

A weaving, Textus, ûs, m. Textura, æ, f.

Of or belonging to a weaver, or weaving, Textorius, a, um.

W E B.

A webb of Cloath, Tela, æ, f.

The

The long roughneſs of the webb, Pexitas, atis, f.
A webb of Lead, Charta plumbea.
The webb (or pearl) in the Eye) Albugo, inis, f.
Webley Town (in Herefordſhire) Weableia.

W E D.

To wed. Vide, *to marry.*
A wedding-houſe, Nuptorium, ii, n.
A wedge, Cuneus, ei, m.
An Iron wedge, Cuneus ferreus.
To cleave with a wedge, Cuneo, are.
A little wedge, Cuneolus, li, m.
A great wedge or Ingot of Gold, Palacra, æ, f.
A little wedge of Gold, Pala, æ, f.
Wedged, Cuneatus, a, um.
Wedge-wiſe, Cuneatim, adv.
Wedlock, Matrimonium, ii, n. Conjugium, ii, n.
Wedneſday, Dies Mercurii.

W E E.

To weed, Sarrio, ire, Sarculo, are.
To weed again, Reſarrio, ire.
To weed or pull up weeds, Eruncо, are.
To weed with a weeding-hook, Runco, are.
A weeder, Sarritor, oris, m. Runcator, oris, m.
A weeder-woman, Poaſtria, æ, f.
A weeding, Sarritio, onis, f. Runcatio, onis, f.
A weeding-hook, Runcina, æ, f. Sarculum, li, n.
A weed, Gramen noxium.
A week, Septimana, æ, f. Hebdomada, æ, f.
Weekly, Septimanatim, adv.
He that waits in his week, Hebdomarius, ii, m.
Of a week, Hebdomarius, a, um.
The week or Match in a Candle, Myxus, i, m. Ellychnium, ii, n.
A weel or gin to take or keep Fiſh in, Naſſa, æ, f. Excipulum, li, n.
Weels, to take Eels, Caudecæ.
A little weel, Tendicula, æ, f. Scirpulus, li, m.

W E I.

To weigh, Pondero, are. Libro, are.
A weigh (of Cheeſe, Wool, &c. of 256 pounds) Waga, æ, f. Spel. 226. Lex. 134. 1 Mon. 515. Weya, æ, f. Pry. 303. Waya, æ, f. Fle. 73. Wayea, æ, f. Cypha, æ, f. Spel. 426. Vaga, æ, f. Vet. Intr. 235. and ſo uſed in the Exchequer.
To weigh for tryal, Penſiculo, are.
An Officer to weigh wool, Tronator, oris, m.
A weighing, Penſura, æ, f. Libratio, onis, f.
The art of weighing, Statice, es, f.
Of weighing, Staticus, a, um.
A toll paid for weighing, Trona, æ, f. Tronagium, ii, n.
A weight (or poiſe) Pondus, eris, n.
A pound weight, Librata, æ, f.
Too much weight, Nimietas ponderis, Reg. 100.
That which is put into the Scale to make up even weight, a counterpoiſe, Tergimentum, i, n. Sacoma, atis, n.
The difference of weight between the buyer and ſeller, Interpondium, ii, n.
Equality of weight, Æquilibritas, atis, f.
Of equal weight, Æquilibris, bre, adj.
Gold weight, Æquilibrium, ii, n. Libramentum, i, n.
To try by weight, Penſo, are.
A weight to jump with, Halter, eris, m.
A pair of weights to weigh wool, Bilancium, ii, n.

Weights, Pondera. There are two ſorts in uſe with us, the one called *Troy* weight, which containeth twelve Ounces in the Pound and no more, by which Pearl, Precious ſtones, Gold, Silver, Bread, &c. are weighed. The other is called *Averdupois*, which containeth ſixteen Ounces in the pound. By this all other things are weighed that paſs between Man and Man by weight, ſaving only thoſe above named. All our weights and meaſures have their firſt compoſition from the Penny Sterling, which ought to weigh 32 wheat Corns of a middle ſort, twenty of which Pence make an Ounce, and 12 ſuch Ounces a Pound or 60 Shillings, but 15 Ounces make the Merchants Pound, though an Ounce leſs, ſhould be all one in ſignification with the Pound of *Averdupois*, and the other Pound called by *Fleta Trone* weight, plainly appeareth to be all one with that we call *Troy* weight, *Fleta, Lib.* 2. *cap.* 12.

Weisford (*in Ireland*) Menapa, Menapia, Waffordia, Weſhfordia.

W E L.

Weland River (*in Northamptonſhire*) Welandus.

Welch Maylor or Bromfield (*in Denbighſhire*) Mailoria Wallica.

Welch-men, Walani, Wallenſes.

A welch-man, Wallus, i, m.

A well, Puteus, ei, m.

A little well, Puteolus, li, m.

The cover of a well, Puteal, ālis, n,

A well's mouth (*or brim*) Crepido, inis, f.

A Digger or ſearcher of a well, Putearius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to a well, Putealis, le, adj.

Wells City (*in Somerſetſhire*) Fontanenſes Eccleſiæ, Theodorodunum, Wellæ.

Of Wells, Wellenſis.

Biſhop of Bath and wells, Epiſcopus Bathonienſis & Wellenſis.

The welt of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, æ, f.

A little welt, Laciniola, æ, f.

To welt or hemm, Prætexto, are.

A welting, Prætextura, æ, f.

The welt of a Shooe, Intercutium, ii, n.

W E N.

Wentsbeck, or upon the River Wentsbeck, Clamoventa. Clanoventa, Glannibanta, Glanoventa.

Wertworth (*a Man's Name*) Wentworthius, ii, m.

W E R.

Were River (*in the Biſhoprick of Durham*) Vedra, Verus, Virus.

Wereburgh (*a Woman's name*) Wereburga, æ, f.

Wergild, Wergildus, i, m. (*i.e.*) the price of a Man's Life, ſo much as one paid in ancient times for killing a Man.

Werwick on Eden (*in Cumberland*) Viroſidum.

W E S.

The weſt, Occidens, ntis, m.

Weſtern, Heſperius, a, um.

Weſt

Weſt-part, Pars occidentalis.

A weſtern wind, Ventus occidentalis.

Weſtern Britains, Occidentales Britones.

Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, Ebudæ, Incades, Hebrides, Lucades.

Weſtminſter, Viſimonaſterium, Weſtmonaſterium.

Weſtmoreland (ſee People of Weſtmorland) Weſtmaria, Weſtmoria, Weſtmorlandia.

Weſt-Saxons, Viſi Saxones.

Weſt-wales, Demetia.

W E V.

Wever river (in Cheſhire) Weverus.

W H A.

A Whale, Cœtus, i, m.

Wharfe River (in Yorkſhire) Guerſa, Verberia, Wherſus.

A Wharfe, Wharfa, æ, f. 1. *Co.* 19. *Co. En.* 536. *Lex* 134. It is a broad plain place near to a Creek or Hith of the Water, to lay wares upon, that are brought to or from the Water, to be tranſported to any other place. New Book of Entries. 3 *Col.* 3.

Wharfage, Wharfagium, ii, n. Kaiagium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) Money paid for loading or unloading goods at a Wharfe.

A wharl or whren to put on a ſpindle to ſpin with, Verticulum, li, n.

W H E.

Whealp caſtle (in Cumberland) Calacum, Gallatum, Gallagum,

Wheat, Triticum, ci, n. Frumentum, ti

Wheat yeilding very fine flower, Frumenta Lactentia.

Of or belonging to wheat, Triticeus, a, um.

Wheatley Bridge (in Oxfordſhire) Veteleganus pons.

A Wheel, Rota, æ, f.

A litile wheel, Rotula, æ, f.

The ſtrake of a Wheel, which is either the Iron bound about the Wheel, or the Round hoop of wood, in which the ſpokes are put, peradventure ſo called becauſe it makes a ſtrake in the ground as it goeth, *Canthus, i, m.*

A water-wheel to draw water, Hauſtrum, i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.

A ſpinners wheel, Rhombus, i, m.

The ſpoke of a wheel, Radius rotæ.

A turners wheel, Tornus, i, m.

A cart-wheel, Orbita, æ, f.

A water-mill wheel, Tympanum, ni, n.

The great wheel of a Crane where in Men raiſe up burdens and packs, Tympanum verſatile.

The Spoling or weavers wheel, Harpedone, is, n.

A potters wheel, Rota figularis.

The circles of a cart wheel, Orbile, is, n.

The wheel of a windlas or gin in the which the Rope runneth, Trochlea, æ, f.

To work with the wheel as turners do, Torno, are.

To ſhooe wheels, Ferrare rotas.

A cog wheel belonging to a mill, Rota denticulata.

Of or belonging to a wheel, Rotalis, le, adj.

Wheelage, Rotaticum, ci, n. a Cuſtom paid for the Paſſage of Wains and Carts.

A wheel-wright, Rotarius, ii, m.

A wheel-barrow, Pabo, onis. Vehiculum truſatile.

A whelp, Catulus, li, m.

When and as often, Quando & quoties.

Whereof, Unde, cujus, quorum, de quibus.

Whereby, of a Deſcent, a Right, Per quod.

A wherl that women put on their Spindle, Harpax, agis, m.

A wherry or Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis, m.

To whet, Acuo, ere.

Whetted, Acutus, a, um.

A whetting, Exacuatio, onis, f.

A whetſtone, Cos, cotis, f.

Whey, Serum, i, n. Serum lactis.

W H I.

Which ſhall firſt happen, Utrum prius acciderit.

A whip, Flagellum, li, n. Scutica, æ, f.

A Dog-whip, Libriſſa, æ, f.

Whip-cord, Reſticula, æ, f.

A whipping-ſtock, Statua verbera. Flagri Subiculum.

To whip, Verbero, are. Flagello, are.

Whipped, Flagellatus, a, um. Verberatus, a, um.

A whipping, Flagellatio, onis, f. Verberatio, onis, f.

A whip-ſaw wherewith Timber is ſawed, Runcina, æ, f. Runca, æ, f.

A whirlpool, Vortex, icis, m.

A whisk, Scopæ vimineæ.

A whiſtle, Fiſtula, æ, f.

A whiſtler, Fiſtulator, oris, m.

White, Albus, a, um.

Whitby Caſtle (in Cumberland) Alion, Alione, Alone.

Whitchurch (in Shropſhire) Album monaſterium.

Whitchurch (the Family) De Albo monaſterio.

A white-pot (or Cuſtard) Ogala, actis, n.

Whithern or Whitherne (in Scotland) Candida caſa, Lucopibia.

The Feaſt of Whitſontide, Pentecoſte, es, f.

A Whitſter, Inſolator, oris, m.

W H O.

A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

A Whore (or Harlot) Meretrix, icis, f. Scortum, i, n.

A whoring, Scortatio, onis, f.

A Whoremongor, Meretricarius, ii, m. Admiſſarius, ii, m. Fornicator, oris, m.

W I B.

Wiburton, Wiburti villa.

W I C.

Wicked, Sceleratus, a, um. Impius, a, um.

Wickedly, Sceleratè, adv. Impiè, adv.

A wicket, Feſtra, æ, f. Forula, æ, f. Porticula, æ, f.

A wicket (or little Door beſide the Gate) Parapertium, ii, n.

Wickham (in Buckinghamſhire) Wichcombia.

Wich (in Worceſterſhire) Wichum.

Wide,

W I D.

Wide, Latus, a, um.
A widow, Vidua, æ, f.
A widow that hath been twice married, Bivita, æ, f. Bivira, æ, f.
A widower, Viduus, ui, m.
Widowhood, Viduitas, atis, f.

W I F.

A wife, Uxor, oris, f. After marriage, all the Will of the Wife in Judgment of the Law is ſubject to the Will of her Husband; and it is commonly ſaid, a Feme covert hath no Will. *Cook* 4. *Rep. Forſe*, and *Hembling*'s caſe.

If ſhe have any Tenure at all, ſhe holds in *Capite*, and ſhe hath no Title but by her Husband: the Maxim of the Lawyers is, *Uxor fulget radiis mariti*, the Wife ſhines with her Husband's Beams.

Where Baron and Feme commit Felony, the Feme can neither be principal, nor acceſſary, becauſe the Law intends her to have no Will, in regard of the Subjection and Obedience ſhe owes to her Husband. Our Law ſaith, That every Gift, Grant, or Diſpoſition, of Goods, Lands, or other thing whatſoever, made by a Woman-Covert, and all, and every Obligation and Feoffment made by her, and Recovery ſuffered, if they be done without her Husband's conſent, are void, 45 *Edw.* 3. *Fitz.* Coven. 18. 1 *H.* 5. 12. 6. *Perk. cap. de Grant. nat. brev. fol.* 120.

Yea, if ſhe do wrong to another, ſhe hath not any thing to make ſatisfaction during Coverture, either her Husband muſt do it, or by Impriſonment of her perſon muſt it be done. *Nat. brev. fol.* 188. 11.

And though ſhe have Inheritance of her own, yet can ſhe not grant any Annuity out of it during her Coverture without her Husband: If any Deed be made to that purpoſe without his Conſent, or in her Name alone, it is void in Law. Yea, if there be debate between the Husband and his Wife, whereby certain Lands of the Husband's be aſſigned to the Wife with his Conſent, if out of ſuch Lands ſhe grant an Annuity to a Stranger, the Grant is void. *Perk. fol.* 2. *A. Perk. fol.* 2. *B.*

And if he Covenant to give her yearly ſuch and ſuch apparel, ſhe cannot diſpoſe it as ſhe liſt without his conſent, but only uſe and wear it her ſelf, 27 *H.* 8. 27. p. 12.

Neither can ſhe Leaſe her own Land for Years, for life; if ſhe do, it is void, and the Leſſee entring by force thereof, is a Diſſeſor to the Husband, and a Treſpaſſer. *Perk. fol.* 3, 4.

If ſhe ſell any thing, the Sale is void, except ſhe be a Merchant, where by the Cuſtom ſhe is enabled to merchandize, 21 *H.* 7. 18. *p.* 29. *Nat. brev. fol.* 12.

Finally, ſhe cannot make Executors without the conſent of her Husband, nor a Deviſe or Will, *Cook* 4. *Rep. Ognel's Caſe.*

If ſhe make a Will, and thereby deviſe her own Inheritance; and her Husband die, and ſhe after die without any new publication of it, it is of no force, but it was void at firſt. *Plowd. Comment.* 344. *A. Bret.* and *Rigdon*'s *Caſe.*

Suppoſe

Suppoſe a Woman at the time of her Marriage have a leaſe for Years, or the Wardſhip of the Body and Lands of an Infant, or have it by gift or purchaſe, after Marriage ſhe cannot give it away whatſoever the extremity be, but her Husband may at any time during coverture diſpoſe of it, and ſuch his diſpoſition ſhall cut off the Wife's intereſt, *Dr.* and *Stud.* f. 13. *Plowd. Comment.* fol. 418. 8.

By the common Law Marriage is a gift of all the goods and chattels Perſonal of the Wife to her Husband; ſo that no kind of property in the ſame remaineth in her, 12 *H.* 7. 22. *Cook.* 5. *Rep. fol.* 36. *H.* 8. *Dyer. Fol.* 6.

And all Perſonal Goods and Chattels during Marriage given to the Wife, are preſently *Ipſo facto* transferred (as to the property of them) to the Husband, *Dr.* and *Stud. fol.* 15. *Plowd. Comment. fol.* 36.

By our Law her neceſſary apparel is not her's in property; while ſhe remaineth a Wife, ſhe is (to uſe the Law Phraſe) under covert Baron: She can neither Let, Set, Alien, Give, nor otherwiſe of right make any thing away. 4 *H.* 6. 31.

Money allowed to the Wife for maintenance, after ſeparation from her Husband, *Alimonia*, æ, f.

A new married Wife, Sponſa, æ, f.

An old Wife, Vetula, æ, f. Aniçula, æ, f.

An houſe wife, Mater familias.

The Sons-wife, Nurus, ûs, f.

The wives of two Brethren, Janitrices, vel Lautrices.

A brother's wife, Fratria, æ, f.

The wife of my ſon, or my daughter's ſon, Pronurus, ûs, f.

The wife of two husbands, Bigamia, æ, f. *Bigamiſt* is one who hath two wives one after another.

Belonging to a wife, Uxorius, a, um.

W I G.

Wight Iſland by the britains anciently Guith, *whence probably all its other names.* Icta, Vecta, Vectis, Vecteſis, Victeſis, Wotha.

The wild of Suſſex, Wilda Suſſexiæ, *Hob.* 266. Walda, æ, f.

A wilderneſs (or deſert) Deſertum, i, n. Eremus, mi, f.

A wilderneſs in a Garden, Sylva conſeminea.

Wilfrid (a man's name) Wilfridus, i, m.

A will, Voluntas, atis, f.

A laſt will (or teſtament) Supremum arbitrium, Ultima Voluntas.

To make his laſt will and teſtament in writing, Condere Teſtamentum & Ultimam Voluntatem ſuam Scriptis.

Having made no will (not proved by Witneſſes) Inteſtatus, a, um.

Without a will, Inteſtatò, adv.

An imperfect will, Improbum Teſtamentum.

A will that holds not good, Teſtamentum ruptum.

An Addition to a will or other writing, Codicillus, li, m.

He that maketh a will (or Teſtament) Teſtator, oris, m.

She that maketh a will (or Teſtament) Teſtatrix, icis, f.

Of or belonging to a will (or Teſtament) Teſtamentarius, a, um.

William (a man's name) Guliemus, i, m.

Willingly, Voluntarie, adv.
Willoughby (the Family) De Warnevilla, Willoughbæus.
Wiltſhire, Vilugiana provincia, Wiltonia.
Of Wiltſhire, Wiltunenſis.
Wilton (in Wiltſhire) Ellandunum.

W I M.

Wimundham, now Windham (in Norfolk) Wimundhamia.
A wimble, Terebrum, bri, n.
A little wimble, Terebellum, li, n.
A boring with a wimble or other like Inſtrument, Terebratio, onis, f.

W I N.

Winander mere (in Lancaſhire) Setantiorum palus.
Winburn (in Dorſetſhire) Vindogladia, Vindulgladia, Winburna.
Winchomb (in Glouceſterſhire) Wincelcumba, Winchelcumba.
Winchelſea (in Suſſex) Winchelſega.
Old Winchelſey, Vindelis.
Wincheſter City (in Hampſhire) Ventabelgarum, Venta Simenorum, Wentana Civitas, Winceſtria.
Of Wincheſter, Wenlanus.
Wincheſter in the wall (in—) Tindolana.
Wincheſter-houſe (in Southwark) Avonii Palatium.
Old Wincheſter (in Northumberland) Vindolana.
Biſhop of Wincheſter, Epiſcopus Wintonienſis.
The wind, Ventus, i, m.

The Eaſt-wind, Eurus, i, m. Subſolanus, i, m. Ventus Orientalis.
The Weſt-wind, Zephyrus, ri, m. Favonius, ii, m.
The South-wind, Auſter, tri, m. Ventus Auſtralis, Notus, i, m.
The North-wind, Aquilo, onis, m. Ventus Borealis, Septentrio, onis, m.
The Eaſt-north-eaſt-wind, Cæcias, æ, m.
The North-eaſt-wind, Euro-aquilo, onis, m.
North-North-weſt-wind, Thraſcias, æ, m.
North-weſt-wind, Boreazephyrus, i, m. Corus, i, m.
Weſt-north-weſt-wind, Argeſtes, æ, m.
Weſt-ſouth-weſt-wind, Libs, bis, m. Africus, ci, m.
The ſouth-ſouth-weſt-wind, Libonotus, i, m. Auſtroafricus, ci, m.
The South-ſouth-eaſt-wind, Carbas, æ, m.
The South-eaſt-wind, Euronotus, i, m. Eurosauſter, tri, m. Notozephyrus, i, m.
A gentle wind, Aura, æ, f.
A contrary wind, Reflatus, ûs, m.
A whirl-wind, Turbo, onis, m.
Belonging to the Eaſt-wind, Orientalis, le, adj.
Of or belonging to the North wind, Aquilonaris, re, adj.
Of or belonging to the Weſt-wind, Zephyrius, a, um.
Of the South-wind, Auſtrinus, a, um.
A wind-mill, Mola alata, Mola Pneumatica.
A wind-mill-ſail, Alæ Molares.
A wind-beam of an houſe, Suſtentaculum, li, n. Columen, inis, n.
A winding-ſheet, Sudarium, ii, n. Ferale, lis, n. Involucrum, i, n.

A window, Feneſtra, æ, f. Repagulum, i, n. Specularium, ii, n.

A little window, Feneſtella, æ, f. Feneſtricula, æ, f.

Bay windows, Cavæ feneſtræ.

A cellar-window, Spiraculum, li, n.

Dormer windows, Tectorum feneſtræ.

Luthern windows, Solatorium feneſtræ.

A flap window, Feneſtra pendula.

A window-caſe, Feneſtræ defenſaculum.

Window Beams, Feneſtralia.

A Glaſs-window, Vitrea feneſtra.

A lattice window, Clathrum, i, n. Tranſenna, æ, f.

Windows made with croſs Barrs with many holes to look out, Cancelli, orum, m.

To make windows, Feneſtro, are.

Wine, Vinum, i, n.

New wine, Muſtum, i, n.

Claret wine, Vinum rubellum.

French wine, Vinum Gallicum.

White wine, Vinum album.

Rheniſh wine, Vinum Rhenenſe.

Red wine, Vinum rubrum.

Spaniſh wine (or Sack) Vinum Hiſpanicum.

New wine ſodden till the third part is boiled away, Defrutum, i, n. Sapa, æ, f.

Decayed or dead wine, Vappa, æ, f.

To boil or burn wine, Defruto, are.

To allay wine, Vinum diluere.

Wine allayed, Vinum dilutum.

Wine of a year old, Annotinum, i, n.

To taſte wine, Taſtare Vinum. Ry. 295. Pry. 196.

A Cup to taſte new wine, Acrătāphŏrum, ri, n.

A wine pot, Oenophorum, ri, n.

A wine veſſel, Colatum, i, n.

A Flask of wine, Flaſca, æ, f.

A wine-cellar, Cella vinaria.

He that ſelleth wine, Vinarius, ii, m.

She that ſelleth wine by the Pot, Decupa, æ, f.

A wine bearer (one that bringeth wine to the Board) Oenophŏrus, ri, m.

Pertaining to wine, Vinaceus, a, um. Vinarius, a, um.

Belonging to Muſt or new wine, Muſtarius, a, um.

Pertaining to the boiling of new wine, Defrutarius, a, um.

A wine-preſs, Torcular, aris, n.

A wine preſſer, Vectarius, ii, m.

Winifred (a Woman's name) Winifrida, æ, f.

The wing of a Bird, Ala, æ, f. Penna, æ, f.

The wing of an army, Cornu, n. Cornu tibi cura ſiniſtri. *Lucan.*

To winn (or Game, as in Play) Lucror, aris. Lucrifacio, ere.

To winn by aſſault, Expugno, are.

To winnow or fan Corn, Vanno, are. Ventilo, are.

Winnowed, Ventilatus, a, um.

Not well winnowed, Exaceratus, a, um.

A winnower, Ventilator, oris, m.

A winnowing, Ventilatio, onis, f.

Winter, Hyems, emis, f.

The winter ſeaſon for ſowing of Corn, Yvernagium, ii, n.

W I P.

To wipe (or make clean) Tergo, ere. Mundo, are.

To

To wipe away, Abſtergo, ere.
To wipe out, Deleo, ere.
To wipe clean with a Sponge, Spongio, are.
Wiped, Abſterſus, a, um.
Wiped out, Deletus, a, um. Eraſus, a, um.
A wiper, Abſterſor, oris, m.
A wiping, Abſterſio, onis, f.
A wiping clout, Muccinium, ii, n.

W I R.

Gold wire, Aurum netum.
Copper wire, Filum orichalchi.

W I S.

Wisk River (*in Yorkſhire*) Wiſkus.
A wiſp (*or wreath*) Peniculus, li, m.

W I T.

A Witch (*Sorcereſs, or Enchanreſs*) Saga, æ, f. Faſcinatrix, icis, f.
Witchcraft, Magia, æ, f. Faſcinium, ii, n. Veneficium, ii, n.
Witching, Faſcinatio, onis, f.
Pertaining to Witchcraft, Magicus, a, um.
With, Cum, *Præp.*
Within few days, Cis paucos dies.
A withe (*or Faggot-band*) Vinculum, li, n.
To withdraw, Retraho, ere. Subtraho, ere. Subduco, ere.
A withdrawer, Subductor, oris, m.
Withernam, Withernamium, ii, n. Vetitum namium, is in the Common Law, when a Diſtreſs is taken and driven into a Hold, or out of the County, ſo that the Sheriff cannot upon the Replevin make delivery thereof to the Party diſtreined. In which caſe this Writ of *Withernam*, or *de vetito namio*, is directed to the Sheriff, for the taking of as many of his Beaſts, as he did thus unlawfully diſtrain, or as much Goods of his into his keeping, till he hath made deliverance of the firſt Diſtreſs.

The form of the Writ is thus, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 73. *Tibi præcipimus quod averia prædicti B. in balliva tua capias in Withernam*, &c. and the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 82. & 83. & 79. *a.* & 80. and in the *Reg. Judic. fol.* 29. *a.* & 30. *a.* whereby it appeareth, that the Sheriff by theſe words is commanded to take Compenſation and Recompence of the former, taking ſo many Cattle, &c.

Withernam comes from two old and outworn *Saxon* words, *Wither alterum* and *nam pignus*, *quaſi altera pignoris oblatio*. Some derive it of the German *Wider* (i. e.) *rurſus*, again, and *nam* or *namp*, (i. e.) *Captio*, a taking, of *Nemen*, (i. e.) *Capere*, to take, as it were a taking again, as the old Latin word, *Repraſalia*, a Repriſal. When one taking of me a Diſtreſs, which in Latin is called *Pignus*, or any other thing, and carrying it away out of the Juriſdiction where I dwell, I take by order of him that hath Juriſdiction, another Diſtreſs of him again, or of ſome other of that Juriſdiction, and do bring it into the Juriſdiction wherein I dwell; that by equal wrong, I may come by equal right.

Alſo *Withernam* in *Bract. lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 37. and alſo in *Weſt.* 2. *cap.* 2. ſeemeth to ſignifie an unlawful Diſtreſs made by him that hath no right to diſtrein,

Anno 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 2. New Book of Entries, *Verbo Withernam*, whereof is made this Latin word, *Vetitum namium*, a forbidden taking, or an unlawful taking; *viz.* in the firſt taking or diſtreſs, to take away the Mervaile of Mr *Lamberd* in his Explication of Saxon words. How *Withernam*, which is a taking again, ſhould be latined *Vetitum namium*, a forbidden taking, is nothing elſe, but that the firſt taking or diſtreſs was unlawful, and ſo in Law forbidden, and thereof called, *Vetitum namium*.

To with-hold, Retineo, ere. Detineo, ere.

With-holden, Detentus, a, um. Retentus, a, um.

A with-holder, Detentor, oris, m. Retentor, oris, m.

A with-holding, Detentio, onis, f.

A witneſs, Teſtis, is, c. 2.

To witneſs, Teſtificor, ari.

To call to witneſs, Conteſtor, ari.

A calling to witneſs, Conteſtatio, onis, f.

Capable of bearing witneſs, Teſtabilis, le, adj.

An Ear-witneſs, Teſtis auritus.

An Eye-witneſs, Teſtis oculatus.

Before witneſs, Conteſtatò, adv.

Which by Law can make no Teſtament, or be taken for a Witneſs, inteſtabilis, le, adj.

When a Man is put down as a witneſs though not preſent, Teſtimonium cœcum.

Witneſſed, Conteſtatus, a, um.

Wittingly, Scienter, adv.

WIZ.

A wizard, Magus, i, m. Augur, uris, m.

WOA.

Woad wherewith Cloth is dyed, Guadium, vel potius Gualdum, i, n. Glaſtum, i, n.

WOL.

A wolf, Lupus, i, m.

A female wolf, Lupa, æ, f.

A little wolf, Lupulus, li, m.

A little ſhe wolf, Lupula, æ, f.

Wolf the Family) Lupus.

Wolley (*the Family*) Wollæus.

Wolſey (*the Family*) Wolſæus, Volveſius.

WOM.

A woman, Mulier, eris f.

A ſingle woman (*Spinſter*) Femina marito expers.

A free woman, Frea, æ, f.

A woman in Childbirth, Puerpera, æ, f.

A woman new married, Sponſa, æ, f.

A woman great with Child, Mulier pregnans.

An old Woman, Anus, ûs, f.

A grave, ſober, motherly woman, Matrona, æ, f.

A woman that lies but with one Man, Unicuba, æ, f.

A woman that hath two Huſbands, Digama, æ, f.

A working woman, Operaria, æ, f.

A woman ſervant, Ancilla, æ, f.

A woman that hath brought forth twice, Bipara, æ, f.

A woman's Bonnet, Cap, or Hood, Calyptra, æ, f.

A woman's gown with a Train, Cyclas, adis, f.

Of or belonging to a woman, Mulieroſus, a, um.

The womb (or Matrix) Uterus, ri. Hyſtera, orum.

Wood cut (or dead wood) Lignum, i, n.

A wood (or wood growing) Boſcus, ci, m.

A little wood, Boſculus, li, m. 2 Mon. 239, 242. Lex 20. Grava, æ, f.

Hedging wood, Buſca, æ, f. Reg. 105. bis.

Under wood growing, Subboſcus, ci, m.

A heap of Fire-wood, Redulus, li, m.

Coppice wood (wood cut under 20 years growth) Sylva cædua.

A turning of wood Lands into Arable or Paſture, Disboſcatio, onis, f.

Woodcot (in Surry near Crayford) Neomagus, Noviomagus, Niomagus.

A wood of Aſh-trees, Fraxinetum, i, n.

A wood-houſe, Boſcarium, ii, n. Lignarium, ii, n.

Splits or Billets of wood, Cremia, orum.

A Carrier of wood, Caletarius, ii, m.

A Hewer of wood, Lignarius, ii, m. Ligniſeca, æ, m. Lignici ſſinus, i, m. Frondator, oris, m.

To cut wood, Ligniſeco, are.

A wood-knife, Culter venatorius.

Woodgeld, Woodgeldum, i, n. (*i. e*). Money paid for gathering or cutting of wood in Foreſts.

A wood-monger, Lignator, oris, m. Xylopola, æ, m.

A wood Pile, Strues vel meta lignorum.

A Turret of wood, Fala, æ, f.

A hewing of wood, Ligniſecatio, onis, f.

To gather wood, Lignor, ari.

Made of wood, Ligneus, a, um.

Belonging to wood, Lignarius, a, um.

A woodward (or under Officer in a Foreſt) Woodwardus, i, m.

*To woo*e, Proco, are.

A wooer, Procus, ci, m.

The woof of Cloth, Trama, æ, f. Linium, ii, n.

The woof of a web, Subtegmen, inis, n.

Wool, Lana, æ, f.

Unwaſhed wool, Lana ſuccida.

Carded or ſpun wool, Lana facta, vel neta.

Wool unſpun, Lana inſecta.

Courſe refuſe wool, Solox, Solocis, m. Lana recuſata.

A lock of wool, Hapſeum, ei, n. Hapſus, i, m.

A flock of wool (looſe Lint) Floccus, ci, m.

A fleece of wool, Vellus, ĕris, n. Apſum, i, n.

A carder of wool, Carminator, oris, m.

A woman carder of wool, Carminatrix, icis, f. Xantria, æ, f.

A wool-winder or weaver (any one that ſelleth or occupieth wool, as a Clothier, Draper, or Weaver) Lanarius, ii, m. Lanificus, ci, m.

A ſpinner of wool (or maker of Yarn; ſhe that worketh wool to make it ſerviceable to the Clothier) Lanifica, æ, f.

A ſpinning (or carding) of wool, Lanificium, ii, n

Wool-combs, Pectines.

A pair of wool-cards, Par carptariorum.

A Wool-market, Eriopolium ii, n.

A thing which makes the Dye ſink into the wool, Turbiſtrum, tri, n.

A Store houſe for wool, Lanarium, ii. n. Lanæ repoſitorium.

A Stone of wool, Petra lanæ.

A tod of wool, Laniſcus, ci, m.

A weight of wool (or Cheeſe) of two hundred fifty ſix pounds, Uvaga, æ, f.

He that weigheth wool, Lanipendius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to wool, Lanarius, a, um.

WOR.

Worceſter City, Branovium, Brannovium, Bravinum, Bravonium, Vigornia, Wigornia.

Of Worceſter, Wigornienſis.

Worceſterſhire, Wiccia, Wigornix comitatus.

Biſhop of Worceſter, Epiſcopus Wigornienſis.

A word, Verbum, i, n.

Work, Opus, eris, n.

To work, Operor, ari.

To work, forge, or frame, Fabrico, are.

Carved work, Opus inciſum.

Lime work, Opus albarium.

Moſaick work, Pavimentum Scalpturatum.

Handy-work, Manopera, æ, f.

To take work by the great, Opus redimere faciendum.

A Surveyor, or taker of work by the great, Redemptor, oris, m.

A Maſter of work, Architector, oris, m.

A day's work, Præcaria, æ, f. Lex 99. Brac. 160.

A worker, Operator, oris, m.

A worker with a hammer, (a Smith or Coiner) Malleator, oris, m.

A work-houſe, Opificina, æ, f. Artificina, æ, f. Domus operaria.

To caſt up works round about (or trench about) Circumvallo are.

One that works ſitting, Sellularius, ii, m.

A working, Operatio, onis, f.

A work-man, Opifex, icis, m. Artifex, icis, m. Faber, ri, m.

Workman like, Fabriliter, adv.

Workmanſhip, Opificium, ii, n. Fabia, æ, f. Artificium, ii, n.

Pertaining to a workman, Operarius, a, um.

The world, Mundus, i, m. Coſmus, i, m.

The deſcription of the world, Coſmographia, æ, f.

Wrt, Muſca cervisiæ.

Worſhipful, Venerabilis, le, adj.

Worthy, Dignus a, um

Worthineſs, Dignitas, atis, f.

WOV.

Woven, Textus, a, um. Textilis, le, adj.

A wound, Vulnus, eris, n.

A little wound, Vulnuſculum, li, n.

The Scurf of a wound, Cruſta vulneris.

The Cruſt upon a ſeared wound, Eſcara, æ, f.

Cauſing a Cruſt upon a ſeared wound, Eſcaroticus, a, um.

To wound, Vulnero, are.

Wounded, Vulneratus, a, um.

WRA.

To wrangle, Litigo, are. Altercо, are.

A Wrangler, Altercator, oris, m. Litigator, oris, m.

A wrangling, Altercatio, onis, f.

To wrap (or wind about) Circumplico, are.

Wrapped about, Circumligatus, a, um. Intortus, a, um. Circumvolutus, a, um.

Wrapped

Wrapped (or folded in) Implicitus, a, um. Involutus, a, um.

Wrapped together, Obvolutus, a, um. Complicatus, a, um.

A wrapper, Involucrum, cri, n.

Wrapping-paper, Cucullus, li, m.

To wrap or roll about, Circumvolvo, ere.

One that wraps or rolls together, Obvolutor, oris, m.

To wraſtle, Luctor, ari.

A wraſtler, Luctator, oris, m.

A great wraſtler, Athleta, æ, m.

A wraſtling, Luctatio, onis, f.

A wraſtling-place, Palæſtra, æ, f. Hermathena, æ, f. Xyſtus, i, m.

The art of wraſtling, Athletica, æ, f.

Pertaining to wraſtling, Athleticus, a, um.

WRE.

To wreath, criſp, curle, turn a Pin round. Torqueo, ere.

A whirling or wreathing, Torſio, onis, f.

To wreath about, Contorqueo, ere

Wreathed, Obtortus, a, um.

A wreathing, Contorſio, onis, f. Convolutio, onis, f.

A wreck of the Sea, Wreccum, i, n. Cow. 285. 5. Co. 106. 2 Inſt. 167. Wreccum maris.

Goods ſhipwreckt, Bona wreccata, 5. Co. 106.

Wreck River (in Leiceſterſhire) Wrekus.

Wreſhil (in Yorkſhire) Uroſullum.

WRI.

A wrinckle, Ruga, æ, f.

To wrinckle, Rugo, are.

To wring, Stringo, ere.

A wriſtband (or Sleeve) Brachiale, lis, n.

The wriſt (or Joynt between the Hand and the Arm) Carpus, i, m.

A writ, Breve, is, n. *Spel.* 104. A Writ is a formal Letter, or Epiſtle of the King in a Parchment ſealed with a Seal, directed to ſome Judge, Officer, Miniſter, or other Subject, at their Suit, or the Suit or Plaint of a Subject, commanding or authoriſing ſomething contained in the ſame Letter to be done for the cauſe briefly (and therefore called a Brief) in that Letter expreſſed, which is to be diſcuſſed in ſome Court according to Law. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 243.

The Civilians call it, *Actionem ſive formulam*, but *actio* ſeemeth rather the Parties whole ſuit, and *Breve* is the King's Precept, whereby any thing is Commanded to be done touching the Suit of Action; as the Defendant to be ſummoned, a Diſtreſs to be taken, a Diſſeiſin to be redreſſed, &c.

And theſe Writs are diverſly divided in divers reſpects. Some in reſpect of their Order, or manner of Granting, are termed Original, and ſome Judicial.

Original Writs are thoſe that are ſent out for the ſummoning of the Defendant in a Perſonal, or Tenant in a Real Action, or other like purpoſe, before the Suit beginneth, or to begin the Suit thereby.

Thoſe are *Judicial*, that are ſent out by order of the Court where the Cauſe dependeth, upon occaſion growing after Suit begun. *Old. Nat. Brev. fol.* 51. And Judicial is thus by the ſign known

known from the Original, becauſe the Teſte beareth the Name of the chief Juſtice of that Court whence it cometh, where the Original beareth in the Teſte the Name of the King.

Then according to the nature of the Action, they are Perſonal or Real; and Real are either touching the Poſſeſſion, called Writs of Entry, or the Property, called Writs of Right. *Fitz. Nat. brev. ſparſim per totum.*

Some Writs are at the Suit of a Party, ſome of Office. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 147. Some Ordinary, ſome of Privilege.

A Writ of Privilege is that which a privileged Perſon bringeth to the Court for his Exemption, by reaſon of ſome Privilege. See *Procedendo*. See the new Book of Entries, *Verbo* Privilege.

To write, Scribo, ere.

To write much, or often, Scriptito, are.

To write in (or upon) Inſcribo, ere.

To write between, Interſcribo, ere.

To write (or make) a Book, Compono, ere.

To write over, Superſcribo, ere.

To write an Anſwer, Reſcribo, ere.

To write out a Copy, Tranſcribo, ere. Exſcribo, ere.

A writer, Scriptor, oris, m. Præſcriptor, oris, m.

A writing, Scriptio, onis, f. Scriptura, æ, f.

Short writing, Tachygraphia, æ, f. Stenographia, æ, f.

A ſhort writing referring to a longer, Docketta, æ, f.

Of or for writing, Scriptorius, a, um.

A writer of the Tallies, Scriptor Taliarum. Is an Officer of the Exchequer, being Clerk to the Auditor of the Receipt, who writeth upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Teller's Bills.

Written, Scriptus, a, um.

Written over, Superſcriptus, a, um.

Written out, Exſcriptus, a, um.

WRO.

To do wrong, Tortum facere. *Co. Lit.* 158.

Wrong, Tortitudo, inis, f. 1 *Mon.* 580. Injuria, æ, f. Wrong or Injury is in French aptly called *Tort*, becauſe Injury and Wrong is wreſted or crooked, being contrary to that which is Right and Straight. Injury is derived of *In* and *Jus*, becauſe it is contrary to Right. *Cook* on *Lit. Lib.* 2. *cap* 1.

Wronged violently, Oppreſſus, a, um.

Wrongfully, Injuriè, Injuſtè, adv.

Wrotham (in Kent) Vagniacæ, Vagniacum.

Wroxceſter (in Shropſhire) Virecinum, Virecium, Viroconium, Uriconium.

WUL.

Wulſtan (a man's name) Wulſtanus, i, m.

WYD.

A Wydraught for a Privy. Forica, æ, f. Latrina, æ, f. Sentina, æ, f. Cloaca, æ, f. Colluviarium, ii, n. Stercidium, ii, n.

W Y E.

Wye River, Vaga, Waya.

W Y K.

A Wyke (or little Village, Wyka, æ, f.

Y A R.

A *Yard to meaſure with*, Yarda, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 377. Virgata, æ, f. Virga, æ, f.

A man's Yard (or Privities) Penis, is, m. Veretrum, i, n.

The Sail-yard (or croſs Piece whereunto the Sail is faſtened) Antenna, æ, f.

Yard-land, Virgata terræ. The *Saxons* called it *Girdland*. It is a proportion of Land. In ſome Countries it is Ten Acres, in ſome Twenty, ſome Twenty four, and ſome Thirty Acres of Land.

Yare (in Yorkſhire) Yarum.

Yare River (in Norfolk) Garrienis, Garryenus.

Yarmouth (in Norfolk) Garonum, Garienis oſtium.

Yarn, Lana neta. *Mich.* 14. *Car.* 2. *in C. B.* Lana facta.

A Bottom of Yarn, Glomus, i, m. vel, eris, n.

A Skain of Yarn (Thread or Silk) Forago, inis, m. Mataxa, æ, f.

A Quill of Yarn, Panos, i, m.

A Spindle to wind yarn, Alabrum, i, n.

To reel Yarn, Alabro, are.

To wind Bottoms of Yarn, Glomerare Glomos.

Y E A.

A Year, Annus, i, m.

Year and Day, Annus & Dies. Is a time thought in Conſtruction of our Common Law, fit in many Caſes to determine a Right in one, and an Uſurpation or Preſcription in another: As in caſe of an Eſtray, if the Owner (Proclamation being made) challenge it not within the time, it is forfeit. So is the Year and Day given in caſe of Appeal, in caſe of Deſcent after Entry or Claim; or of no Claim; upon a Fine or Writ of Right at the Common Law. So of a Villain remaining in ancient Demeſn; of the Leath of a Man ſore bruiſed and wounded; Of Protections; Eſſoires in reſpect of the King's ſervice; of Wreck, and divers other Caſes. *Cook, Vol.* 6. *fol.* 107. *B.* and that touching the Death of a Man likewiſe in the Civil Law. *Nam ſi mortifere fuerit vulneratus, & poſtea poſt longum intervallum mortuus ſit inde annum numerabimus ſecundum Julianum.*

Year, Day, and Waſt, Annus, Dies, & Vaſtum, Is a part of the King's Prerogative whereby he challengeth the Profits of their Lands and Tenements, for a Year and a Day, that are attainted of Petty Treaſon or Felony, whoſoever be Lord of the Mannor, whereunto the Lands or Tenements do belong; and not only ſo, but in the End waſteth the Tenement, deſtroyeth the Houſes, rooteth up the Woods, Gardens, Paſtures, and ploweth up Meadows, except the Lord of the

Fee

Fee agree with him for the Redemption of ſuch Waſt, afterward reſtoring it to the Lord of the Fee; whereof you may read at large in *Stawnf. Prærog. Cap.* 16. *fol.* 44. & *ſeq.*

The Leap-year, Biſſextilis, le.

Yearly (or year by year) Quotannis, adv. Annuatim, adv.

Yeaſt (or Barm) Giſtum, i, n. Spel. 317. Spuma vel flos Cereviſiæ.

YEL.

Yellow, Flavus, a, um. Citrinus, a, um.

YEO.

A Yeoman, Homo ingenuus. *Spel.* 361, 381.

A Yeoman of the Guard, Stipator corporis.

YOA.

A Yoak, Jugum, i, n.

The Band faſtening the Yoak about the Neck, Subjugium, ii, n.

Unaccuſtomed to the Yoak, Subjugis, e, adj.

To Yoak, Jugo, are. Subjugo, are.

YOR.

York City, Brigantium, Eboracum, Eburacum. Legio VI. Nicephorica. Legio VI. Victrix. Urovicum.

Yorkſhire, Eboracenſis ager vel comitatus. Iſuria.

Of Yorkſhire, Iſurovicanus.

Archbiſhop of York, Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis.

YOU.

The Young of any Tame Beaſt or Bird, Pullus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, adj.

Youth, Juventus, utis, f.

ZAC.

Zachary (a Man's Name) Zacharias, æ, m.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

FINIS.